

TO
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RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY THE
AUTHOR

A GRAMMAR
OF THE
ARAMAIC IDIOM
CONTAINED IN THE
BABYLONIAN TALMUD

WITH CONSTANT REFERENCE TO
GAONIC LITERATURE

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PREFACE.

The literature on the grammar of the idiom of the Babylonian Talmud is very scanty. There are only four works which require mention.¹ S. D. Luzzatto published in 1865 a short sketch of the Talmudic idiom intended as a handbook for his students.² This excellent little work, though not quite satisfactory when judged by our present standards, will always retain a certain value to the student of our subject, as the chief linguistic phenomena were noticed and, on the whole, correctly explained by the author. In 1879 Dr. G. Ruelph published his inaugural dissertation, *Zur Lautlehre der aramaisch talmudischen Dialekte. I. Die Kehllaute*, in which the author discusses the comparative treatments of the gutturals in both Talmudim. This work is a valuable contribution to Talmudic phonetics, and it is to be regretted that the author has not continued the subject. In 1888 Dr. A. Rosenberg published a dissertation, *Das aramaische Verbum im babylonischen Talmud*, which is a good, though not exhaustive, exposition of the verbal forms in the Talmud. Lastly, in 1895 Dr. Liebermann published his inaugural thesis: *Das Pronomen und das Adverbium des babylonisch-talmudischen Dialektes*, a work incomplete and a mere compilation. Besides the above works, Noeldeke's excellent *Mandaic grammar*, although not bearing directly upon our subject, contains many valuable references to the Babylonian Talmud, and has been of great help to the present author.

I also made use of the Talmud MSS. in possession of Columbia College, containing the treatises פסחים, זבחים, מועד קטן, מגילה and Alfasi's compendium of ביצה. These MSS. have some words

¹ Cf. also J. Levy, "Notes de grammaire Judéo-Babylonienne," *REJ.*, I., 212-221; and M. Lewin, *Aramäische Sprichwörter und Volkssprache*, pp. 24-28.

² *Elementi grammat. del Caldeo-Biblico e del dial. Talm. Babilonese*, Padua, 1865. Germ. translation by M. S. Krueger, Breslau, 1873; Engl. translation by J. S. Goldammer, New York, 1867; Hebrew translation of the second part by Ch. Z. Lerner, St. Petersburg, 1880.

vocalized. Whenever that vocalization is referred to, this is expressly stated.

The author has adopted the use of the vowel-signs in order to secure a greater degree of clearness and exactness in exposition than would otherwise have been possible. This, however, does not imply any claim to having succeeded in restoring the original vocalization.

Some valuable suggestions embodied in this work I owe to my esteemed teacher, Dr. Paul Haupt, Professor of Semitic languages in the Johns Hopkins University.

INTRODUCTION.

The Babylonian Talmud is written partly in Hebrew and partly in Aramaic. The latter is a dialect of upper Babylonia, still spoken in the eleventh century,¹ and is closely akin to the Mandaic.² We find no special name for this dialect, it being generally spoken of as אַרְמִיית or לָשׁוֹן אַרְמִי, an appellation used also for other Aramaic dialects.³

The Babylonian Talmud, or, more precisely, the Babylonian Gemārā, was committed to writing about 500 A. D., but did not receive its final shape before the close of the eighth century. It is a compilation of literary productions extending, in the main, over a period of nearly three centuries (200–500). Earlier elements are found in the formulæ of legal documents, in extracts from *Meghillath Ta'anith* and from encyclicals of the patriarch R. Gamliel II. All these belong to the Palestinian Aramaic, and

¹ Cf. C. Levias, *AJP.*, XVI., p. 35, note 4; in reprint, p. 8, note 4.

² Noeldeke, *MG.*, xxvi, sq.

³ For other names of Judæo-Aramaic, cf. Dalman, *GJPA.*, 1 sq. and p. 340. Jepheth ben Ali in his commentary on Daniel calls Aramaic **لغة الفارسية**, which is probably a mistake for **لغة الفريسيّة** the language of the Pharisees. His compiler in the **ס' העשר** renders it by **לָשׁוֹן רַבָּנִים**. Vide D. S. Margoliouth's note on p. 7 of his edition of said commentary (*Anecdota Oxoniensia, Semitic Series*, I.). R. Çemah Gāōn in his answer with reference to Eldad, quoted by Epstein in his edition of *Eldad ha-Dānī*, p. 7, says: **אלא בתלמוד שאנשי בבל גורסין אותו בלשון ארמית ובני ארץ ישראל לשינוי** **לשון תרגום**; cf. Epstein's note, *ibid.*, p. 20. Maimonides in his *Dalālat al-ḥā'irīn* (I., ch. 74) quotes the Talmudic proverb **ערבך ערבא צריך** as used **عند السريان**, which is rendered by Falaquera (**מורה המורה** p. 64) by **אצל בעלי התרגום**. Dunaš, in his **לשון כשרי** ed. Schroeter, calls also the Aramaic of the Targumim **לשון תשובות**, while Parchon calls also Bibl. Aramaic **תרגום**. The author of **ספר השם** calls Bibl. Aramaic **לשון סוריאני** (rad. **סער**), now **לשון ארמי** (rad. **מלח**, **מלא**), now **תרגום** (rad. **כפת**, **חרך**) or **ל' סורייני** (rad. **גזר**). An anonymous writer in Arabic calls our dialect **נבטית Nabatean** (cf. Geiger's *Jüd. Zeitschr.*, VI., 69). E. Levita in his preface to his **מתורגמן** classes the Aramaic of the Bible, of the Targum Onkelos, of pseudo-Jonathan and of the Talmud Babli as **לשון בבל** as opposed to the **לשון ירושלמי** of the Targum Jerushalmi and the Talmud Jerushalmi.

are cited in this work under the designation *legal style*. To an older stage of language belong also magical formulæ, exorcisms and some proverbs. To a later period belong minor additions of the Saboraim and Geonim.¹

As might have been expected from the compilatory nature of the Talmud, its language is not uniform, but shows traces of various stages of development. Originally, the dialectical and chronological variations must have been quite marked. But in course of time these differences were smoothed down by later scholars, familiar forms and expressions being substituted for rare ones, and dialectical characteristics have thus largely been obliterated.

Traces of a more original character have been preserved in a few treatises containing laws of no practical application after the destruction of the Temple. Such treatises were not frequently studied in the schools and therefore were not subjected to the process of obliteration as much as other parts of the Talmud. Here belong, among others, Tāmīd, Me'ilā, Temūrā, Nedārīm and Nāzīr, especially the two last mentioned treatises. They are marked by older forms of the possessive suffixes כּוֹן, יְכוֹן, הוֹן, יְהוֹן, for כּוֹי, יְכוֹי, הוֹי, יְהוֹי; by the demonstratives הַזֶּה, הַהוּא, הַהוּא and the personal pronouns אֲנִי and אַתָּה; by the forms מִדָּעַם, מִדָּעַם, אֲנִי, דִּידִי, אֲתָתָא, מִיִּי, דִּילִי, for the usual מִיִּי, אֲתָתָא, דִּידִי; by the more frequent use of יָת and such expressions as תִּיבְעִי for תִּיבְעִי the question remains undecided, מֵאן דְּכַר שְׁמִיָּה אֲיִרִי בְּהוֹן or אֲיִנְשִׁי for מֵאן דְּכַר שְׁמִיָּה who spoke of it? well, יָאֵלִי or יָאֵלִי proper. I am also under the impression that the nota dativi נִיְהוּלָא, so common in other treatises, is wanting in Ned. and Nāzīr.

In some places dialectical expressions are specially mentioned as such in the Talmud. A collection of such expressions has been made by Adolph Bruell in his *Fremdsprachliche Redensarten und ausdrücklich als fremdsprachlich bezeichnete Wörter in den Talmuden und Midraschim*. Leipzig, 1869.

¹For editions of the Talmud cf. Rabinovicz, מאמר על הדפסת התלמוד in Vol. VIII. of his *Variae Lectiones*. Literary and methodological introductions have been written by H. L. Strack, *Einleitung in den Talmud*, 2d ed., 1894, and M. Mielziner, *Introduction to the Talmud*, Cincinnati, 1894. The last mentioned work is indispensable to a proper understanding of Talmudical discussions.

The lexicography of the Talmud has been treated of late by J. Levy in his *Neuhebräisches und chaldäisches Wörterbuch*, Leipzig, 1876–1889; by A. Kohut in his *Aruch Completum*, Vols. I.–VIII., Vienna, 1878–1892, *Supplement to Aruch Completum*, New York, 1892; and by M. Jastrow in his *Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature*, London and New York, 1886, sq. (still unfinished).

The text of the Talmud is in a very unsatisfactory condition and a critical edition of it is much to be desired. An invaluable contribution to textual criticism is R. Rabbinovicz's great, though unfinished work, *Variae Lectiones in Mischnam et in Talmud Babylonicum*, Vols. I.–XV., Munich, 1867–1886.

A critical edition of the Talmud is not to be expected in the near future. The preliminary work required for such an undertaking—the completion of the work begun by the late Rabbinovicz, and critical editions of the early commentators and epitomizers—will require some time. For the present, the edition of single treatises in a handy form and esthetic garb, with such critical exactness as is at present attainable, is very much to be desired. Specimens of such editions have been given by Mr. M. Friedman¹ and Professor H. L. Strack.²

It is also to be hoped that the various languages and dialects contained in post-biblical Jewish literature be also separately treated lexicographically.

The language, as it has come down to us, was in the main the spoken language of the time. This is evident from the numerous proverbs and other haggadic elements recorded in the Talmud. But the scholastic terminology is essentially an artificial product of the scholars. The vocabulary contains a number of words borrowed from the Persian, but very few words of Greek and Latin. The few words of classical origin occurring in Aramaic phraseology are probably borrowed from Palestinian literature, and did not belong to the language of the people.³ Its orthog-

¹ "Babylonischer Talmud, Tractat Makkoth," in *Verhandlungen des VII., intern. Orientalisten Congresses*, Wien, 1886 (printed 1888).

² The treatises of the Mišnā: *Yomā*, *'Abodā*, *Zārā*, *'Abōth*, and *Sabbath* (Schriften des Inst. Jud. in Berlin).

³ Upon examination of Buxtorf's *Lexicon*, C. R. Conder gives a list of thirty-seven Greek loan-words to be found exclusively in the Babylonian Talmud (cf. *Proc. of PEF.*, 1890, 324), but his data are not trustworthy.

raphy is in the main phonetic, but there is ground for the belief that the gutturals were less distinguished in actual speech than might be inferred from the orthography.

Further literature in the dialect of the Babylonian Talmud is to be found in portions of the liturgy, in the later Midrāšim¹ and in the works of the Geonim. The latter extend over a period of about 400 years (c. 750–1138). To this class belong the *שאלות ותשובות* of 'Aḥai of Šabḥa, ed. princ. Venice, 1546; *הקלות גדולות* of Simon Qiyārā, ed. pr. Venice, 1548. Another version of this work was published by I. Hildesheimer, Berlin, 1888–1892;² *אגרות אפרת* 'שיריירא גאון latest edition by A. Neubauer in *Mediæval Jewish Chronicles* (*Anecdota Oxoniensia, Semitic Series*, I., 4, Oxford, 1887) and the Aramaic *תשובות הגאונים*, for the literature of which cf. Z. Frankel, *Entwurf einer Geschichte der Litteratur der nachtalmudischen Responsen*, Breslau, 1865, and J. Mueller, *מפתח לתשובות הגאונים*, Berlin, 1891.

The language of the Gaonic literature shows the influence of the Targum; and this is especially the case in the forms of the possessive and enclitic personal suffixes, and in the retention of the final *nūn* in the plural of nouns, verbs, and participles.

¹ Cf. Dalman, *op. cit.*, p. 20.

² This work contains older elements.

I. SCRIPT AND ORTHOGRAPHY

SCRIPT.

*Letters.*¹—§ 1. The alphabet used in the Talmud, the number of letters, and their phonetic values are the same as in Hebrew.

Vowels.—§ 2. No vowel-signs are used in the Talmud. Traditional pronunciation employs the whole variety of vowel-sounds found in the Masoretic text of the Bible. סָגוּל is rare, the preference being given to צִירִי or הִירֶק.

Numerals.—§ 3. The letters of the alphabet are also used for numerals. א-ט are used for units; צ-י, for tens; ק-ת, for 100-400. Compound numbers are expressed by composition, the larger numeral being placed on the right: יב 12, לר 34, קכב 123. Numbers higher than 499 are expressed: 500 by חק; 600, חר; 700, חש; 800, חח; 900, חחק, etc.² When the letters are used within the text with numerical value they always have the sign of abbreviation (§ 6): כ"ח, 28; ג', 3; קל"ה, 135.³ When used for pagination, the sign of abbreviation is omitted.

Reading of Numerals.—§ 4. When the number consists of one or of two letters, the names of the letters are read. Thus, ג' is not read תִּלְחָא or תִּלְחָה, which it represents, but גִּימָל; so ש"ב, ר"ה are read שֵׁין בֵּית, רִישׁ הָא. Numbers containing more than two signs are read either as above, or are vocalized; e. g., תִּקְסָל, 900; תִּרְיָג, 613; רַמְ"ח, 248.

¹ For the names of the letters cf. Hamburger, *Real-Encycl. f. Bibel u. Talmud, Supplem.*, article "Grammatik." Notice also the usual pronunciation of the following names of letters: Alleph, Gimmel, Dalled, Hêth, Têth, Yâd, Kaph, Lammed, Sammekh, Çaddîq (Berliner, *Beiträge zur hebr. Gram.*, 22), Qâph. TG., ed. Harkavy, § 26 זָין for זָין, § 49 has לָבֶד for לָבֶד (cf. Samaritan Labad, Petermann, *Gram. sam.*, p. 2, written לבאח, Munk, *TM.* 10); Col. MS. (Mog. end) voc. גִּימָל; HG. has רָא for רָא. The forms of the names of the letters in post-Gaonic literature I shall give in my *Dictionary of Philological Terminology in Hebrew and Aramaic*, now in preparation.

² In later Hebrew thousands are expressed by units with dots over them. Thus אָ, 1000; בָּ, 2000; הָ, 5000. Numbers from 500-900 are expressed in Masoretic writings by the final letters ק-ך. In writing, the final letters are always written on the left: גִּךְ = 903.

³ In MSS. we find sometimes other signs used. Thus חר"ג may be written חרִיג or חרִיגִי.

Diacritical Signs.—§ 5. *דִּגֶּשׁ* and *שְׁבָא*¹ like the vowel signs do not occur in the text. The end of a section is indicated by a double point (:).² The same sign marks the end of a quotation from the Mišnā at the head of a section. The employment of this sign is not always consistent. Minor subdivisions are not marked.

§ 6. A word not written out in full is followed by a slanting stroke above the line.³ Thus, 'ר, 'גמ', for רַבִּי or רַב, *רַבִּי*, *רַב*. If two or more consecutive words are abbreviated a double stroke is written in the middle. Thus, 'ח'ר, 'מ"ש, קמ"ל, for תַּנּוּ רַבָּנָן, *תַּנּוּ רַבָּנָן*. קא משמע לן, *קא משמע לן*, *מא* שְׂנא. The signs are employed to mark letters used as numerals (§ 3) or the names of the letters of the alphabet. Thus דל'ת, גימ'ל, בי'ת, אל'ף, *'Aleph, Beth, Gimel, Daleth*, to distinguish them from אֶלֶף *thousand*, בֵּית *house*, etc.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Vowels.—§ 7. The vowels *ō, o, ǝ, ū* and *ǔ* are invariably indicated by ו: אֶסְטוּל *I shall kill*; מוֹתָא *death*; אַחֲרִי *another* (f.); אָמְרוּ *they said*; גּוֹבְרָא *man*. The mater lectionis ו is sometimes omitted in verbs with consonantal ו as second stem-consonant: לַאֲשׁוּרִי *to make even*.

§ 8. The vowels *ē, e, ǝ, î, i* and *ĩ* are usually indicated by the mater lectionis י: תַּעֲבִיד *thou wilt do*; בֵּיתָא *house*; אֵיֶסֶק *I shall go up*; אָמְרִין *they say*; מֵית *died*; אִין *if*; אִיזִיל or זִיל *go thou*. But the י is sometimes omitted. This is generally the case with words common to both Aramaic and Hebrew; e. g., מַשְׁלִים *pays*; מִפְּרֵשׁ *explains*; מַתְרִין *answers*.⁵

§ 9. The vowel *ā* or *â*, when final, is marked by א; less frequently by ה. The latter is usually the case in the feminine ending of the verb. Inter-consonantal *ā* or *â* is seldom indicated by א, never by ה. This is the case in MSS. and later literature more frequently than in the printed text: מַלְכָּתָא *queen*; שַׁבָּא *Sabbath, week*; בִּישָׂא *evil, bad*; שְׁכִיבָא *is about to die*; בִּשְׁמִילָה

¹ For the etymology of the term cf. C. Levias, *AJP.*, xvi, 28-37, and *AM. JOURN. OF SEM. LANG. AND LIT.*, XIII., pp. 79-80.

² In MSS. one point is sometimes used instead.

³ In MSS. we find frequently instead of the *stroke* a *dot* on the last letter.

⁴ א to mark צרי is found only in יְהֵא *he will be*, יְהֵא *she will be*, which belong to Mišnic Hebrew.

⁵ Cf. also Levy, *Neuh. Wb.*, s. v. יִרָּת.

she cooked; מִצִּיא she is able; אָמְרָה she says; הָאֵי is fit; הַיָּרֵאִים rows; מְלֵאִים are full. The adjective ending *ā'a* is always spelled אָהָ.

§ 10. פָּתַח is generally not indicated. Exceptions are מִן = מֵן who, in order to distinguish it from מִן from; and verbs with a guttural as third stem-consonant, and consonantal ך as second stem-consonant, in order to mark the *a*-vowel: לִישְׁוֹאֵר let him jump; מְדוֹאֵר goes about.

§ 11. The diphthongs *āi* and *āi*, when final, are generally indicated by אֵ, seldom by י; when inter-consonantal, by יי, rarely by א: הִרְאֵי נַפְשִׁי rejoice my soul; בָּתְרֵיָהּ last (f.); קָאֵיִתָּהּ stands.

§ 12. Final *au* occurs only in לֹא not, a contraction of הֵאָ + לֹא; inter-consonantal *au* is indicated by וּ: הִוְשָׁא treading; דְּוֹקָא exactness; שְׁוֹכָא thorn (§ 80).

§ 13. Vocal *ševā* is frequently denoted by י, e. g., עֵיבֵיד do, מִינֵשׁ man, שִׁיֵּיד tarrying, פִּיֵּיד running about. This is especially the case in the imperfect, at times also in the infinitive and participle of עֵי and other verbs, and was probably pronounced as a full vowel.¹ According to Dalman,² the Sabbioneta edition of Onkelos and the Masora of that Targum frequently vocalize the prefixes of the imperfect and infinitive of עֵי verbs with *i* followed by *dāghēš* of the first stem-consonant, or, in case of resolution, by *ē*, by analogy with עֵי verbs. To this he remarks in a note: "The tendency of the forms *q^etāl*, *q^etūl* to pass into *qittāl*, *qittūl*, is also elsewhere to be observed (cf. Barth, *Nominalbildung*, 196). . . . Mere lengthening of *ševā* to a full vowel may besides be attributable to careless speaking (cf. Safir, *'Eben Sappir*, I. 55 a)." To this I would add, that in the recently discovered oldest system of vocalization we find *i*, *ē*, or *ā* for vocal *ševā*, the latter having no special sign at all.³ It seems, therefore, that the development of *ševā* in Hebrew and Judeo-Aramaic is of a later date than in Syriac.

¹ Cf. C. Levias, *AJP.* XVI. 30 (reprint p. 3). Cf. also Sal. Geiger, *Zion*, II. 6: *Heḥālāṭ*, II. 153; A. Geiger, *Nachgel. Schriften*, V., Hebr. part, p. 7 sq.

² *Grammatik des jüd.-pal. Aramäisch*, § 70, 3.

³ Cf. Friedlander, *PSBA.*, XVIII., March, 1896, p. 90.

II. PHONOLOGY.

A. CONSONANTS.¹

General Remarks.—§ 14. As in the cognate Aramaic dialects 𐤀 represents both original 𐤁 and 𐤁; *e. g.*, 𐤁 𐤁𐤁𐤁 honey, 𐤁𐤁 judge: 𐤁 𐤁𐤁 this, 𐤁𐤁 beard.—𐤁 represents both 𐤁 and 𐤁; *e. g.*, 𐤁 𐤁𐤁𐤁 wise, 𐤁𐤁𐤁 dream, 𐤁𐤁𐤁 ass; 𐤁 𐤁𐤁𐤁 another, 𐤁𐤁𐤁 to sign; 𐤁𐤁𐤁 to break in.—𐤁 represents 𐤁 and 𐤁; *e. g.*, 𐤁 𐤁𐤁 taste, reason, 𐤁𐤁 to be unclean; 𐤁 𐤁𐤁 nail, 𐤁𐤁 load, 𐤁𐤁 mountain.³—𐤁 represents 𐤁, 𐤁, and 𐤁; *e. g.*, 𐤁 𐤁𐤁 ring, 𐤁𐤁 world, 𐤁𐤁 ten; 𐤁 𐤁𐤁 raven, 𐤁𐤁 cloud, 𐤁𐤁 to enter, go in; 𐤁𐤁 egg, 𐤁𐤁 or 𐤁𐤁 to happen, befall, 𐤁𐤁 disease.—𐤁 has been retained in 𐤁𐤁𐤁 (also 𐤁𐤁𐤁) a certain meal, 𐤁𐤁 meat, flesh, 𐤁𐤁 to compel, 𐤁𐤁 ten, 𐤁𐤁 twenty (but 𐤁𐤁, 𐤁𐤁, in compound numbers), 𐤁𐤁 to be satiated, 𐤁𐤁 Satan, 𐤁𐤁 hatred (but 𐤁𐤁 to hate), 𐤁𐤁 lip, 𐤁𐤁 mustache, 𐤁𐤁 to burn, swallow, gulp down, and perhaps 𐤁𐤁 a certain bird; but the latter is doubtful. In other cases it appears as 𐤁.—𐤁 represents 𐤁 and 𐤁; *e. g.*, 𐤁 𐤁𐤁 to open, 𐤁𐤁 to die, 𐤁𐤁 to drink; 𐤁 𐤁𐤁 ox, 𐤁𐤁 to return, 𐤁𐤁 to weigh. In the few cases in which these rules are violated, we have loan-words from other dialects.

Pronunciation.—§ 15. The original pronunciation of the various sounds did not, in all probability, differ from the cognate dialects and from Hebrew. But in a later period the pronuncia-

¹ Cf. Haupt, *ZDMG.*, 34, 757 sq.; *BA.*, I., 249 sq.; Dalman, *GJPA.*, 41 sq.

² This word is connected with Arab. 𐤁𐤁. Its 𐤁 is infixed as that in 𐤁𐤁 or 𐤁𐤁.

³ This is the Arab. 𐤁𐤁 back, Assy. 𐤁𐤁 high. Cf. Arab. 𐤁𐤁 the top of the mountain and the use of Arab. 𐤁𐤁, Heb. 𐤁𐤁 hill, the latter connected with 𐤁𐤁 back. For a similar change from Arab. 𐤁𐤁 to Aram. 𐤁𐤁 cf. Arab. 𐤁𐤁 and Talm. 𐤁𐤁, Fraenkel, *Fremdw.*, 42.

tion of some of the sounds seems to have varied. This is evident from the variations in spelling and from the transcription we find in Arabic for Aramaic loan-words.¹

Gutturals.—§ 16. The Arabs transcribed ה by ح, ח by خ or ح, and ע by ع. The pronunciation of ה was probably, as with all Eastern Arameans, that of the voiceless guttural spirant ח. The words transcribed are either taken from some western dialect or borrowed at a later period.

§ 17. As appears from the Talmud (Meg. 24 b, M. Q. 16 b, Ker. 8 a), the Babylonians did not properly distinguish the gutturals in their pronunciation. The retention of the various gutturals in script is, therefore, merely historic spelling.² Hence, in words whose etymology is not transparent, we frequently find phonetic spelling. Thus, חָזֵר *to be cautious*,³ אֶחָד *one another, together*, הִרְזֵק *to imprison*, הָדַר *to return*, מְהִילָחָא *sieve*, נָהַל *to sift*, הִרְצָא *shrubbery*, and in other words we have ה for etymological ח.⁴ In אִישָׁלָא *pounded grain*, אִישָׁחָא name of a canal, אִישָׁשָׁא a kind of fish, we have ש for ח. In חָלַע or חָלַה *to crack*, we have ח as well as ע for it. In צָרַח *to dry up*, we have ח for א. For ח we have ש or ע in אָחָא, עָחָא *this*, אָפַח *to turn*; while for ע we have very frequently א: אָחָא (Col. MS., Meg. 12 b, גָּחָא alongside of אָחָא) *thicket*, אֹפֵי *twigs*, אֲרִבָּנָא *bulrushes*, a. fr. Cf. Noeldeke, *loc. cit.*; also Nestle, *Marginalien u. Materialien*, p. 69.⁵

The fact that post-vocalic ע is pronounced as a vowel shows even more clearly that the retention of the gutturals is in many cases merely graphic. Thus טַעֲמָא is pronounced táimo. This points to an earlier טַיָּא just as in Assyrian.⁶

¹ Cf. Fraenkel, *op. cit.*, Introduction.

² Cf. Noeldeke, *MG.*, 58.

³ This word has nothing to do with זָהַר *to shine*, but is the Arab. حَزَرَ. For similar metathesis, cf. Barth, *ES.*, 3, 4 (מִנְךָ and חֲרֵשׁ).

⁴ Cf. also Harkavy's note, p. 356, of his edition of the TG.

⁵ A similar promiscuous use of the gutturals is found in Phœnician (Schroeder, *Phœniz. Spr.*, 79 sq.), Samaritan (Uhlemann, *Inst. lingu. Samar.*, I, 13 sq.), Neo-Syriac (Noeldeke, *NSG.*, 56 sq.), and Palest. Aramaic (Dalman, *op. cit.*, 44).

⁶ In the same way Hebrew words like מַעֲלָה, מַעֲמָר, מַעֲרִיב, מַעֲמָד, מַאֲכָל, and the like are pronounced máilo, máimor, máiriv, máimod, máichol. But מַעֲרָכָה mārócho. The pronunciation of the above and similar words is retained also in the plural in spite of the change of accent. Thus, maimórim, maichólím, maimódós.

Palatals.—§ 18. Initial ם seems to have been sometimes pronounced נ to judge from a few cases where נ is actually written and from the fact that after the precative ל the prefix ם of the imperfect, even if it is followed by an *a*-vowel, is frequently dropped. Thus, אֲבִשׁוּנָא *dried ears of corn*, אֲוִבְלָא *willow-basket*, דְּאִתְיִלְדָּן *that will be born*, Ned. 30 b, דְּאִינְקוּם *that they gather*, B. Q. 113 b; נ for ם is also written in a few forms of the verb יתב *to sit*, לְשַׁבַּע *let him cause to swear*, לְחַלִּיךָ *let him pass*. On the other hand, we find at times the ם marked as consonantal by doubling it.

§ 19. ג and כ like ב, ד, פ and ת had a double pronunciation as mutae and as spirants. ג is transcribed by the Arabs generally as ج, sometimes as ق; כ is generally כ, sometimes by ح or ك; ג is כ, כ is خ. So we find also in the Talmud פִּיכְלִי and קִיכְלִי *partridges*, כִּרְכֹּשׁ and קִרְכֹּשׁ *to knock*, פִּרְפֻּתָא and קִרְפֻּתָא *shepherd's bell*, קִרְפֻּתָא = פִּרְפֻּתָא *head*, from כָּפָה *to bend, nod*, properly *noddle*; cf. Hebr. קָרַד ✓ קָדַד; שָׂרַק and שָׂרַק *to jump*, written promiscuously. ג is today not distinguished from כ.

Linguals.—§ 20. ד is rendered in Arabic by د, ך by ذ; ת by ט, ת by ט. In traditional pronunciation ד is pronounced like ד and ת like ט. ט is not distinguished in modern pronunciation from ט. The ך was evidently a lingual, as it could be doubled.¹

Sibilants.—§ 21. ז is ז; ש and ש are س; צ is ص, and ש, ש. rarely س. In the Talmud ש is usually carefully distinguished, while the other sibilants are at times used indiscriminately. Thus, פְּתִיָא and פְּתִיָא *street-well* (V. L., B. B. 8 a); אֲחֻקְטָלָא *flipping*; אִצְיָאָהָה, אִצְיָאָהָה *rows*, F. MS., B. B. 12 a; אֲדִיָא, אֲדִיָא *a certain quarter of meat*; אֲצָא, אֲצָא *creeper, vine*; אָאָה, אָאָה *ear of corn*; צִיר, צִיר *binds*, M. MS., AZ., 28 b; עֲצִיָא, עֲצִיָא *pot*; עָקַס for עָקַץ *to sting*; אֲרִיָאָהָה and אֲרִיָאָהָה *a certain meal*; עֲשָׂרִין and עֲשָׂרִין *twenty*; רָפַשׁ and רָפַשׁ *to tread*.

Labials.—§ 22. ב is rendered in Arabic transcription by ب; ך by ב, sometimes by و. ו and מ are rendered by و and م:

¹ Cf. Fraenkel, *op. cit.*, 86, and אֲרִיָאָהָה, *HG.*, 282.

פ by פ, sometimes by ב. With the exception of two or three words where וו is written for etymological ב, the Talmud retains ב. But ב and וו are written indiscriminately in foreign words. ב and פ are sometimes written indiscriminately. כּוּפִּשְׁתֵּי and כּוּבִשְׁתֵּי a species of tamed doves, כְּבוֹיִי and כְּפוֹיִי excrements, צִלְבָּחָא, eel.

Dāghēš and Rāphē.—§ 23. The rules for the pronunciation of בגדכפת as *tenuēs*, or *mediae*, and as spirantized are about the same as in Hebrew and Syriac; but the following may be noticed:

a) Unlike the Syriac, בגדכפת has no *dāghēš* after a diphthong; e. g., בִּיחָא, אִיבּוּ.

b) The ח in the feminine ending תָּחָא is often not spirantized when a vowelless consonant precedes, even if that consonant be preceded by a long vowel; e. g., שְׂאִלְחָא.

c) בגדכפת are not spirantized to avoid difficulty of pronunciation; e. g., שְׂוִתְפָּחָא, שְׂוִתְקוֹחָא, אֶכְחִישׁוּ, סְחָמָא, מְסִחָמָא, מְסִחָמָא, שְׂוִתְפָּחָא, שְׂוִתְקוֹחָא, אֶכְחִישׁוּ, סְחָמָא, מְסִחָמָא.

d) פ is pronounced hard in the proper names פָּפָא *Papa* and פָּפִי *Papi*.

CHANGES OF CONSONANTS.—*Gutturals.*—§ 24. א changes to י in the active participle Qal of ע"י verbs and of verbs following their analogy. Also in the Pa'ēl and Ithpa'al of verbs ע"א. Thus, קַיִים *stands*, צִיִּית *listens*, מַיִית *dies*, צִיִּיב *binds*, כְּפִיִּי *compels*, חִיִּיט *feels pain*, עִיִּיל *enters*, שְׂיִיל *asks*, שְׂיִיר *he left*, omitted, אֶשְׂתַּיִיר *remained*. The forms צִיִּית, קַיִים, etc., are only graphical variants. The א must have also been pronounced י in אֶשְׂתַּיִיר *interstice*, and אֶשְׂתַּיִיר *Alephs*. Notice also שְׂיִירָא *remainder*. Verbs ל"א have passed entirely into verbs ל"י.

§ 25. ה changes to ו or י in נוֹלָא, נִילָא *he, she, lit. this one* (§ 177), קוֹא *to be blunt*, תוֹרָא *to be astonished*. In the last two cases we may have metathesis rather than phonetic change. תוֹרָא may also stand for רַחֲמֵהּ. רַחֲמֵהּ *rich landlord*, וְזוֹרָא.¹

§ 26. ח appears frequently as ה: הוֹיָצָא *foliage of a palm*, Arab. حوص ; חוֹיָצָא *thorn*, Syr. حوْجَا ; הוֹיָצָא a proper name = חוֹיָצָא ;

¹ Cf. Syriac חוֹסֵס and חוֹסֵס and Palestinian אֶיִּיבָת = אֶהֱבָת, Dalman, 69.

הָרַר to return, Hebr. הָרַר; cf. §§ 16, 17. Sometimes it interchanges with a sibilant: הָלִיקוּסְתָּא, הָלִיקוּסְתָּא.¹

§ 27. ע regularly changes to נ when there is another ע (= פס) in the same word: אָרַע = عرض to happen; אָפָּא = أَمَفَا = Arab. ضبع hyena. Cf. also § 17. In גָּחַךְ to laugh, we have ג for ע. Whenever ע corresponds to Arab. ف it must have been originally = غ. This would explain more easily its interchange with ג and ק.² Verbs ל"ע have in a few instances passed into verbs ל"י.

Palatals.—§ 28. ג interchanges with ק (§ 18), with כ: גָּשְׁמָא, גָּשְׁמָא door-step; cf. § 51. In זִינָא couple, the ג becomes ז, as in modern Arabic and Syriac. It changes perhaps to ד in שָׁגַר, שָׁגַר to send. But the latter is more probably = صَدَرَ. In אָפִי for גָּפִי (§ 174) we have the change of ג to א.

§ 29. כ and ק frequently interchange: קָרְשִׁינִי, קָרְשִׁינִי vetch; קָרוּשִׁינָא, קָרוּשִׁינָא dealers in vegetables; קָרוּשִׁינָא, קָרוּשִׁינָא balls, cakes. The interchange with ב frequently found in the texts is probably due to graphical errors.

§ 30. Intervocalic י changes to א in the adjective ending תָּא. Thus, בְּתָרְתָּא the last, קָמְתָּא the first, לִיבְתָּא the Libyan, for *בְּתָרְתָּא, *קָמְתָּא, *לִיבְתָּא.³ In verbs: אִתְפְּשִׁיתָ she was healed, Keth., 62 b; אִתְפְּשִׁיתָ were changed, Col. MS., MQ., 25 b. But generally intervocalic י is elided.

Dentals.—§ 31. ד usually corresponds to Arab. ذ and ظ; but occasionally ז appears, even when it corresponds to ذ. Thus, זִי, זִי then, now (§ 182), זָבַח to slaughter⁴; דִּיאָנָא, דִּיאָנָא loss; מִדְּלָא, מִדְּלָא dripping; דִּיפְנָא, דִּיפְנָא twigs; זִרְתָּא, זִרְתָּא sorb-planta-

¹ Cf. Syriac ܫܠܝܩܘܬܐ = شليقوت, Brockelmann, *Lex. Syr.*, add. ad p. 112. Hebrew חֲבַצְלֶת may stand for שְׁבַצְלֶת, but with regard to its Assyrian equivalent, ܫܒܥܠܐ may be original. Cf. prothetic ܫ in Syr. ܫܡܥܝܐ.

² For this change cf. Bibl. Aramaic אָרְקָא earth; in some dialects, cf. D. H. Müller, *op. cit.*, p. 41; Nöldeke, *MG.*, § 66; Munk, *TM.*, p. 44, n. 127. Ethiopic ṣaqqāya, to cry, lament, is a Ṣaph'el of *qôqāya = ضوضى. One is tempted to compare also Judeo-German "koiken" to howl, although it is difficult to see the historical connection. Cf. also ברבֿק, *HG.*, ed. princ. = בצבֿץ cast bubbles. Similar is the interchange of ק and ק: Hebr. שֶׁקֶד, Syr. ܫܩܢ almond. Cf. § 36.

³ Cf. Jaeger, *B.A.*, I., 489, 459.

⁴ Cf. Nöldeke, *MG.*, 43; D. H. Müller, *Inscr. von Sendschirli*, 40 sq., 65.

tion; טַרְדִּיקָא, טַרְדִּיקָא wardrobe; זְבוּרָא bee, Hebr. זְבוּרָה; אֲדִילָא for אֲדִילָא young gazelle. In דָּא דָּא (§ 185) it corresponds to Arab. ضَع ضَع.

In the following examples we have not an interchange of ל and ד, but a rare syntactical use of ד, which can be paralleled in Assyrian: דִּלְאֵי דְמִימָרָא does it not mean to say, Col. MS., Zeb. 50 a; דְרִידָא וְחֹרִי דְרִידָא and oxen for ploughing and dates for trade, Sabb. 19 b.² In the first example there may also be dissimilation due to the preceding לָא.³

§ 32. ט usually corresponds to Arab. ط and ظ, but occasionally it interchanges with צ; thus, מַטִּי and מַצִּי. In טלע it corresponds to 'Omanee Arabic ضلع to limp.⁴

§ 33. ת sometimes interchanges with ד: בְּגִדְתָּא the Bagdadian; קְרִדִּי, קְרִדִּי; לִיפְתָא, לִיפְתָא turnip. Cf. also § 21.

Liquids.—§ 34. ל interchanges with נ in the precative particle of the imperfect: נְהִי let him be, for לְהִי; מְדִינָא sufficient for irrigation, H. MS., B. B. 8 a, for מְדִינָא.⁵ לִימָא, Latin nummus, coin. Cf. also § 36.—עֲלֵקָא leech appears also as עֲרֵקָא.

§ 35. נ changes to ר in רִישָׁא fowler. Compare also טַמֵּר to hide with Hebr. טָמַן. A similar change would be in בֶּר son, בֶּר daughter, if they are identical with בֶּן, בֵּת; but this is doubtful. Final ך changes to ם in מְנַשְׁתִּים he makes water, O. MS., Sabb. 134 a.

§ 36. ר appears frequently as ד. This may be simply a graphical error. But in view of the fact that the change of ר to

¹ Cf. also Arab. دَبُور alongside of دَبُور.

² Cf. the variant in the פְּרִשְׁתָּא to Onkelos, Lev. 15:33 וְלִלְדָאִיב for וְלִלְדָאִיב, and in later literature: פְּרִשְׁתָּא = פְּרִשְׁתָּא HG. 29; דְרִבְיָא = דְרִבְיָא 'ibid. 108; דִּינִיקָא = דִּינִיקָא 'ibid. 373.

³ The stock example for the interchange of ל and ד has always been אָזל = אָזל. But from the fact that the word occurs only in two forms, אָזל and אָזל, for both genders, and only in the sense of the present, and used only in the set phrase אָזל לטעמיה, and only in a metaphorical sense, it is evident that such use of the word is only a piece of school-wisdom, based on a wrong interpretation of a biblical passage. A root אָזל is a mere fiction of our lexicographers. Later Hebrew literature abounds in parallels of a similar kind. Suffice it to point to פְּעִנָּה to disclose, קְנִי end, and מְגִנָּה לֵב grief. A full collection of such words would be of considerable interest.

⁴ Cf. פִּישָׁא egg in Jer. Šebu., III. 34 d; but this may also be equal to פִּישָׁא with change of פ to פ.

⁵ For the same phenomenon cf. TG., ed. Harkavy, § 55. Cf. also Syriac ܐܢܐ and Hebrew-Aram. נתן to give.

ך is attested in living speech,¹ such a change may in some cases be phonetic. The physiological kinship between ך and ך seems to be the same as between ע (= غ) and ض.

ך changes to ל in חֲלִי־י two, חֲלִי־י twelve (§ 136).

§ 37. ז. On interchange with ך cf. § 31. ז stands for Arab. ض in בִּזֵּעַ to split²; זָנְנָה clucking hen (connected with זָנַח to make noise, croak); זָנָה to heat is perhaps Arab. حَضَأ; זָנַח, Arab. جָاز to pass through, cross, is evidently connected with كَضَفَص, جَصَص, جَاص.³

§ 38. ס stands for ص in סִבֵּר to wait, hope for. On the other hand סוֹבֵר to cup corresponds to Arab. سَبَرَ to examine a wound. The latter is connected with ثَبَرَ to break open (said of an ulcer).⁴ For its interchange with other sibilants cf. § 21.

§ 39. צ interchanges with other sibilants (§ 21), with ט (§ 32). It stands for Arab. ض in צָרַךְ to be in need, בצר to be few, עֲבָץ to press together,⁵ צוֹרֵץ to cry, shout = ضَوْضَى, בִּצְבִיצָה to cast bubbles.

¹ Maclean, *Gram. of Vernacular Syr.*, § 121. For Ethiopic cf. Pratorius in *BA.*, I., p. 45.

² From an original بضع all the forms with ז, צ, ק and ך as second stem-consonant, which appear in the various Semitic languages, can be derived.

³ Cf. also Hebrew גָּזָם (?) locust with جُضْم glutton; Mišnic זְבִירִית receptacle with זִבְרָה bad soil with זִבְרָה books, *Psalms*, with أَصْبَارَة pl. صَبَار.

Through the intermediate form זִבְרָה we get the form זִבְרָה book, mentioned in the Talmud as used among Persian Jews. Cf. Fraenkel, *op. cit.*, 248; Barth, *E. S.*, 26, 52. The development of meaning from זִבְרָה to put in order, זִבְרָה collect, to أَصْبَارَة book is similar to that in كَتَبَ book from كَتَبَ to sew together. Cf. later Hebrew אָבַר book, composition, and אָבַר to compose, write a book (vide Harkavy, *Leben u. Werke d. Saadjah Gaon*, p. ק"ח sq.). There seems, therefore, to be no ground for doubting the Arabic origin of זִבְרָה as Fraenkel does (*op. cit.*, 249).

⁴ סוֹבֵר (Targ.) to bear, carry, is closely connected with the idea of endurance, hope. The same connection we find in סָבַל (Targ.) to carry, suffer, endure. Arab. زَجَلَ, Assy. za balu (Barth, *ES.*, 50). Interesting variants to סוֹבֵר we find in the Targ. to Psalm 96, 8: הוֹבֵר וְשׁוֹבֵר; cf. Levy, *TWb.* s. v. סָבַר. The form סוֹבֵר corresponds to Arab. صَبَرَ, صَبَر, to an Arabic by-form ثَبَرَ. Similarly we find Hebrew שָׁבַר grain = Arab. ثَبَرَة, a by-form of صَبَرَة pile, store of grain.

⁵ Barth, *ES.*, 1, 5.

§ 40. ש interchanges with ת in שקל, תקל, *to weigh, be worth*. With ס in משי, מסי *to wash*.

Labials.—§ 41. ב. On interchange of ב with ו and פ cf. § 22. In בִּישָׁן for בִּישָׁן *Beth Še'an* we have מ for ב. עֲרֻקִיָּא = Hebr. עֲרֻקִיב, Arab. عَرُوب.

§ 42. מ. Assyrian מ appears sometimes as ב, sometimes as ו. מִן upon, אֹרִיָּא west,¹ שִׁירִיָּא cypress.² מ changes to נ in נְהִיר inf. Aph'el of הִיר *to return*, B. Q. 81 b, and in מִשְׁתַּרְפִּי *melting*, Sabb. 110 b; in the plural endings of pronouns, nouns and verbs. It stands for נ in בִּוּטְיָא *terebinth*.

§ 43. ו. Initial ו has been retained only in the following words: וָ Wau, וֵ woe! alas! וְאֵלִי proper (alongside of וְאֵלִי), וֵרֹא rose and its derivatives, וְעֵדָא meeting, וְתִרְתָּא tart, and in a few proper names. In all other cases it has changed to י.

DOUBLING.

§ 44. Doubling takes place in traditional pronunciation in about the same way as in Syriac:

a) As characteristic of certain grammatical formations; *e. g.*, in the Intensive stems.

b) To show a double consonant; *e. g.*, נִבֵּי, אִמָּא.

c) As compensation for an assimilated consonant; *e. g.*, שִׁתָּא year, אַתָּ thou.

d) As compensation for a shortened long vowel; *e. g.*, עֲלֵי upon, נִמֵּי (§ 182).³

e) To lengthen artificially a short word; *e. g.*, פִּוּמָא mouth, אֲבָא father.

f) To preserve a short vowel; *e. g.*, לְשָׁנָא tongue, Arab. لِسَان, בִּיתִירָא bridge, Assy. titûru.

g) Doubling is retained at the end of a word in אַתָּ thou, in the pronominal ending of the participle, אֲמַרְתָּ thou sayest, and in רַב Rabbi, usually pronounced רַבֵּ.⁴

¹ The Assyrian equivalent is amurrû (cf. Jensen, *ZA.*, X., 339 sq.) and אֹרִיָּא stands for אֲוִרִיָּא.

² *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 49, has לָמַד for לָבַד *Lamed*. הִיר *to see* may also be connected with the Syriac ܠܝܢ.

³ The transcription of proper names in the old versions and in Josephus shows us a number of similar cases; *e. g.*, Saddûk, Abessalôm, Abennêr, Annân, for אֲבִישָׁלֹם, אֲבִינֵר, אֲנָנִי. But, in cases like Abessalôm and Abennêr, the versions may have taken them to be composed of אֲבָן (= בָּן) + שָׁלֹם or נֵר.

⁴ Cf. Noldeke, *SG.*, § 23, H.

Resolution of Doubling.—§ 45. To judge from the cognate dialects, resolution of doubling must have frequently taken place. In a case of resolution, the preceding short vowel was either dropped, or lengthened, or retained intact by the insertion of a liquid. In the case of vowel-lengthening we can only know that a resolution has taken place when the vowel changes its quality, as from חִירָק to צִירִי, or from פֶּתַח to קִמִּץ, not otherwise.

INSERTION OF CONSONANTS.—*Insertion of a Liquid.*—§ 46.

a) אֲמֻזָּא: מִ nut.

b) חִנְנָא: נִ feast; פִּנְנָא pot; פִּנְנָר to roll; אֶסְתִּנְנָרָא vice-roy, Pers. ustadār, and other words.

c) ר: In the so-called Par'ēl forms: בִּרְזֵל to shake, גִּרְבֵּל to mix, פִּרְדֵּם to cut, הִרְזֹק to imprison, שִׁרְיָב to let hang down, שִׁרְבֵּט to stretch oneself flat, פִּרְכֵּשׁ or קִרְקֵשׁ to strike, tingle, פִּרְכֶּשֶׁתָּא or קִרְכֶּשֶׁתָּא shepherd's bell, פִּרְכֶּשֶׁתָּא clod, הִרְדָּקָא school-boy, קִירְקָבִן crop, *craw*.¹

NOTE.—In words of foreign origin ש seems to be similarly inserted: בִּשְׁקָר he searched, Mandaic the same; אִישְׁכַּפָּא saddler, Assy. aškapu = Arab أَكْفَى; cf. Assy. iškaru = ikkaru = אִכְרָא peasant, all before a k-sound.

Insertion of ה.—§ 47. A ה is sometimes inserted in short words in order to make them triconsonantal. Thus אֲבָהִי fathers, parents, plural of אָבָא; אֲמִיָּה bond-maid; אֲמִיָּה the status of bond-maid; גִּילְהִי flashes (גִּלְיִ), נִמְהִי mint; שִׁלְהִי end; אֲמִיָּהִי mothers.

Insertion of a Semivowel.—§ 48. In the plural of the noun ר or ״ is in a few cases inserted before the ending of רָא to avoid an hiatus.²

ASSIMILATION.

§ 49. A consonant may be assimilated to a preceding or following consonant either entirely or partially. In the latter case the partially assimilated consonant may influence the adjoining consonant so that the resulting assimilation is reciprocal.

Complete Assimilation.—§ 50. 1. The א is progressively assimilated in the reflexive stems of verbs אִפְּ—frequently in

¹ Cf. Fleischer in *Levy's Dict.*, IV., 484 b.

² Cf. Sachau, *Skizze des Fellucht-Dialekts von Mosul*, p. 15.

the Ithpe'el, more rarely in the Ithpa'al.¹ Thus, אָתָמֵר *was said*, אִתָּסֵר *was forbidden*, אָתְנַח *he sighed*, אָתְמָרָא *was said*, אִיתָפֵי *was healed*, דְּיִלְדוּ *that have been born* (Ned. 30 b), לִיבְסוּמִי *to cheer oneself up with wine* (Meg. 7 b, Col. MS. לְאִיבְסוּמִי), לְקַלְקוּלִי (M. MS. Er. 49 a, eds. לְאִיקַלְקוּלִי), אֶלְתָּר *on the spot*, at once, for אֶתָר. In the last word the ל is not doubled. מִנָּאן *whence* for מִנָּאן, from מִן אָן; רַבִּינָא a proper name for רַבִּינָא = רַב אֲבִינָא.

2. ה is regressively assimilated in אֵינֵן *they*, הֵנִי *these*, בְּתַרְתּוֹן *their being dispersed* (eds. A. Z., 10 b), מְשִׁתְּלִיחוּ *you are tired* (A. Z., 72 b); אֲדוּמִי *to cut to pieces*.

3. ה is assimilated in מְסִיתָא *bath* (orig. מִסִּיתָא, § 90); מִסָּא *shovel*, לִישְׁלוֹפִינְהוּ O. MS., Sabb. 98 b, שְׁלַחָה; תַּתָּא *below*; פּוּתָא a certain dish (= פּוּתָא).

4. ע is assimilated in אִתְבִּידָא *was done*, Col. MS., Zeb. 60 a, שֶׁב *seven*, which stands for שֶׁב* = šabbu = šab'u. Similarly תִּשְׁ *nine*, V. L. Taan. 13 b, for tiššu = tiš'u.² אֶפָא *hyena*, for אֶפָא (§ 27). אִיבִי (= אִיבִי) Col. MS., Zeb. 6 ab, 14 b, אִיבִי *ibid.* 20 b; מִיבִי *ibid.* 18 b. By progressive assimilation מִבְּרָא *ferry*, מִבְּרָא *ferry-man*.

5. ל is assimilated in many forms of the verb סָלַק *to go up*, *ascend*: לִיפֶס, תִּיפֶס, for לִיטֶלַק, תִּיטֶלַק; in אֶן *upon* (§ 170), זִיקָתָא *sharp-shooter* וְזִק or זִלַק.

6. נ is assimilated in אַתָּ *thou*, אַתּוֹן *ye*, אַתָּתָא *woman*, אֶפָא *face*, עִיזָא *goat*, אֶבִּיבָא *flute*, שְׁתָּא *year*, מִשּׁוּל *on account of*, מִסְקָן V. L. Pes. 3 b, in verbs פִּנֵּי, and in verbs לִנֵּי before נָא, נָן; also in מִנֵּי *from*.

7. ד is assimilated in הִישָּׂא *heap*, M. MS., Er. 14 b, קָמָא *first*, קָמָי *before*, שִׁתָּא *six*, שִׁתִּין *sixty*; אֶד־ *until* (§ 182).

8. ת is assimilated in הִקִּיטוּ *ye hold*, eds. Pes. 110 b, שְׁמִתִּיהָ *I put him under the ban*, M. Q. 17 a; אֶנְהִי *hast pleased*, Hull 137 b; אִיכָא *there is* (אִיתָא) לִיכָא (sic) *there is not* (= לֹא אִיתָא); in the reflexive stems עִי" or פִּא" before dentals or sibilants, and, by analogy, before all consonants: אִיזְבֵּן

¹ Cf. Haupt, *SFG.*, 10, 1; *AEV.*, 10.

² Cf. Haupt, *SFG.*, 10, 1.

was sold, אִידָּדָר took heed, אִישׁ־בָּשָׂא was persuaded, אִיתְגַּדָּר they made profit, a. o.

9. מ is assimilated in תַּמְגָּר merchant, Assyrian tamgaru; אֲרִי־כֹלָא artisan, Assyrian dimgallu, with prothetic נ and inserted ר; מַחְוָן = Assyr. šalamtu.

Partial Assimilation.—§ 51. a) נ is partially assimilated to ט, צ and כ, and becomes ע in טַיִינָא Arab. (طائي), צַלְעֵי tanners, עַצִּיצָא pot,¹ עֵיכֹלָא a measure.²

b) ג is assimilated to שׁ in כְּשׁוֹרָא joist, Assyr. gušûru. כ to ז and ח in זְגִיגִיתָא glass, Heb. זְכוּכִית; גְּחִילָנָא for פּוֹחִילָנָא a certain bird. ק to ר in פְּרִיצָתָא twist, √קרץ.³

c) ח is partially assimilated to ז in the reflexive stems of verbs פ"ז אִידָּדָר he took heed, אִידָּדִיק he attended, and without transposition אֲדוּזִיטִיר it seemed small, 'Ēn Ya'aq. Sanh. 95 a. To ל and ר:⁴ in זֹלָטָא hod, זֹטֶרָא small, (§ 56), בֵּיטֶר name of a place. To צ: in טַצְדָּקָא excuse, טַצְדָּר white spot, and in verbs פ"צ אִיצְטְרִיקָא was necessary, אֲצַטֵּר he grieved. To ח: in טַח to press. To ד: in לְהוֹדִילָל Alfasi B. B. 8 a.⁵ To ק: in קַטַּל to kill, קַטִּינָא small, קִישְׁטָא truth.

d) ס is assimilated to a liquid in עֲזֹלָא cradle, טַיִינָא proud,⁶

Reciprocal Assimilation.—§ 52. a) Here belong מְזֻנָּא or מְזֻנָּא (§ 92), Hebrew מִסָּה and מִזָּה,⁷ ס first assimilated to מ, then כ to ז. Similarly בְּזָנָא for פַּתְנָא bundle. But they may also be two parallel forms. In זֻדָּא outfit, Assyr. çubātu, zubātu, dress, צ is assimilated to ב, then ח to ז, ב becomes ו. צַפַּת to prepare still occurs as variant to זֻדָּא.

¹ Cf. Fraenkel, 69.

² Cf. Palestinian עֲטָה Aph. of טוה; עֲטַעְמָה something to taste, עֲקִמָּא flank. עֲקִלָּא Kislê, עֲפִילָא digestion, עֲקִלָּא karálavsis, עֲקִרָא white. In later literature עֲקָפָא concerns. Arab. عسقلون Ascalon. Assimilation of כ to ע occurs in עֲקָבָה retention.

³ Cf. קַרִּי קַרִּי קַרִּי.

⁴ Cf. Barth, ES., 36 sq.

⁵ Cf. Targ. and Syr. אֲדוּרְכַל. In later Hebrew I have met with נְזֻמָּגָר.

⁶ טַיִינָא or טַיִינָא is in form and etymology identical with Arab. طَيْشَان, from طاش to be out of mind. For the development of meaning cf. נָדָר proud and Arab. اسْتَبْهَر to be insane.

⁷ Cf. Barth, ES., 33, 51.

b) A sonant and a surd sometimes change to a surd and a sonant. *נְפִרִית* *sulphur* (Hebrew) appears as *פְּבִרִית*. The pronunciation was probably in both cases alike.¹

DISSIMILATION.²

§ 53. In words containing two identical or similar sounds one of them is usually dissimilated when the word is in frequent use.

1. ל dissimilates to ד in *פֶּדֶשׁ־לֶחֶם* *pepper*, Col. MS., Meg. 7 b; to נ in *נֶחֱמָה* *bread*; *נִיחָלָה* *to* (§ 177); to ר in *גֶּרֶגְלִיָּה* *slice*, *אַרְמִלָּהָה* *widow* (through an intermediate **אַלְמִלָּהָה*); but the stem may be *רַמַּל*; *חִבְרַבְלִיתָה* *mixture of white and black*.

2. נ dissimilates to ר in *רִתְּיוֹן*, *רִתְּיוֹן* *two* (but *תְּנִינָה* *second*).

3. ר dissimilates to ל in *אֹרְבֵּלָה* *wild ox*; *רֹקֶטָה* *rocket*.

4. ד dissimilates to ת in *בְּגִדְתָּא* *the Bagdadean*. To ל in *לֹא־יִדְבֵּק אִנָּה בִּזְרֵעֵה* *that I should be connected with his descendants*. M. MS., Pes. 49 a.

5. ט dissimilates to ת in *בוֹטִיטָה* *spark*, alongside of *בוֹטִיטָה*.

VANISHING OF CONSONANTS.

§ 54. a) Initial consonants. א is dropped in *יְהוָה*, *יְהוָה* *one*, *אֲחֵרָה* *another*, and in the imperative of *אָתָּה* *to come* and *אָזַל* *to go*.³

ב is dropped in some forms of the imperative Qal of verbs אָזַל, following the analogy of the imperfect.

§ 55. b) Within the word. א is elided in contractions: *לֹא־יִהְיֶה* *there is not*, from *לֹא־יִהְיֶה*; *הֵם־הֵלִין* *those*, from *הֵם־הֵלִין*. It quiesces in a preceding vowel: *תִּפְרִיתָה* *form*, from *תִּפְרִיתָה*; *רִיבָה* *wild bull*, *רִיבָה* *head*, especially in פ' verbs. It is also elided in the adjective ending *אָה* (§ 82).

ה is syncopated in *לִידָה*, *לִידָה* (§ 124).

ו quiesces in a preceding vowel in *שִׁוְרָה* *favoring*, *שִׁוְרָה* *sprout*, *אֲנִי* *we*, *יְהוָה* *one another*, *אֲרִישָׁנָה* *a certain bird* = *Assyr. aḥaršānu*, or *aḥuršānu*, *Syr. ܐܚܪܫܢܐ*, *Arab. وَرْشَان*, *ringdove*. It is syncopated in *תַּחַת* *beneath*, *below*.

¹ Cf. Haupt, *BA.*, I., 3; *W. B. H. (Hebraica, I., 231)*.

² Cf. Haupt, *AEV.*, XII., 17-20; *W. B. H. (Hebraica, I., 224 sq.)*.

³ Cf. *Hebr. יְהוָה*; *Arab. مُحَمَّدٌ*; *Syr. ܡܪܝܢܐ*.

§ 56. ע quiesces in a preceding vowel in some verbs whose second stem-consonant is ע: דִּיץ *to stick in*, דִּיחַ *to exude*, סוּר *to visit*, דָּוָר *to be awake* (secondary root of עוּר), עִיף *to double*, Arab. ضَعَف. It quiesces also in a few verbs פִּעַע *to do*, Col. MS., Zeb. 60 a, מִיָּקַם *to pronounce incorrectly*, Ned. 16 a, and in זָוֵטַר *small*, from זָעַר = זָעַר (§ 56), i. e., זַעַר with infixed ח. It is syncopated in אֶטְבָּא *ring*, רִיפָתָא *bread*, and quiesces in the compound numerals הֶדְיִסַר *eleven*, תְּרִיִּסַר *twelve*, etc. (§ 136). In בָּנָן *we want*, Col. MS. Zeb. *passim*, for בָּעָנָן.

§ 57. ג is lost in זָוָא *pair, scissors*, and אָבַי *at, upon* (§ 174). The *g* in this case first became *g*^u, then the separate elements *g* or *u* were lost.¹ Perhaps belong here שִׁנֵּשׁ and שִׁבֵּשׁ?

§ 58. ל quiesces in קוֹמַר *καλαμάριον*, M. MS., Sabb. 80 a.

ר quiesces in the preceding vowel in קוֹקְנִי *worms*, קֶרֶךְ, in the compound בִּירוֹא for זָרְעָא בִּיר (or origin. בָּזָרָא from זָרְעָא), and in אֶמִּינָא *I say*.

מ is dropped in a few participles of Pa"el: שִׁבֵּשׁ *trim the vine*, B. M. 73 a; יִבְמִינָן Yeb. 41 b; סִלְקִי M. MS., B. Q. 48 a; קְדַמִּינָן Pes. 53 b, and others.

נ is syncopated in מְנַשִּׁיחָה *makes water (sibi)*.

§ 59. ר is dropped in אוֹנָא *ear*. (If Fleischer's opinion given in Levy's *Neuh. Wb.*, III., 312 b, that ר interchanges with ֿ is true, then אוֹנָא may come from אוֹנָא = אוֹנָא).² In זָרְתָא *sorb-bush*, for זָרְתָא.³

§ 60. c) Final consonants. א, ו, and י quiesce in the preceding vowel in stems לָא, לָו, and לָי. The two former then pass into לָי. The י appears in a few forms, especially before suffixes. ח and ע are generally retained, but are treated in a few verbs and nouns like א. Thus, גָּנַח = גָּנַח *to rumble*, ע in נִינָא *mint*, אִירִיָא *argument*, בִּזַּי *to break*, טָבַי *to sink*, פָּדַי *to wound*, פָּסַי *to spoil*, שָׁפַי *to slant*, שָׁקַי *to sink*, אֶשְׁתַּמוּדַי *to have identified*.

¹ This phenomenon is frequent in Indo-European languages. Cf. also Fraenkel, *op. cit.* XXII., 107.

² For a change of ר to ב, cf. Praetorius, *BA.*, I., 44, and Maclean, § 106.

³ Perhaps also in the Palestinian proper name יֶלְדָּתָא for יֶלְדָּתָא *child*, as in Syriac. But it may also be a shortening of אֵילָתָא or contraction of יֶעֱלָתָא. Cf. also §§ 116. 119.

§ 61. ר quiesces in some forms of the imperfect and imperative Qal: אֵימָא, יֵימָא, לֵימָא, נֵימָא, אֵיבָא, אֵיבָא/אמר to say.¹ In שָׁדָא he sent, M. MS., Ber. 42a, סָבָא he locked, H. MS., B. M., 86a; in זִינָא small, אֲשֵׁי Asher; perhaps also in אֵינִי is superfluous, but this may be אֵינִי (M. MS., Sabb. 64a).

§ 62. ל is dropped in some forms of הָלַךְ *to go*: הָלַךְ *he went*, M. MS., B. M. 101 b, 103 b, Col. MS., Pes. 111 b; הָלַךְ *he goes*, Col. MS., Pes. 110 b; הָלַךְ *let him go*, K. MS., Mem. 2 a; הָלַךְ *go*, Col. MS., Pes. 104 b.² In הָלַךְ *he took*, Qidd., 81 b, M. MS., A. Z. 3 a; הָלַךְ *takes*, MSS. Sukk. 52 b. In קָלַי for קָלַי *light*.

§ 63. נ is dropped in the dual and plural of verb and noun, *תָּרִי, תָּרִי, תָּרִי, two, מֵאֵרִי two hundred, אָמְרִי they say, בֵּי between, בִּי for בֶּן, דִּי for דֵּן; מֵנָא for מִנָּאן* (§ 90). The feminine plural ending *נָ* loses its *נ* only in one case: *לִיתִּצְדָּה they may be caught*, M. MS., Sabb. 43 b.

§ 64. ך is dropped in דִּיאָבאָל for דִּיעֶבֶד (§ 159).³

ח is dropped in בַּיִת *house*, שַׁבָּת *Sabbath, week*;⁴ in the absolute state of feminine nouns: אַחֵרִי or אֲחֵרִי *another*, אֵתוֹ *matrimony*; is not retained even before suffixes in לְאַחֲרֶיהָ *to do it late*, Sabb. 119 a, לְאַפְרִיָּה *to heal him*, לְנִסְיוֹנָהּ *to try them*, Raši Sanh. 101 b; and is usually apocopated in the sing. fem. of verbs in the participles and the perfect.

§ 65. ב is apocopated in *again*, *blew*, MSS., B. M. 85 b, 86 a, Raši Taan. 24 a; *marries*, Col. MS., M. Q. 3 b, Col. MS., Zeb. 5 a.

§ 66. ׀ is dropped in many forms of קום *to stand*: אִיקוּ, אִיקוּ; לִיקוּ, לִיקוּ; נִיקוּ, נִיקוּ; קוּ *stand thou*, Col. MS., M. Q. 25 b, M. MS., Sanh. 95 a; קָא, קָא, *stands*; קָיִנָּה *I stand*, Col. MS., Zeb. 19 a, בּוֹקֵינָה *I explain*, *ibid.* Pes. 90 a; אֹקֵינָהּ *I explained it*, *ibid.* M. Q. 25 a. Here the suffixed forms are derived from the apocopated forms.

TRANPOSITION OF CONSONANTS.—§ 67. בְּרוּחָא, בְּרוּחָא *desolation*; מִדְרָא, מִדְרָא *water-course*; סִפְטָא, סִפְטָא *chest*; קִילוּפָא, קִילוּפָא *shuttle*; and others.

¹ Cf. **שניאורסון** says, 'Anān, quoted by Harkavy in *MWJ.*, 1893, p. 225.

² The verb **אָזאָן** *to heat* is perhaps an Aph'el of **אָזל**. For the development of meaning cf. Hebrew **העלה**, **הסך**, and Syriac **שגר**. Cf. also § 37.

³ Cf. **בדריאבא** TG., ed. Harkavy, § 181.

⁴ Cf. C. Léviass, *AJP.*, XVI., 34.

B. VOWELS.

IMĀLĒ.—*Pathah*.—§ 68. Original *ā* in closed and intermediate syllables frequently changes to *i* (or *ē*). Thus, פִּסְחָא *Passover*, בִּשְׂרָא *meat*, שָׂטָנָא *Satan*, רִיגְלָא *foot*, קִימְחָא *flour*, זִימְנָא *time*, גִּינְחָא *garden*,¹ in the preformatives of the imperfect Qal; in the first syllable of the perfect Pa'ēl when the second stem-consonant is ר or a guttural: e. g. קִירַב *brought near*, מִיעַט *lessened*, B. Q. 51 b; צִיעַר *vexed* Qidd. 70 b, Ned. 62 a; פִּירַשׁ *separated himself*, Sôl. 4 b; נִירַם *roared*, Hull., 59 b; in the second stem-syllable of the imperfect in Pa'ēl לִיתִּיהָ *let him lower it*, Sabb. 67 a; לְצִיפְנָה *let him cool her off*, B. B. 74 b; in the enclitic pronoun זָבַחְתָּ *hast bought*, B. M. 51 a, קָטַלְתָּ *hast killed*, *ibid.* 59 b; מִזְבַּחְתָּ *sellest*, *ibid.* 72 a, סָתַרְתָּ *breakest down*, B. B. 4 a; in the perfect אֶרְבַּעַת *placest*, B. Q. 114 a; in the first syllable of the Aph'ēl מִיגְמַר הָוָה *taught*, A. Z. 3 b, דְּמִיכָלִי *that he shout*, B. B. 5 a; לְאִישׁוֹרִי *to make water*, B. B. 19 b, לְאִיפְסוֹלִי *to make unfit*, Pes. 15 b (fragm. ed. by Lowe).

Long Qāmēç.—§ 69. Original long קָמֶץ at times changes to *ē* (or *i*). Usually so, when *ā* has arisen in consequence of the quiescing of an א: תִּכְלֵל, תִּימַר, תִּזְדִּיל, מִיכַל, מִימַר, מִינֵס, מִינֵס, from original *תִּכְלֵל, *תִּימַר, *תִּזְדִּיל, *מִיכְלֵל, *מִימְכֵר, *מִימְנֵס (primarily 'תָּא, 'מָא); רִישָׁא *head* for *רִישָׁא; מִישְׁקָלִי inf. of שָׁקַל *to weigh, be worth*, Ar. 18 b; מִיגְמַרִי *to study*, Hôr. 12 a; inf. from הוֹרֵר *to return*, Ar. 23 a; חֲדָתִי, חֲדָתִי *new*, B. M. 73 a; חִוּרָתִי *white*, אִפְמָתִי *black*, רַבָּתִי *great*, זוֹטְרָתִי *small*, and other words like them.² זוֹטֵר *small*, מִינֵיכִי *your vessels, garments*, M. MS., Pes. 111 b; רִיבּוֹן *are frisky*, Sabb. 32 a; שִׁיבְקֵיהוּ *their deceased parents or relatives*, B. M. 70 a; אִינִישׁ *man*. So also in the infinitives קְטוּלִי, קְטוּלִי, אֶקְטוּלִי, אֶתְקְטוּלִי, אֶתְקְטוּלִי (§ 223); and perhaps in the plural ending of the verb יָיִן for יָיִן.³ A kind of imālē is diphthongization (§ 80).

¹ Some of these forms may be regular by-forms.

² Barth takes the ending תִּי to be identical with the pronominal element we find in the Ethiopic pronoun *ie'eti* (ZDMG. 46, 688, n. 1). In Mandaic this appears as *tē* (Noeldeke, MG. 154); in Palmyrene it has the form תִּה (Halévy, *Maḥbereth*, p. (ס"ה); in Arabic تِى, تِى, تِى. But how would this theory explain the masculine form תִּי? It is noteworthy that this ending תִּי appears only in adjectives.

³ So in Modern Arabic the nominal ending ى is pronounced *ē*, such forms as رَمَى are pronounced *ramē*, cf. also the transcription of Aramaic *ē, i*, by Arabic *ā* (Fraenkel, *op. cit.*, XVII.). For a similar change in Amharic, cf. Praetorius, *Amhar. Sprache*, p. 23.

OBSCURATION OF Â.—§70. The obscuration of *â* to *ô*, so characteristic of Hebrew, is rare in the Talmud. *הַגִּיָּיא study*, *פְּרָשֵׁי חֲזָרָתְךָ your weekly lessons*, Ber. 8*b*; *רַבְבּוֹתָא myriads*, K. MS., Sanh. 26*a* (*bis*); *בִּיָּר my lord*, P. MS., Ber. 58*b*.¹ The nominal ending *ân* is at times obscured to *ô* or *û* under the influence of the *n*. *אֲבָשׁוֹנָא dried ears of corn*; *אֲדָרוֹנָא bed-room*, *נִסְיוֹנָא trial*.

VOCALIC EPENTHESIS.—§71. The final vowel *i* of the first com. and the 2. fem. sing. and the final *û* of the 3. masc. plur. of the perfect influence their preceding vowel and are themselves apocopated. Thus, qat(a)l(a)tî becomes qat(a)lait, and contracted q(a)t(a)lêt, or q(a)t(a)lit, קָטְלִית or קְטִילִית. Similarly, the perfect q(a)t(a)lû becomes q(a)ta^ul contracted to q(a)tôl קָטוֹל (§§ 232, 243).² The pronominal suffixes *akhi thine* (f.), *akha thine* (m.) and *ahi his*, become *a^hkh*, *a^akh*, *aⁱh* and contracted, הָ, הָ, הָ. The last form *ahi* for *ahu* or *ihu*, is due to analogical influence. An equivalent form *ihu* became by transposition *uhi* (cf. *אָבִיהִי his father*) and in analogy of the latter such a form of *ahi* was formed.

INFLUENCE OF CONSONANTS ON VOWELS.—§72. The quiescence of one of the consonants א, ו, י, ה, ח, ע, or ר, lengthens the preceding vowel. Thus *אֵימָא I say* (for *אֵאמָר**); *רִישָׁא her head* (for *רֵאשָׁה**); *סָגִי he went* (for *סָגִי* = sagiî*); *מִיבֵד to do* (for *מִבֵּד*); *גָּנָא for גָּנָח it rumbled*; *קוֹקְנִי for קוֹרְקְנִי worms*. The same is the case when any other final consonant disappears; as *נֶשָׂא for נֶשָׂא, נֶשָׂא, דִּיאָבָא, for שָׁקֵל, נֶשֶׁב, דִּיעֵבֵד* (§ 159); *אִי for אֵן if*.

§73. The neighborhood of an ע sometimes produces imalè: *אַרְבַּע four*, *חֲדָסְרִי eleven* (= *חֲדָעֲסְרִי*), *אַרְבִּיסַר* ('*אַרְבַּעַת ע'*'), *שְׁתִּיסַר* ('*שְׁתַּעַת ע'*'). On the other hand, ר and the gutturals ה, ח, ע change a preceding short vowel *ě*, *i*, or *u*, to *a*: *בֶּר son* (בר), *חֲדָסְרִי two*, (*חֲדָסְרִי**), *לִימַר he says*, (*לִימַר**), *יָדַע knows*, *נָגַה is late*, *אָמַר says*, *זָבַח slaughters*, with *a* for *i*. But *אֵמִינָא I say* (for *אֵמִינָא*) and *שְׁבִיעֵנָא I was satisfied*, Col. MS., Meg. 7*b*.

¹ Cf. מור, HG., 407, 417. Still the ר in some cases may simply denote קמץ, not הולם. Cf. נִקְזוֹל, TG. ed. Cassel. 41; נִשְׁמָא, *ibid.* 41, and G. Hoffmann, ZDMG. 32, 737.

² Jastrow, s. v. כָּבֵד, reads Nidd. 56*a* כָּבֵד *I swept*, which, in his opinion, stands for כָּבֵד. But this is a mistake. As is evident from the next page, we have here כָּבֵד, 3. person for 1., a frequent occurrence in the Talmud.

§ 74. The neighborhood of a labial or of a liquid obscures at times *ă* (or *i*) to *ũ* (or *ō*). This phenomenon is more frequent in the cognate dialects.¹ גִּיבְרָא *man* (already in Bibl. Aram.), דִּיבְשָׁא *honey*, גִּיבְפָא *vine*, אִיבְמָא *leaven*, תִּיבְמָרְחָא *date-palm*, מִיבְמָחָא *a weaving*, Sabb. 58 a, טִיבְלָא *shade*, אִיבְלָא *wine-pressing*, עִירְפִּילָא *rain-shower*, פִּירְצִידָא *grain of seed*, אִירְזִילָא *the young of a gazelle*;² מִיבְקָשָׁה inf. Qal of קָשִׁי *to be difficult*, Yeb. 40 a; פִּיתָח Pers. kataḥ, *a certain dish*.³

NOTE.—In פִּים *mouth*, we have an original nominative פִּי +mimation. In the first syllable of אִירְזִילָא we have an attempt to render the Arabic غ.

FLUCTUATING VOCALIZATION.—§ 75. Some words fluctuate in their vocalization, and it is impossible to tell which is the original form. Thus אִיבְלָא *web* appears also as אִיבְלָא, אִיבְלָא, אִיבְלָא, אִיבְלָא, and אִיבְלָא; צִיבְלָא a kind of doves, דִּיבְכָא *fly*, appear also as צִיבְכָא, דִּיבְכָא, and similarly many other words.⁴

SHORTENING OF LONG VOWELS IN CLOSED SYLLABLES.—§ 76. In the traditional pronunciation long vowels in closed syllables are shortened. This is most marked in the case of קִמְיָן as it differs from פִּתָּח also qualitatively in Ashkenasic pronunciation. Thus, בִּתְרָא, אִמְרִין are pronounced בִּתְרָא, אִמְרִין.

COMPENSATORY LENGTHENING.—§ 77. Compensatory lengthening takes place in מִיבְלָא (§§ 77, 90), אִיבְרָא a proper name, for אִיבְרָא (= Arab. أَبْر), בִּיבְרָא *liar*, (= בִּדְרָא; cf. § 77), אִיבְרָא *its branches*, M. MS., Pes. 111 b, for עִנְפִּיהָ = עִנְפִּיהָ of eds.; דִּיבְרָא, for דִּיבְרָא = דִּיבְרָא of eds.; דִּיבְרָא *that they may lift him up*, 2 M. MS., M. Q. 28 b, for דִּיבְרָא; פִּיבְכָא *star* (through an intermediate kakkabu); חֲצִצְרָא *trumpet*; שִׁיבְרָא *chain*; פִּיבְכִי *partridges*; צִיבְלָא or צִיבְלָא a kind of doves; קִיבְלָא *dung-hill*; שִׁיבְלָא *chain*; שִׁיבְמָא *sesame*; דִּיבְכָא or דִּיבְכָא *fly*; לִיבְכָא *palm-branch*; שִׁיבְרִינָא *bridesman*; צִיבְלִיבָא (= צִיבְלִיבָא Caph'el of לִיבְלִיבָא).

HEIGHTENING AND DEPRESSION OF VOWELS.—§ 78. Short *u* is heightened to *ō* in a final syllable: אִקְטָל, אִקְטָל. Long *o* is

¹ It must be remembered that some of the forms with *u* may be by-forms.

² Cf. Noeldeke, *MG.*, 17 sq., *ZDMG.*, XXII., 455; Dalman, *op. cit.*, 65.

³ Cf. Fraenkel, *Fremdw.*, XVII.; G. Hoffmann, *LCB.*, 1881, Col. 416, 1882, Col. 320.

⁴ Cf. Noeldeke, *MG.*, § 15.

⁵ G. Hoffmann, *ZDMG.* 32, 754, cites Bar Hebraeus to Ezr. 16:24, gaibhē for gabbē

sometimes pronounced *û* as in Western Syriac. This is regularly the case in infinitive forms קְטוּלִי, קְטוּלִי, etc.; in the pronouns and pronominal suffixes אֲחִיךָ, אֲנִיךָ, אֲנִיךָ, אֲנִיךָ; in the perfect with transposed final vowel קְטוּלִי (§ 71); in the names of the letters יוּד, קוּה; frequently in the plural endings of the verbs אֲנִיךָ, אֲנִיךָ, etc.

Final *ē*, *e*, if not plural ending, is frequently pronounced *i*: אֲנִיךָ *they*, חֲדָתִי, חֲדָתִי, *new*, etc., and in a few other cases; *e. g.*, חֲדָתִי *his wife*, lit. *the one of his house*.

DIPHTHONGS.—§ 79. In diphthongs whose second element is *i* the latter has retained its vocalic force in traditional pronunciation; while in diphthongs whose second element is *u* the latter is pronounced as *u* or *u*. Thus, בֵּיתָא *house*, בֵּיתָא *last*, are pronounced baitho, bathraitho, but טְרִיא *roast*, תְּרִישָׁא *treading*, דְּוֹקָא *exactitude*, tavyo, dafšo, dafko.

Diphthongization.—§ 80. The vowels *i*, *ē*, *ā*, change sometimes to *ai*. The vowels *ō* and *ū* to *au*. That an original diphthong thus reappears is only incidental.

a) *i* and *ē*: אֲחִיךָ אֲחִיךָ *I became sick*, M. MS., Sabb. 145 b; אֲחִיךָ *was satisfied*, B. Q. 113 b; אֲחִיךָ *she committed adultery*, Sanh. 106 a; צִיִּיל *clear*, Sabb. 23 a 'Arūch; דִּיִּיק *pounded*, Beṣā 14 b; לִיִּיק *connected*, Hull. 11 a; צִיִּיר *bound up*, פִּיִּיל *measured*, *ibid.* 105 b; צִיִּיר *are bound up*, B. M. 24 b, 108 b; דִּיִּיק *grit*, מִדְּוִיךָ (= מִדְּוִיךָ § 34) H. MS., B. B. 8 a.—אֲחִיךָ *she brought up*, Sabb. 116 b; אֲחִיךָ *they were soiled*, *ibid.* 124 b; שְׂדִיִּיקָא *I sow*, Keth. 103 b; חֲפִיִּיקָא *I cover*, MSS. B. M. 49 b; קְצִיִּיקָא *I shall cut down*, M. MS., *ibid.* 107 b; לְשִׁיִּיקָא *I cursed him*, B. B. 21 b; בְּנִיִּיקָא *thou buildest*, B. B. 4 a; מְלִשִׁיִּיקָא *thou cursest*, Sabb. 151 b; אֲמִשִׁיִּיקָא *thou hast brought*, Ber. 9 b; עַלְוִיִּיקָא *upon*, Yalq. MS., Yōmā 83 b; עַלְוִיִּיקָא or עַלְוִיִּיקָא *upon him*, Col. MS., Meg. 7 a and elsewhere; the possessive suffixes יְכִי and יְכִי.

b) *ā*: דִּיִּיקָא *a kind of dove*; פִּיִּיקָא (= כְּפִיִּיקָא) *we are hungry*, B. M. 83 a; אֲחִיךָ *as long as they are wet (sibi)* (= אֲחִיךָ), Pes. 111 b.

¹ Cf. רִדְּוִיךָ, TG., ed. Harkavy, p. 5; רִדְּוִיךָ, *ibid.*, 33, n. 10.

through centuries. It will, moreover, be observed that the Talmud explains that לָקַבּ by אֲרִיָּה, which is generally taken to mean *tall*, but which Dr. Jastrow explains as *well-arranged, well-balanced, thinker*. Whatever that may mean, and whatever we may think of the Talmudists' etymologizing, one thing is certain, that they read אֲרִיָּה as a passive participle. Nobody would ever think of denying them the knowledge of a correct pronunciation of their living mother tongue; hence, any explanation offered must be based on the form אֲרִיָּה. For other explanations of the name cf. Muehlfelder, *Rabh*, p. 1, note; Goldammer's note to his English translation of Luzzatto's grammar, § 64; Kohut, *Aruch Completum*, s. v. אֲרִיָּה; Weiss, *Zur Geschichte der jüd. Trad.*, III., 147, note 3; *Hehālûç*, ix, 18 sq.

§ 83. Diphthongs are usually contracted in verbal forms: *ay* contracts to *ô*; *ai*, to *e*, *i* (or *â*). אָרַחַב *he placed*, אָתְנוּ *they taught*, הֵרָא *sees*, תָּלַי *hangs*, תִּשְׁלֵי *throwest*, בְּעִיתוֹן *you asked*, כֵּן *clean*, בְּדָנָא *we want*, Col. MSS. *passim*, מְצִילָנָא *I pray*, M. MS., Ber. 28 a, and others. In nouns: אֲרִיָּלָא *young gazelle*, Syriac חַבְלָא *his wife*. In qatl and qatal forms it is sometimes contracted, but quite as frequently uncontracted. The later state is probably due to subsequent diphthongization (§ 80). Thus יִתְחָא *olive*, מוֹתָא *death*, הוֹחָא *thorn*; but בֵּייתָא *veil*, בֵּייתָא (and בֵּיתָא) *house*, הֵיירָא *inn*, זַיִנָא *arms*, דּוּלְחָא *bucket*. In the plural ending *ai(a)*: אֲנִישֵׁי *men*, אֲבָנֵי *stones*, מִלֵּי *words*.

RETENTION OF DISAPPEARING AND INSERTION OF NEW VOWELS.

—§ 84. *Pretonic Gameç*.—In some cases original *ä* in an open syllable before the tone is lengthened to *ā*, as in Hebrew. Thus כְּשׁוּרָא, Assyr. *gašûru*, *joist* (the variant כְּשׁוּרָא corresponds to Assyr. *gušûru*); מְחֻזָּא *Māhōzā*; הָיָא or הָאָיָא *proper, fit*, for הָיָא; סָנִי *hateful* (Col. MS., Meg., vocalizes סָנִי), for סָנִי; צָרִיָּא *necessary*, for צָרִיָּא; מְמוּנָא *money*; מְמֻנָּא *Magian*.¹

§ 85. Other short vowels in open syllables are sometimes retained and probably lengthened. This is especially the case

¹ Cf. Targumic מְמוּנָא, מְחֻזָּא, מְמוּנָא (?), קְטוּרָא. Most of these nouns are evidently loan-words in which an effort is made to retain the original *a* sound. Cf. also Syriac מְמֻנָּא, מְמֻנָּא, מְמֻנָּא, all loan-words. (A verb מְמֻנָּא in the sense of the Hebrew חָנַה *to encamp* does not exist in any of the Aramaic languages.)

with verbs which retain at times the full vocalization of the 3d masc. sing. in the lengthened forms. לָעֲרוֹק *let them run away*, B. B. 8 *a*; לִנְגְרוֹס *let them study*, P. MS., Ber. 13 *b*; לַעֲבִידוֹ *let them do*, B. B. 156 *a*; בִּשְׂיָלָה *she cooked*, Ned. 66 *b*; לִפְדּוֹקֵינוּ *let him redeem us*, Sanh. 105 *b*, and others.¹ עֵבְדָא *deed*; שִׁטְרָא *document*; מֵגִרָא *megrim*; כּוֹבֵסָא *cluster of dates*. (But cf. § 92.)

§ 86. New vowels are sometimes found which differ from the original in whose places they stand. Thus, the preformatives of the imperfect Pa"ēl take ē or i: אִקְטִיל, תִּיבְרִיךְ; the preformatives of the imperfect Qal in ע"י and ע"ע stems: e. g., תִּיקוֹם, תִּינַח, תִּיחַשׁ; a nominal form like תוֹמְרָא; entirely new is the vowel in אֲבִיזָא (orig. abzār), אֲיִיבָא *berry*.

§ 87. A number of words, especially verb-forms, take a prothetic vowel to facilitate their pronunciation. אֲשָׁתִי *he drank*, Sabb. 141 *a*; אֲגָמַע *he swallowed*, Sukk. 49 *b*; אֲשָׁתִיק *he kept silent*, Pes. 17 *a*; אֲמָצִי *he was able*, Ned. 89 *b*; אֲיָבְרָא *he objected*, B. M. 110 *a*; אֲיִטְשָׁא *he hid himself*, A. Z. 70 *a*; אֲשָׁתִיא *she drank*, Yeb. 65 *b*; אֲשָׁתִיקָה *she kept quiet*, Qidd. 13 *a*; אֲשָׁתִיקוּ *they kept quiet*, Nāz. 32 *a*, Šotā 35 *a*,² אֲשָׁחוּ *drink ye*, Sabb. 41 *a*; אֲנַטְרוּ *wait ye*, Ber. 53 *b*; אֲיָסַר *was spoiled* (§ 89), M. MS., Taan. 7 *a*; אֲיָזָה *she committed adultery*, K. MS., Sanh. 106 *a*, eds. אֲיָזָה (§§ 80, 89); אֲדָמָא *blood*.

§ 88. In some cases a vowel is prothetically added to words whose first consonant has a full vowel. In such a case the vowel of the original first syllable is frequently dropped. אֲנָרִי *they will dwell*, M. MS., Taan. 25 *a*; אֲיָמְנָרִי *they appointed him*, Sanh. 26 *a*; אֲכָרְנָא *poll-tax*; and others. Cf. § 91.

LOSS OF VOWELS.—§ 89. Original short vowels have been dropped in all probability to about the same extent as in the cognate dialects. Final long vowels have been dropped in the personal pronouns and possessive suffixes. אֲנָהּ became אֲנָהָן* and then אֲנָן (v. § 94), אֲנָהָ, אֲנָהּ, אֲנָהָ, אֲנָהּ, became אֲנָהָ, אֲנָהָ. The loss of final *a* in אֲנָהָ, אֲנָהָ (v. § 94) is exceptional. In

¹ In Hebrew similar forms are found only in pause. Cf. also § 230, note.

² אֲיָמְרָה B. M. 84 *b* does not belong here; it is Ithpe'el. Cf. מִיפְרָא Keth. 57 *b*. The prothetic vowel in the perfect may have been influenced by the imperfect י and only differentiated orthographically. Cf. also Hommel, *B.A.*, II., 357.

III. MORPHOLOGY.

PRONOUNS.—A. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

a) Independent Personal Pronouns.—§ 94. a) אֲנִי *I*; אַתָּה, rarely אַתָּה, *thou*; הוּא, אִידֵי, *he*; הִיא, אִידֵי, *she*; אֲנִי, rarely אֲנִי, *we*; אַתָּה, rarely אַתָּה, אַתָּה, אַתָּה, *ye*; אִידֵי, rarely אִידֵי, *they*, masc.; אִידֵי *they*, fem.

b) REFERENCES: אֲנִי *I*, Ned. 5 a, 44 b; B. B. 59 b; a. fr.—אֲנִי *we*, Ned. 56 a, Ber. 56 b; a. fr. אֲנִי *we*, B. B. 164 a, Sanh. 11 ab (taken from Biblical Aramaic).—אַתָּה *thou*, Ned. 5a, 21 a; a. fr. אַתָּה *thou*, Ned. 91 b, Taan. 29 a; Sabb. 30 a; B. M. 26 b, 39b, 109 b; a. e.—אַתָּה *ye*, Ned. 50 b, 55 a; a. fr. אַתָּה *ye*, Sanh. 109 a. אֲנִי וְאַתָּה *that you are thieves*; אֲנִי וְאַתָּה *I and ye*, Col MS., Pes. 110 a; אַתָּה הוּא דְקַעֲבִיתִי *it is ye who did*, etc., M. MS., B. M. 73 a. אֲנִי *ye*, B. M. eds. 37 a. אֲנִי גִפְיִיכִי *ye yourselves*. אַתָּה *ye*, Pes. 110 a (V. L., a. l., n. 20). אֲנִי וְאַתָּה *ye and I are seven*; אֲנִי גִפְיִיכִי *ye yourselves*, B. M. 37 a. אַתָּה *ye*, Pes. 110 a (V. L., loc. cit.). אֲנִי וְאַתָּה *ye and I are five*.—הוּא *he*, Ned. 55 a; a. fr. הוּא *he, it is*, B. B. 111a; Ned. 51 a, 55 a; a. fr. הִיא *she*, Meg. 14 a; Nidd. 72 b; a. e. הִיא *she, it is*, Ned. 23 a, 50 a, 91 a; a. e.—אִידֵי *they*, masc., Ned. 20 b; a. fr. אִידֵי *they*, masc. and fem., in older language, Keth. 23 a; Ned. 42 b, 52 b; Naz. 47 b, 57 b, 64 b; Taan. 18 b; B. B. 165 b; Ber. 50 a; B. M. 104 b; a. e. אִידֵי *they*, fem., Ber. 44 a; Keth. 2 b; a. e.

§ 95. The demonstrative pronoun אֵיךְ is at times used as a personal pronoun for the third person plural of both genders. Cf. Keth. 111 a, Meg. 16 a, Hull. 53 a, Bekh. 5 a.

§ 96. In our editions there occurs once the pronoun הוּא *he*, *she*. אַתָּה וְהוּא *thou and she are relatives*, B. M. 67 a; in older texts it must have occurred more frequently; cf. אֲנִי וְהוּא *I and he*, Aruch Compl. Nid. 25 b; אִידֵי וְהוּא *he and she*, *ibid.* Gitt. 68 b. Kohut, *Ar. Compl.*, s. v., has also the variant הוּא.

¹ Col. MS., Meg. 16 a, vocalizes אִידֵי.

The word is identical with *נִיהֶלָה* or *נִיהֶלָה* originally *to her*, the ה having changed to ו or י. The dative fem. came to be used for the nominative of both genders. Cf. *נִיהֶלָה* = *נִיהֶלָה* M. MS., Sabb. 156 b, and li, lan, *I, we*, in the Chaldeo-Pahlavi for 'anā, 'anan.

§ 97. The forms *אִיהוּ, אִיהוּ, אִיהוּ, אִיהוּ*, are shortened from *אִיהוּ, אִיהוּ, אִיהוּ, אִיהוּ*, the first element *אִי*, being demonstrative elements *אִי, אִי, אִי*.¹ The forms *הוּא, הוּא* are used mostly as copula.²

b/Enclitic Personal Pronouns.—§ 98. The pronouns of the first and second persons are generally joined enclitically to the participles, and rarely to adjectives, so as to form, with the latter, one word. They are then shortened and assume the following forms:

MASCULINE.

| | <i>Singular.</i> | | <i>Plural.</i> |
|-------|------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|
| 1. a. | נָא (ְ) | a. | נָא (ְ), נָא (ְ), נָא (ְ), נָא (ְ) |
| β. | נָא (ְ), נָא (ְ), נָא (ְ), נָא (ְ) | β. | נָא (ְ), נָא (ְ), נָא (ְ), נָא (ְ) |
| 2. a. | חָא (ְ) | a. | חָא (ְ), חָא (ְ), חָא (ְ) |
| β. | חָא (ְ), חָא (ְ), חָא (ְ) | β. | חָא (ְ), חָא (ְ), חָא (ְ) |

§ 99. Of the feminine, only the second person sing. is found in a few examples: *לִי אִסְרִית* *thou art forbidden for me*, Sanh. 20 a; *לִי מִיִּסְבֶּת* *wilt thou marry me?* Keth. 81 b; *מִדְבֶּרֶת* *wilt thou lead?* *ibid.* 63 a; *נִבְרִיאת* *thou collectest payment*, *ibid.* 43 b.

§ 100. The forms under a are used with verbs whose final radical is a consonant; those under β with ל"י verbs. The forms in brackets occur only sporadically.

§ 101. The plural forms under a are sometimes joined to the singular theme of the participles and are in such a case preceded by *שְׁבָא*. For examples see §§ 271, 272.

¹ On the various etymologies suggested for these pronouns, cf. Fuerst, *Lehrg. d. aram. Id.*, p. 231 sq.; Hupfeld, *ZKM.*, II., 124 sq.; Boettcher, *Hebr. Gram.*, § 869, 2; Noeldeke, *Mand. Gram.*, pp. 68, n. 3, 92, n. 1; Duval, *Gram. Syriacque*, p. 168, n. 2; Wright, *Comp. Gram.*, pp. 98, 106; Dillmann, *Gram. d. aethiop. Sprache*, p. 267; Merx, *Gram. Syr.*, p. 167; Levy, *Neuh. Wb.*, s. v. *אִי*; Jastrow, *Diction.*, s. v. *אִי*. For the Neo-Syriac forms *ahu, ahi, anhi*, cf. Guidi, *ZDMG.*, xxxvii, 293 sq. Cf. also Maclean, *Gram. of Vernacular Syriac*, p. 17.

² In later literature: *אִינִי* *we*, HG. 319; *אִינִי* *thou (masc.)*, *ibid.* 403; *אִינִי* *ye*, *ibid.* 404; *אִינִי* (masc.), *ibid.* 208; *אִינִי* MV. 35; *אִינִי* *he*, HG. 394; *אִינִי* = *אִינִי* *she*, *ibid.* 303.

§ 102. In consequence of the promiscuous use of the preformatives נ and ל with the third person masculine, the first person plural adopted by analogy a similar usage. As a result of this, both forms, the third person masculine singular and the first person plural, became indistinguishable. To remedy this, the enclitic personal pronoun was sometimes attached to the latter. לְעֵינֵינוּ *let us consider*, Sabb. 30 *b*; לְיִבְשְׁלֵינוּ *let us abolish*, Col. MS., Zeb. 38 *a*; נִיחָאָן *let us infer*, *ibid.* 106 *b*.

§ 103. Rosenberg¹ sees in forms like אִיקְמֵנָא (Sabb. 83 *a*, B. M. 86 *a*, a. e.), אִידְבִּקְנָא (Sanh. 29 *a*), and אִוְחִיבֵנָא (Sabb. 121 *b*), forms of the perfect with an enclitic instead of a constitutive pronoun. This is erroneous; such forms are regular plurals used for the singular; *cf.* below, § 106.

§ 104. The same author explains (*loc. cit.*) forms like תְּסַבְּרָא , תִּימְרָא , as composed of the respective verb and the singular pronoun of the second person “ אַתָּ ” with apocope of final “ תָּ .” The second element is rather the objective suffix of the third person feminine, which latter refers to a word like מִלְחָא understood. Thus, תְּסַבְּרָא , תִּימְרָא , = תְּסַבְּרָה , תִּימְרָה ; *cf.* $\text{נִצְרְכָה} = \text{נִצְרְכָא}$ *we need it*; $\text{אַתְמַהָא} = \text{אַתְמַהָה}$ *I wonder at it*.

§ 105. It will be observed that not only do the suffixes for the singular and the plural nouns show a promiscuous use, but the singular and plural suffixes themselves are sometimes not differentiated. The genders, moreover, sometimes interchange, though much more rarely.² This circumstance seems to be due to the fact that some of the singular suffixes, having become worn out, have lost their suggestiveness and have been supplanted by the more sonorous and emphatic plural forms, and this caused the confusion of all forms.

§ 106. Another perplexity is encountered by the student in the use of the first person plural for the same person in the singular, which is an expression of modesty or of generalizing indefiniteness. That plural is sometimes found together with the singular in one and the same clause; *e. g.*, $\text{וְדָכְרֵנָן נְמִי דְאַמְרִי לֵיהּ}$ *and I (we) remember also having told him*, B. M. 8 *b*; $\text{דְּלֵאן פִּרְסְאָהּ}$

¹ *Das aramäische Verbum im babylonischen Talmud*, p. 15.

² For a similar promiscuous use of the pronouns in other languages *cf.* Böttcher, *op. cit.* § 878.

§ 109. Familiar nouns, especially those denoting family relationship, are frequently used without possessive suffixes.

1. First person: אִמִּי *my mother*, M. Q. 20 b, a. e.; אִם id. M. Q. 12 a, Gitt. 70 a, Sabb. 66 b, Ber. 39 b, Yôm. 78 a, a. e.; אָבִי *my father*, M. Q. 20 b, Meg. 12 b, B. M. 59 b, a. e.; סִבָּתָא *my grandmother*, B. B. 125 ab; בִּיר *my son*, Ber. 5 b; בִּיתָא *my daughter*, Hull. 95 b, Keth. 54 a, 109 b; אִיתָא *my wife*, B. B. 132 b; לְפָנֵי יָדָא *into my whole hand*, Ber. 56 b; לְפָנֵי יָדָא *to my bed*, *ibid.*; וְאַמְטִינְהוּ לְבֵיתָא *and bring them to my house*, Qidd. 22 b; מִן בֵּיתָא עַד בֵּי מִדְרָשָׁא *from my house to the college*, Ned. 59 b: (in the parallel passage Ber. 55 a we have אוֹשְׁפִיזָא for בֵּיתָא). מַאי דְקָמָא *what is that before me?* i. e., how do I come to that? On קָמָא, קָמָה = קָמֵן *before us*, see Levy, *Neuh. Wb.* s. v. קָמָא, I.

2. Third person: אִתָּתָא שְׂכִיבָא *his (thy) wife is going to die*, Ber. 56 a; קְטִלִינְהוּ לְכוּלְהוּ מִרוּחָא *he killed all his masters*, B. B. 3b; מִי אִיכָא אָבִא דְקָאִים מְקַמֵּי בְרָא *would a father ever rise up before his son?* Keth. 62 b; דְקוֹלָסָא גִבְרָא *whose husband is a kitchen-gardener*, Yeb. 118 b; דְשׁוּשְׁמָנָא גִבְרָא *whose husband is as small as an ant*, *ibid.*

§ 110. The suffix of the first person sing. is sometimes omitted: מֶר *my lord, sir*, frequently; כְּנִי *like me*, Col. MS., Pes. 105 b: נִפְשִׁי חֲדָאִי נִפְשִׁי חֲדָאִי *rejoice my soul, rejoice my soul*, *ibid.* 68 b; מִי *from me*, B. B. 142 b, M. MS., *ibid.* Hag. 22b, *ibid.* 15 b, V. L. ad l. n. 4, Er. 53 b. In the last passage as an example of the Galilean dialect.

§ 111. אִתָּא *there is* and לִיתָא *there is not*, on account of their verbal force take mostly objective suffixes. But these suffixes differ somewhat from those given in the table below. אִתָּאִי *am*, Ned. 81 a; אִתְּיָנָא Pes. 50 a; M. MS., *ibid.* אִתְּיָנָא *we are*; אִתְּיָנָא Yeb. 116 a, אִתְּיָנָא Pes. 87 b, אִתְּיָנָא *ibid.* M. MS., *you are*; אִתְּיָא *is*, B. Q. 46 b; אִתְּיָנָא *they are*, R. H. 20 a, a. e., אִתְּיָנָא, Tam. 5 a; אִתְּיָנָא, Me'ilā 7 a, read אִתְּיָנָא = *ibid.* 5 b; לִיתְיָנָא *they are not*, Zeb. 14 b, 18 b, a. e.; לִיתְיָנָא, Er. 46 b, Pes. 87 b; *ibid.* M. MS. לִיתְיָנָא; אִתְּיָנָא *they are*, fem., Šebū 14 b.¹

¹ לִיתְיָנָא *he is absent*, Keth. 22 a, a. e., belongs to legal style. In אִתְּיָנָא *we are*, Pes. 50 a, אִתָּא has assumed verbal, more correctly participial, form.

§ 118. **אֵיִּי**, only in the phrase **אֵיִּי וְאֵיִּי** *both this and that, these and those*, is used for both genders and both numbers.

§ 119. REFERENCES: **הֵן** (הֵן+ן) Gitt. 85 *b*, a. e.; **הֵי** Ber. 38 *b*, B. Q. 99 *b*, Sanh. 31 *a*, Keth. 17 *a*, Söt. 35 *a*, a. e.—**הֵנָּה** (הֵנָּה+ן), Ker. 25 *b*, Keth. 103 *a*, Me'ilā 12 *b*, and frequently in Ned. and Nāzīr.—**הֵנָּה** (= הֵן), Gitt. 85 *b*.—**הֵנָּה** (הֵנָּה+ן), Keth. 22 *a*, 89 *b*; Gitt. 85 *b*; B. M. 15 *a*, 18 *a*.—**הֵנָּה** (הֵנָּה+ן), Col. MS., Zeb. 89 *a*.—**הֵנָּה** (contracted from **הֵנָּה**) frequent.—**הֵנָּה** (**הֵנָּה**+ן), Ned. 53 *a*, 55 *a*, a. e.—**הֵנָּה** Ned. 41 *a*, Sabb. 52 *b*, a. e.—**הֵנָּה** (**הֵנָּה**+ן), Col. MS., Pes. 75 *b*.—**עָדָה** (only orthographically different from **הֵנָּה**), Pes. 53 *b*, B. M. 60 *a*, Bekh. 45 *b*.—**הֵכִי** (**הֵכִי**+ן), properly an adverb; MSS. Men. 3 *b*; **כָּל הֵכִי** *all this*, Ber. 20 *b*; **בְּלֹא הֵכִי** *without this*, **אֲמַטִּיל הֵכִי** *because of this*, frequent.—**הֵנָּה**, frequent.—**הֵנָּה** (הֵנָּה+ן), frequent.—**הֵנָּה** (= הֵנָּה), with compensatory lengthening (v. § 77), **הֵנָּה מִיָּלִי** Hull. 11 *a*, eds.—**הֵלֵךְ** (**הֵלֵךְ**+ן), Tam. 11 *a*, B. M. 90 *a*, and frequently in Ned. and Nāzīr.—**אֵלֵךְ** (**אֵלֵךְ**+ן = Hebr. **אֵלֵךְ**), B. M. 15 *a*, 67 *b*, 110 *a*; Taan. 17 *b*; B. B. 38 *a*, 63 *a*; Keth. 87 *a*. Only in legal style.—**עָדִי** (= **הֵנָּה**), properly a singular, Gitt. 31 *b*, 45 *b*; Men. 34 *b*, a. e.; **הֵנָּה** (contracted from **הֵנָּה** = **הֵנָּה**), frequent.—**אֵהֵנִי** (**אֵהֵנִי**+ן), only Col. MS., Meg. 2 *b*.—**הֵנָּה**, *TF.*, p. 25.—**הֵלֵךְ**, *ibid.* 1.—**הֵנָּה** (**הֵנָּה**+ן) frequent.—**הֵנָּה** (**הֵנָּה**+ן) frequent.—**הֵנָּה** (= **הֵנָּה**), Col. MS., Zeb. 49 *a*, a. e.¹—**הֵנָּה** or **הֵנָּה** (**הֵנָּה**+ן), B. M. 86 *a*, Zeb. 43 *b*, Hull. 90 *b*.—**הֵנָּה** (**הֵנָּה**+ן), frequent.—**הֵנָּה** or **הֵנָּה** (**הֵנָּה**+ן), frequent.—**הֵנָּה** (§ 69), M. MS., Pes. 111 *b*.—**אֵהֵנִי** (**אֵהֵנִי**+ן), frequent.—**הֵנָּה** (§ 119), frequent.—**אֵהֵנִי** (**אֵהֵנִי**+ן), Ar. 32 *b*, Bekh. 20 *b*, Me'ilā 15 *b*, a. e.²

§ 120. Forms in parentheses are of rare occurrence, and belong partly to the Palestinian dialects.

¹ The **ך** final in demonstrative pronouns is taken by M. Schultze (*Zur Formenlehre des Semit. Verbs*, p. 19, note 1) to be identical with the pronominal suffix of the 2d person; **הֵנָּה**, **הֵנָּה** he translates *hic tibi, haec tibi*, **אֵהֵנִי** would be *hae, hi, tibi*. In the latter form he sees the construct state of the absolute **אֵהֵנִי**. That **ך** represents here the 2d person is, however, not necessarily the case, since one and the same pronominal element may represent different persons. Cf. *ZDMG.*, 1875, 172.

² *HG.*, ed. Hildesheimer, p. 96, **הֵנָּה**, **הֵנָּה**; *Se'elt.*, ed. pr., 86, **הֵנָּה**, **הֵנָּה**; *HG.* 491; **הֵנָּה**, *ibid.* 381. **הֵנָּה** Letter of Condol. of Sam. Ha-Nāgīd to R. Hanan'el, *Ocār Tob*, II, 68; **הֵנָּה**, *ibid.* 226. Cf. for the demonstrative force of the **ל** the Arabic **ذلك**, **ذلك**, Hebr. **הַלְלוּהוּ**, **הַלְלוּהוּ**, **הַלְלוּהוּ**, *HG.* 374.—Cf. Targumic **אֵהֵנִי** *he*. **אֵהֵנִי** (= **הֵנָּה**) *MF.* 25. **הֵנָּה** *this* (legal style), *TC.*, ed. Harkavy, § 555.

§121. **הָא** is often joined to the following word, in which case the final **א**, which marks the length of the vowel, is not written. *E. g.*, **הָהִין**, **הַשְׁתָּא**, **הַכְּתִיב**, **הָא דִּין** = **הַכְּתִיב**, **הָא שְׁעָתָא**, **הָא כְּתִיב**.

§122. **הָא**, **הוּא**, **הִיא** sometimes unite with a preceding word, in which case they undergo phonetic or orthographic change. Thus, **הָא** + **לָא** becomes **לֹא** *is not*; **הָא** **אֵין** becomes **אֵינִי**, **הִיא** **אֵין** becomes **אֵינִי** *is not*; **מַה הָא** is contracted to **מַהוּ** *how is it, how about?* and others. **הָא** **אֵרִי** becomes **אֵרִינִי**; **הָא** + **נָרָה** + **הִי** = **הֵרִינָא**; **מַה הִיא** = **מַהִי**.

C. COPULATIVE PRONOUNS.

§123. *a*) The idiom of the Babylonian Talmud, differing in this respect from the cognate languages, has developed separate forms for the pronouns of the third person, when the latter imply the substantive verb and are used for the copula. These forms are:

Masc. sing. **נִירוּהּ**¹

Masc. plur. **נִירוּהִי**

Fem. sing. **נִירוּהָ**

Fem. plur. **נִירוּהֵי**

b) REFERENCES: **מַה נִירוּהּ** *what is it?* Ned. 38 *b*; **הוּא נִירוּהּ** *that it is, the very thing, ibid.*; **אֵנָּה נִירוּהּ** *it is I*, Taan. 24 *b*; **מַיִן נִירוּהּ** *who is it?* Pes. 104 *a*; **מִי יָדְעָנָא הֵיכָּא נִירוּהּ** *do I know where he is?*—**נִירוּהּ** Ber. 44 *a*, Hull. 43 *b*, *a. e.*—**מִינָּהּ נִירוּהּ** *they all belong to one and the same kind*, Hull. 79 *a*; and frequently.—**נִירוּהִי** Col. MS., M. Q. 3*b*, 9*b*, *a. e.*; *TF.* 9.

§124. Luzzatto² and Nöldeke³ consider the copulative pronouns to be of the corresponding forms of the personal pronouns; the former being formed out of the latter by the prefix **נ**, and the initial **א** lost in the process of composition. Said prefix Nöldeke (*loc. cit.*) considers to be a mutilated **אֵן** = **הֵן**, **הֵפֶה**, **הֵפֶה**, etc., where that particle also exhibits a

¹ Col. MS. Alfäst on Bēḡa 16*b* vocalizes **נִירוּהּ**, *i. e.*, **נִירוּהּ** (§80). *Se'elt.*, ch. 18, has **נִירוּהָ**.

² *Elem. gram. del dial. talm. Babilon.*, §52.

³ *Mand Gramm.*, p. 92, n. 1.

verbal force; but cf. Duval's objection, *Gram. Syr.*, p. 168, note 2. Merx (*Gram. Syr.*, p. 168) derives **נִינְהוּ** from a supposed form 'inin + hu through aphæresis of initial vowel, and from the latter **נִיהוּ** through syncope of medial ה. I should suggest that the copulative forms have an independent genesis. They are not derivatives, but parallel formations of the personal pronouns. They consist of the pronominal suffixes and the syllable **נִי**, a contraction of **נְהִי**, which latter in its turn is an apocopated form of **נְהִי** = **לְהִי**, the third person singular of the imperfect of **הָיָה**, **הָיָה** to be. That would explain why these forms are used only with the third person, while the Hebrew **הֵנָּה** may be used with all persons. A similar instance of the composition of **הָנָא** is found in the term **תִּינָה** *granted*, which is a compound of **תִּהִי** and **נָה**.¹

W. H. Lowe² has the following remark about these forms: "He (Luzzatto) did not perceive that the prefixed ה changes the simple pronoun into the substitute for the copula." The above words are apt to mislead the reader into the belief that Luzzatto was ignorant of the copulative force of these forms. As a matter of fact, he states it (*loc. cit.*) clearly enough, and it is but just to the deceased scholar that this should be pointed out. E. Blücher³ also, as far back as 1838, recognized the true nature of these forms.

§ 125. 1. **הֵינִי**, **הֵינְךָ**, frequent; **הֵינָא** Col. MS., Meg. 7 a; **הֵינִי** Col. MS., Zeb. 13 b; M. MS., Pes. 60 a, *this is, these are*, are contractions of **הִי** *this* and of the respective forms of the copulative pronouns. The uncontracted form **הִי נִיהוּ** is cited V. L. ad Men. 92 b, notes 2, 3.⁴

2. Noteworthy is the pleonastic construction of our word with the copulative pronouns: M. MS., Taan. 20 b (*bis*) **הֵינִי נִינְהוּ** *these are*.

§ 126. **הֵינִי הֵינִי** means: *this is one and the same*, e. g., **וַרְדִּימָס וּמְנַחֵם הֵינִי** *Wardimas and Menahem are one and the same person*, Sabb. 118 b.

¹ Levy, *Nh. u. ch. Wb.*, s. v. **תִּינָה**.

² The Fragm. of T. B. Pesahim, p. 38, note 1.

³ *מִרְפָּא לְשׁוֹן אֲרָמִי*, p. 71.

⁴ According to Halévy, *ZA*. IV., 59, **הֵינִי** is a contraction of **הִיא** + **נִי** + **אִי** + **הָא** !

NUMERALS.

A. Cardinals.—§ 136.a) *With Masculine Nouns.**With Feminine Nouns.*

| | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. 'א | חַד | חֶדֶא |
| 2. 'ב | תְּרִין, תְּרִי, תְּרִי | תְּרִיתִין, תְּרִיתִי, תְּלִיתִי |
| 3. 'ג | תְּלִיתָא | תְּלִת |
| 4. 'ד | תְּאַרְבַּעַא, אַרְבַּעִי | אַרְבַּע |
| 5. 'ה | חֲמִישָׁא | חֲמִשׁ |
| 6. 'ו | זְשִׁיתָא | זְשִׁית or שִׁית |
| 7. 'ז | זְשִׁבַּעַא, (זְשִׁבַּעַת) | זְשִׁב or שִׁב, שְׁבַע |
| 8. 'ח | תְּאַמְנִיָּא | תְּאַמְנִי or תְּאַמְנִי |
| 9. 'ט | תְּאַשְׁעָא, (תְּאַשְׁעַת) | תְּאַשַׁע |
| 10. 'י | תְּעִשְׂרָא | עֶשֶׂר |
| 11. י"א | *חַד סַר, חַד עֶשֶׂר | *חַד סְרִי, חֲדִי סְרִי |
| 12. י"ב | *תְּרִי סַר, תְּרִי עֶשֶׂר, תְּלִיסַר | תְּרִיתִי סְרִי, תְּרִי סְרִי |
| 13. י"ג | תְּלִיסַר, תְּלִית עֶשֶׂר, תְּרִיסַר | *תְּלִי סְרִי, תְּלִת עֶשְׂרִי, תְּלִת עֶשְׂרֵה, תְּלִת סְרִי |
| 14. י"ד | אַרְבַּיסַר, אַרְבַּעַסַר | אַרְבַּע סְרִי |
| 15. ט"ו | חֲמִיסַר | חֲמִשׁ סְרִי, חֲמִשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה |
| 16. ט"ז, י"ז | *שִׁית סַר, *שִׁיתִי סַר | *שִׁית סְרִי, שִׁית עֶשְׂרֵה |
| 17. י"ז | *שִׁב סַר, שִׁיבַסַר | *שִׁב סְרִי, שִׁב עֶשְׂרֵה, שְׁבַע עֶשְׂרֵה |
| 18. י"ח | *תְּאַמְנִי סַר, תְּאַמְנִי עֶשֶׂר | *תְּאַמְנִי סְרִי |
| 19. י"ט | תְּאַשְׁסַר, תְּאַשַׁסַר | תְּאַשְׁסְרִי, תְּאַשְׁסִי, תְּאַשַׁסַר עֶשְׂרֵה |

| | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 20. 'כ | עֶשְׂרִין, עֶסְרִין | 60. 'ס | שְׁתִּין, שְׁתִּי | 100. 'ק | מֵאָה |
| 30. 'ל | תְּלִיתִין, תְּלִיתִין | 70. 'ע | שְׁבַעִין | 200. 'ר | מֵאָתָן, מֵאָתִי |
| 40. 'מ | אַרְבַּעִין | 80. 'פ | תְּאַמְנִין, תְּאַמְנִין | 1,000. 'א | חֲתִ"ר, אַלֶּה |
| 50. 'נ | חֲמִשִּׁין | 90. 'צ | תְּאַשְׁעִין | 10,000. (?) | רִבְבָּתָא(?) |

b) REFERENCES: תִּלְתִּי, with change of liquids: M. MS., Sabb. 110 a.—תִּנִּי, with original *nān*, as in תִּנִּין, Col. MS., M. Q. 9 a.—אַרְבַּעַי: B. B. 30 a, 60 a; Er. 50 b; Col. MS., Pes. 13 a; a. e.—שְׁבַעַת: Keth. 67 b; תִּשְׁעַת: B. B. 62 b.—חֲדִישֶׁר: Taan. 18 b.—חֲדִי סִי: Col. MS., Zeb. 58 b.—חֶדֶר עֶשֶׂר: Nidd. 54 a.—חֶדֶר סִי: R. H. 21 a; a. e.—תִּרִי סִי: Keth. 62 b; a. e.—תִּרִי עֶשֶׂר: 2 M. MS., Yom. 69 b, 84 a; a. e.—תִּלְתִּי סִי: B. B. 133 b; Gitt. 68 b.—תִּלְתָּה עֶשְׂרֶה: Taan. 14 b.—תִּלְתָּה עֶשֶׂר: Keth. 77 b.—תִּלְתָּה סִי: Ber. 55 b.—אַרְבַּסִּי: Ar. 12 b; Col. MS., Meg. 17 a.—אַרְבַּע סִי: Ar. 12 a; Sabb. 98 b.—אַרְבַּסֶּר: Pes. 4 a, 9 b; Col. MS., Meg. 2 b.—חֲמִשָּׁה עֶשְׂרֶה: Ar. 12 a.—שִׁית עֶשְׂרֶה: B. B. 91 b.—שְׁתֵּי סִי: Col. MS., Meg. 2 b, 6 a.—שֶׁבַע עֶשְׂרֶה: B. B. 91 b.—שֶׁבַע עֶשְׂרֶה: Er. 83 a.—שִׁיבַסֶּר: Er. 76 b, Meg. 2 a.—שִׁבַּסֶּר: Bekh. 50 a.—תִּשְׁעִי סִי: Ber. 28 b.—תִּשְׁעִי: Sabb. 17 b.—תִּשְׁעִי סִי: Ar. 12 a.—תִּשְׁעֶה: M. MS., Taan. 13 b.—תִּשְׁסֶר: Nidd. 54 a.—עֶסְרִין: Col. MS., Meg. 6 a, 17 a.—תּוֹלְתִין: Col. MS., Pes. 68 b.—שְׁתֵּי: Col. MS., Pes. 111 a.—שְׁתֵּין, Col. MS., Meg. 7 b, vocalizes שְׁתֵּין.—תִּמְנִין: Ar. 13 a; a. e.—תִּמְנָן: B. Q. 115 a; a. e.—מֵאֵתִי: Col. MS., Pes. 64 b.—רְבּוּאָה: Sanh. 39 a.

מֵאָה does not occur in the plural. אֶלֶּה, in the construct state perhaps אֶלֶּה, in the emphatic state אֶלְפָּה; in the plural אֶלְפִין (Ned. 50 b), אֶלְפָּן (Keth. 106 a), and usually אֶלְפִי.

The plural of רְבּוּאָה is רְבּוּאִין (Ned. 50 b), רְבּוּאָן (M. MS., A. Z. 16 a), רְבּוּין (Hull. 7 a), and commonly רְבּוּוֹתָא (Sanh. 26 a, Gitt. 57 a, Pes. 62 b); that of רִבְבָּתָא is רִבְבָּן (Sanh. 16 a), רִבְבָּתָא (Ber. 6 a), and רִבְבּוֹתָא or רִבְבּוֹתָא (MS. Karlsr. and R. Hananel, Sanh. 26 a).¹

§137. Forms marked by a dagger end frequently also in דָּה; those marked by an asterisk are found also written in one word; parenthetic forms are in the construct state.

§138. The ending יִין is contracted to יִין, (יִין), יִין, יִין, in the numerals for 2, 80, and 200. Final *a* has been changed to *e* under the influence of adjacent ע in אַרְבַּעַי, חֲדִישֶׁר, תִּלְתִּי, and the like (§73). The ending *e* in תִּמְנִי represents an original *ai*. For the sifting of vowel in תִּמְנִי for תִּמְנִי, תּוֹלְתִין for תִּלְתִּין, cf. §92.

¹ The ך here may be an orthographical luxury to mark the plural; but may also represent ך; cf. §70.

§ 139. In תַּרְיִן and תַּרְיָן the original נ of the second radical has been dissimilated under the influence of the final ך (§53). The form תַּרִי is formed by analogy of תַּרְיִן. In תַּרְיָן original *i* of the first syllable became *a* under the influence of the following ר.¹

§ 140. The following examples will illustrate how compound numbers greater than 19 are formed:

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| עֶשְׂרִין וְחָדָשׁ | 21 | Bekh. 50 |
| עֶשְׂרִין וְחָרָתִין | 22 | Meg. 6a |
| תֵּלַת מֵאָה וְשָׁתִין וְאַרְבָּעָה | 364 | Yômā 20 a |
| שִׁיתָא אַלְפִי | 6,000 | B. B. 73 |
| תְּרִיסַר אַלְפִי | 12,000 | M. Q. 10 b |
| מֵאָה אַלְפָּא | 100,000 | Bekh. 8 b |
| תְּלִיסַר רִבּוּזָא | 130,000 | Sanh. 26 a |
| שִׁיתִין רִבּוּזִין | 600,000 | Hull. 7 a |
| תֵּלַת מֵאָה רִבּוּזָא | 3,000,000 | Pes. 62 b |
| אַלְפָּא אַלְפִי רִבּוּא | 10,000,000,000 | Sanh. 39 a |

§ 141. The following examples show the influence of the Latin: תַּרְיִן נְכִי הָדָא 59, Nidd. 30 a; שְׁבַעֲיָן נְכִי הָדָא 69, Er. 83 a; תַּרְיָן תַּרְיָן נְכִי הָדָא 78, Ar. 13 a; תַּרְיָן נְכִי תַּרְיָן M. MS., Zeb. 118 b; cf. later Hebrew אַרְבָּעִים חָסֵר אַחַת 39.

§ 142. Through interchange of ל and ר, תְּלִיסַר and תְּרִיסַר are used interchangeably for 12 and 13, and it is frequently impossible to know which number is meant. Cf. the various readings to B. M. 24 b, 46 a, 85 a, 86 a; B. B. 12 a, 77 b, 150 b; Sanh. 26 a; B. Q. 112 b; Ber. 4 a, 8 a; M. Q. 10 b, 24 a, 28 a; Beḥa 23 a; Yômā 87 b; Taan. 18 b (bis), 25 a; Hag. 4 a; H. G. 352; a. e. A similar interchange is found in Neo-Syriac (Nöldeke, *N.-S. Gr.*, pp. 53, 153).

§ 143. A number denoting more than one may be considered as a unit, in which case the number so considered is preceded by the substantive בֵּי house, family, body. E. g., בֵּי תַרְיִן, בֵּי תַלְתָּא a body of two, three; two, three.

¹ Later forms are: הָדָא Hal. Ged. 206 (bis); תַּרְיָן *ibid.* 399; תַּלְתִּי three, Mach. Vitry 119; תְּרִיסַר Se'elt. 109; חָדִי סָרִי *ibid.* 116; חָדָא Sa'arē Tešabā, § 172; תַּלְתִּי סָרִי *ibid.*; חָמִסַר *ibid.* 46; שְׁתַּסַר *ibid.*; שְׁתִּי סָר Hal. Ged. 425, 595; שְׁתִּי עֶשְׂרִי Hal. Pes. § 39; שְׁבַעֲסַר *ibid.* 146 (bis); תַּרְיָן לְשָׁרִי *ibid.* 255; תַּשְׁסַר Mach. Vitry 4; חֲמִשִּׁי fifty, H. G. 452 (bis).

REFERENCES: **בִּי תְּרִי** frequent; **בִּיתְרִי** Col. MSS.; **בִּי תְּרִין** *two*, Sanh. 95 *a*; **בִּי תְּלָתָא** *three*, Sanh. 8 *a*; **בִּי אַרְבָּעָא** *four*, Šebu. 42 *a*; **בִּי חֲמִשָּׁה** *five*, Yeb. 101 *b*; **בִּי עֶשְׂרֵה** *ten*, Er. 30 *a*, Sôṭā 38 *b*; **בִּי עֶשְׂרִין וּתְלָתָא** *twenty-three*, Sanh. 8 *a*; **בִּי מֵאָה** *a hundred*, Ber. 50 *a*, Yeb. 88 *a*.¹

§ 144. **בִּי תְּרִי** *two* takes pronominal suffixes to express determination, in which case it expands its form to **תְּרִינִי**.² Thus, **תְּרִינִי** *we both*, Šebu. 37 *b*; **תְּרִינִי** *you both*, B. Q. 60 *b*; **תְּרִינֵיהוֹן** *they both*, Keth. 83 *b*; **תְּרִינֵיהוּ** Hull. 45 *b*; **תְּרִינֵיהִי** Col. MS., M. Q. 31 *a*.³

§ 145. Luzzatto's remark (*op. cit.* § 63), that the compound numbers in **סְרִי** are of rare occurrence, I cannot confirm. They occur as frequently as those in **סִר**, if not oftener. It must, however, be noticed that the masculine and feminine forms are sometimes used promiscuously. Whether such a confusion in the use of the genders is original, or is only due to later copyists, is, on account of the lack of ancient MSS., hard to decide.

§ 146. Now and then we meet with numerals taken from other languages. They are used in homiletical etymologies and as illustrations of special points in Halacha. Thus, Ber. 56 *b*, the name Cappadocia is explained **כַּפָּא כְּשׁוּרָא דִּיקָא עֶשְׂרֵה**. "Kappa" means *beam*, "dika" means *ten* (*déka*). Er. 18 *a* **דִּי'וֹ** (*δύο*) *two, twice*. Naz. 8 *b* **שְׁלֹשׁ טְרִיגֹן שְׁתֵּים טְרִיגֹן** *Symmachos says: εἰ means one, δίγῃνος two, τριγῃνος three, τετραγῃνος four, πεντάγῃνος five (fold)*. B. B. 164 *b* **הֵינָא**, *éva, one*. M. Q. 28 *a* 'Ēn Ya'aqōb ed. princ. **אֵינָא** id. 'Ar. Sanh. 89 *a* the Persian numeral **هزار** *1000*, occurs in the Persian phrase **כֹּאֵר הָזֶה גִּינָא** *an ass of a thousand colors*.

B. Ordinals.—§ 147. Sing. masc. **קַמְאָה**, **קַמְאָה**, **קַמְאָה** (Ned. 40 *a*, 51 *a*); fem. **קַמְיָתָא**, **קַמְיָתָא**; plur. masc. **קַמְאֵי**, fem. **קַמְיָתָא**, **קַמְיָתָא** *first*.

¹ In later literature: **בִּיתְרִי** HG. 364, 489; **בִּיתְלָתָא** *ibid.* 62, 65; **בִּיתְלָתָא** *ibid.* 489, 490; **בִּיתְלָתָא** *ibid.* 501.

² Cf. Barth, *Nominalbildung*, p. 4.

³ In later literature: **תְּלָתֵיהוֹן** HG. 282; **תְּלָתֵיהוֹן** *they three*, *ibid.* 61; **תְּלָתֵיהוֹן** *they four*, *ibid.* 398. For the **דָּגֵשׁ** in these forms, cf. Nöldeke, *Syr. Gram.*, § 49, and Kautzsch, *Gram. d. Bibl.-Aram.*, § 65, 1, n. 1.

בְּחֵרִיק (Col. MS., Pes. 96 a) *wherever, in all cases where.*—*instead.*—לְעֵיל, לְעֵילָא *there, in that case.*—לְקַמָּן *there.*—לְעֵיל, לְעֵילָא, מֵעֵילָא, מֵעֵילָא, *above, upward, on top, supra.*—לְקַמָּן *beneath, below, ahead, further, infra.*—בְּלֵרַע (Sabb. 92 a), מִלְתַּחַח (Bekh. 8 b), לְתוֹתָא (M. MS., Beḥa 15 a), לְתוֹתָא (B. B. 45 a), לְתוֹתָא (B. Q. 23 b), מִתַּתָּא *beneath, underneath, down, below* (§§ 82, 158).¹

§ 158. With the forms in אֵל, אֵלָא, some such word as צָדָא is to be understood. On לְעֵילָא, לְתוֹתָא, see above, § 82. The א in אֲבֵרָא, אֲנוּרָא is prothetic. הָתָם, הָתָא are compounds of הָא and תָּם, Hebr. שָׁם, and כָּא, Hebr. כֹּה, respectively. In הָתָם and לְקַמָּן (= ל + קָדָם) we have the demonstrative element הָ. The reading of the latter לְקַמָּן and not with Levy לְקַמָּן is warranted by tradition, supported by the vocalization of the Col. MSS., and has its analogies in our idiom. In אֲנָבָא we have a compound of א (= עַל) and נָבָא; הָתָא, הָתָא consist of כָּא and הָא, respectively. In מִתַּתָּא (= מִן + תַּתָּא) and לְתוֹתָא (= ל + תַּתָּא) we have syncope of ח.

Adverbs of Time.—§ 159. אֵדֵר, אֵדֵר, Col. MS. *while, when, when not yet.*—אֵדֵרְכִי וְהֵכִי, אֵדֵרְכִי (Col. MS., Meg. 16 a vocalizes אֵדֵרְכִי וְהֵכִי), *meanwhile, in the meantime.*—הָאֵדֵרְכִי, הָאֵדֵרְכִי (= הָא + עַדְנָא), *now, this time, nowadays.*—אֵימָת (Col. MS., Meg. 12 a vocalizes אֵימָת), *when.*—כָּל אֵימָת *whenever, as long as, as often as.*—אֵפְתִי, אֵפְתִי, אֵפְתִי (Col. MS.) *still, yet, even now.*—מִן לְאַתְרִי, מִן לְאַתְרִי (Ned. 4 b, Raši, *ibid.*, has מִן לְאַתְרִי), *on the spot, at once.*²—אֲשֵׁתְקַד (= שְׁתָּא קַדְמִיתָא + prothetic א) *last year.*—לְבֵתֵר, לְבֵתֵר, *after, later on.*—בֵּינֵי בֵּינֵי *in the meanwhile.*—דִּיאֲבָב, דִּיאֲבָב, *when it was done, ex post facto.*—הָא *already, since.*—הָשְׁתָּא *now, at present.*—זִימְנִין *sometimes.*—אֵתְמַל *yesterday.*—לְיוֹמָתָא (Col. MS., Zeb. 84 a), לְיוֹמָתָא (B. M. 17 a), לְיוֹמָתָא (ibid. H. MS.), לְיוֹמָתָא (ibid. ed. Ven.), לְיוֹמָתָא (ibid. F. MS.), *after-to-morrow.*—כֵּד, כֵּד, *when.*—כֵּד, כֵּד, *now; when he.*—כֵּד, כֵּד, *since, as*

¹ הֵכִי *here*, HG. 471 (bis); אֵיכָא *where*, *ibid.* 63, 69, a. e.; לְתוֹתָא, *ibid.* 315.

² The statement of the dictionaries that אֵתְמַל occurs only with ל is to be corrected accordingly.

soon as.—כָּל כָּמָה דִּי (Yoma 13 a, Sabb. 119 a), כָּל כָּמָה דִּי—
 (Col. MS., Zeb. 6 a) *until, as long as*.—לְמָחָר *to-morrow*.—
 עַד דִּי, בְּהוּדִי דִּי, בְּעֵגֶל, לְעֵגֶל, *soon*.—עַד דִּי, בְּהוּדִי דִּי, *during, while, meanwhile,*
before, when not yet.—לְעֵלָם (Gitt. 85 b, legal style) *forever*.—
 מִן קְדַמְתָּ דְּנָא, מִקְדַּמְתָּ דְּנָא, *at first, from the start*.—
 (legal style), *formerly*.—בְּרִישָׁא *at first, at the beginning*.—
 מִרִישׁ *at first, heretofore*.—תּוֹ, תּוֹב, *again, anew, moreover, yet*
more, further, besides.¹

Adverbs of Manner.—§ 160. אִיבְרָא *verily, indeed*.—אִדְרְבָּה
 [= (עַל = א' + ד' + רְבָה)] (turn to the stronger side. I rest my
 argument upon what is superior; on the other side is a stronger
 claim) *on the contrary*.—אֲנָב אֲוִרְחָא *by the way, apropos*.—
 אֲנָב גְּרָא *incidentally, occasionally*.—אֲוִתִּיּוֹס, אֲוִתִּיּוֹס (εἰθέως)
quickly, rapidly, soon.—דִּיאִ *in case when*.—בְּאַלְכֶסְוֹנָא *crosswise*.
 הֲדַר *bustrophedon*; בְּהוּדִיא, לְהוּדִיא *openly, explicitly*.—
 הֲדַר, הֲכִי, הֲכִין (TF. 2, 14 a and frequently), הֲכִא (Col. MS.,
 Pes. 110 a), *so, thus*.—הֲנָקָא *expressly, distinctly, only*.—
 הֲנָקָא (Ber. 5 b) *certainly, surely, rightly, with good reason*.—[רְאֵלִי,
 רְאֵלִי, *proper*].—[טְבִיחָא, מוֹטְבָא, *well*.—כְּדִי *for nought, in vain,*
for no purpose.²—לְחוּד, לְחוּדִיא (B. Q. 38 a), בְּאַנְפִּי נַפְשָׁא,
 בְּאַנְפִּי נַפְשָׁא, *separately, alone, for oneself*.—לְכְּאוּרָה *at first*
sight, apparently.—לְכְּפִי לִיָּהּ, לְכְּפִי לִיָּהּ, *just the reverse*.—
 מִמִּילָא, Col. MS., Pes. (voc.), מִמִּילָא (§§ 77, 90) *of itself*.—
 הֲנִיחָא, בְּשִׁלְמָא, דְּשִׁלְמָא (Col. MS., Meg. 2 b), *granted it*
is right, it would be right.—סְחוּר *round about*.—מִסְתַּמָּא (§ 23)
presumably, probably, I dare say.—בְּעֵלְמָא *plainly, simply,*
merely, only.—אֲפִרְקִיד *supinely*.—קָא, קָא, קָא, a particle used
 generally with the participle to form the present (§ 66).—
 שְׂפִיר *well*.³

§ 161. הֲנִיחָא is formed of הָא *this*, and of the passive parti-
 ciple of נִיחָא; תִּינְחָא, of תִּינְחָא *let it be*, and the active participle of

¹ In later literature: הֲדַרְהִי וְהִי, HG. 100; כָּל הִיכִי (= כל אימת), *ibid.* 164; אֲפִתִּי, *ibid.* 456; לְדִבְבִתָּר, *ibid.* 63; קֵעֵן (legal style) *ibid.* 315; דִּירָאָבָא, TG. ed. Harkavy, § 181.

² According to some כְּדִי is a shortened form of כְּדִיב; according to Luzzatto (פניני) שְׂדִי־ל, p. 305 sq.) it is a contraction of הִיא + ד' + קָא as it is.

³ In later literature: בְּרִישׁ *verily, indeed*, Še'el. 1; הֲכִין *thus, so*, HG. 86, 103; בְּחוּד, HG. 29; לְחוּדָא *separately*, MV. 32; כְּחוּדָא *together*, *ibid.*; מוֹד *more*, TG., ed. Harkavy, *passim*; cf. for the latter Noeldeke, NSG. 159. לְאוּקָא (= לְאוּקָא) HG. 403.

said verb; it occurs also in the form הִתִּיחַ. The above and בִּשְׁלֵמָה are synonymous. The latter is used in reference to a superior sort of authority (*e.g.* of Scripture) as compared with that indicated by the use of the former. Note the expression בִּרְהוּבֵי הַיָּם *such a one, such a fellow*.

Adverbs of Quantity.—§ 162. אֵינְדָּר (Gittin, 58 a) according to Rāši, *ad. loc.*=בְּצִיר *a little*.—טַב, טוֹבָא *a good deal, much*.—לְגַמְרִי *entirely*.—טַפִּי, טַפִּיא, סְרִיחַ, מֶרֶץ, more.—וְהִתְרַחֵם, וְהִתְרַחֵם *more, greatly*.—כָּל הַזֶּה, כָּל הַזֶּה (lit. all this) so much!—כָּל כְּמוֹת דָּ—כָּל כְּמוֹת דָּ (Col. MS., M. Q. 6 a), as much as.—כְּמוֹת how much, how many! . . . טַפִּי . . . כְּמוֹת דָּ the more . . . the more: R. H. 26 b, כְּמוֹת דָּ לְיוֹהָר אֵינוֹס דַּעְתִּיהָ טַפִּי מֵעַל, כְּמוֹת דָּ לְיוֹהָר אֵינוֹס דַּעְתִּיהָ טַפִּי מֵעַל the more one bends his mind the better it is.—כָּל דָּרוֹן כָּל דָּרוֹן the least possible quantity, whatsoever.—כְּמוֹת דָּאֲפֻשֶׁר as much as possible.—פּוֹרְתָא *a little, a trifle*.—קָלִיל, קָלִי *a little*.—רַבָּא *much, very much*.

Interrogative Adverbs.—§ 163. אִימָה, אִימָה (Col. MS.) *when?*—אִי־ is it really so?—אֵדֵיָא *to which does this refer?*—*whence?*—לְאִיָּהּ, (לְאִי־ + הָא) *whither?* (TF., p. 26).—הִי, הִי־ (Col. MS.), *where?*—לְהִיָּהּ *whither?*—מֵהִיָּהּ, מֵהִי, מֵהֵן, מֵנָּה *whence?*—הֵיכִי, הֵיכִי־ (MS., Vat. 117, B. M. 67b), *how?*—אָטוּ, מִיָּדֵי, מִכֶּדֶי, (in questions expressing surprise or indignation) *do you mean to say?* *is it because?* *how!?* *what!?*—אֵי (Ned. 3 a), מִי, וּמִי, וְכִי, *num?*—לֹא־ *nonne?*—לָמָּה, לָמָּה, לָמָּה, לָמָּה, *why, wherefore?*—לֹא־, לֹא־, לֵי, a particle of doubtful character. See Kohut, *Aruch. Compl.* s. v.

§ 164. On the punctuation of מֵנָא see above (§ 90). It is the apocopated form of מֵנָא, which latter is a compound of מֵנָ + אָ. It is joined to the following word, forming a compound. Thus, מֵנָנָ *whence have we this?* מֵנָלִי (Zeb. 8 b, Naz. 48 b, a. e.) *whence has he this?* מֵנָהֵי מֵיִלִּי, מֵנָהֵי מֵיִלִּי (Col. MSS.) *whence have you these things?*

§ 165. וְ and וְ are generally preceded by a ו. The former introduces nominal sentences, the latter verbal. וְ, or וְ, usually stands immediately before the verb. If the verb be preceded by a negative, וְ is often inserted between the negative

¹ אִירָא, *HG.* 63, 69.

² Cf. Stäbe, *Jüd. babyl. Zaubertexte*, p. 56.

and the verb.¹ לֹא מִי (Sabb. 68 b), לֹא מִי (Pes. 102 a; M. MS., Er. 20 b; Sabb. 32 a; B. M. 32 a, a. e.).

§ 166. Note the following idiomatic expression: לֹא מִי לֹא *couldn't we understand by it rather this? No! it is rather.*—אֵימָתָה, הִיכָה, הִיכִי, and הִי, are used also as relative adverbs. Some of the adverbs given here, have at times the force of interrogative conjunctions and should more properly be called interrogative particles.

Affirmative Adverbs.—§ 167. אֵימָתָה, אֵימָתָה, אֵימָתָה (= אֵימָתָה + פָּה) there is; אֵימָתָה, אֵימָתָה (so Col. MSS.) yes, (= Hebrew הִיכִי). In one instance אֵימָתָה takes verbal form: אֵימָתָה אֵימָתָה we are, Pes. 50 a. Cf. II. Targūm to Esther 2, 18 אֵימָתָה they are.

Negative Adverbs.—§ 168. לֹא מִי (= אֵימָתָה + לֹא), לֹא מִי, there is not, is not; לֹא מִי (= אֵימָתָה + לֹא) id.; לֹא מִי, לֹא מִי (לֹא מִי + לֹא) is not, not, no. לֹא מִי is generally used with verbs, לֹא מִי with nouns.

Adverbs of Doubt.—§ 169. הִיכָה, הִיכָה, הִיכָה (לֹא מִי + לֹא מִי cf. Hebrew שֶׁלֹּא, later שֶׁמָּא) perhaps; אֵימָתָה, Col. MS., vocal. אֵימָתָה perhaps, it may be, possibly.

PREPOSITIONS.

A. Inseparable Prepositions.—§ 170. אֵימָתָה is an abbreviation of אֵימָתָה = אֵימָתָה and is used in all the significations and constructions of the latter. It is used also before gutturals: Men. 34 a, אֵימָתָה, Keth. 40 b, a. e. אֵימָתָה.—Notice the force of the preposition after מִיכָהּ to become, happen, befall, in the standing phrase מִיכָהּ אֵימָתָה, lit. something that happened with . . . , this is something like The expression is used to introduce an analogical case as an illustration to a previous statement of opinion on some legal point under discussion.

§ 171. בִּי, בִּי, בִּי, בִּי, בִּי, is used as in the Targumim and Hebrew. A few examples of some rare usages may be mentioned. רִישׁ מִיכָהּ בְּרִישָׁהּ the top of the small intestines must be scraped up to a cubit's length, Hull. 93 a; רַבּ בְּרִישָׁהּ קָרָא Rabh read as a priest, Meg. 22 a, i. e., was called up the first to read the weekly lesson from the Pentateuch. אֵימָתָה בְּרִישָׁהּ and yet these are the most beautiful of the people

¹ The verb in this case includes the participle, but not the infinitive.

² In אֵימָתָה, אֵימָתָה the ending may be = אֵימָתָה, but cf. Noeldeke, *MG.*, § 213.

of *Māhōzā*, R. H. 17 a. וַיִּשָּׁל בְּתֵרֵי and he dropped torn in two. בְּחֶלְחָא, בְּעֶשְׂרָא, in the presence of three, of ten, Ber. 56 b, fr. Cf. also below (§ 174). The ב is found in the Talmud also in a separate form “בִּי.”

§ 172. ל, ל, ל, like.—ל, ל, ל, to, unto; generally nota accusativi.—מִן, מִן, from.

§ 173. To the Palestinean R. Jōhānān we owe the single example of the use of ל with oaths as a particle of asseveration, as in Arabic, Ethiopic, and Assyrian.¹

Separate Prepositions.—§ 174. אַפִּי (§ 28) upon, on. אַפִּי אַפִּי יְדֵיהֶוּ upon a chair; אַפִּי יְדֵיהֶוּ upon their hands, Sanh. 17 a.² אַפְתָּר (= אַל + בְּתָר), cf. בְּתָר.

אַגַּב (= אַל + גַּב) on, upon; by dint of, by the way of, on account of.

אַחֲרֵי behind, backward.

אַחַר on account of, for the sake of. The word is connected with Fellihi-Syriac ܐܚܪܐ, ܐܚܪܐ, ܐܚܪܐ, and ܐܚܪܐ of other Syriac dialects.³

אַיִדָּא (A. Z. 15 a; Col. MS., Zeb. 35 b), by means of, through, by the way of. Cf. Hebrew עַל יָד.

אַמְטוּלְחָא, אַמְטוּלְחָא, אַמְטוּ, (אַמְטוּ), for the sake of, on account of. The word is of doubtful etymology. The original form was evidently אַמְטוּל, a compound of טוּל + מֶן, which former may mean shade, protection, burden, or going, passing; cf. the Hebrew בְּעֵבֶר, בְּגִלָּל. In the expression אַמְטוּלְחָא the final ל of אַמְטוּל is often attached to חָא and written אַמְטוּ לְחָא. (M. V. 6 has אַמְטוּ לְחָא).⁴

אַנְשִׁי, אַנְשִׁי, only with the prepositions ל and ב : לְאַנְשִׁי toward, opposite; בְּאַנְשִׁי in the presence of, before.

¹ Yoma 84 a, A. Z. 28 a, we are told how a woman did not wish to tell R. Jōhānān the formula of a medicine, unless he swore not to disclose it to others. He agreed to it and swore: לֹא מְגַלְיָא לְאֱלֹהֵא דִּישְׂרָאֵל by the God of Israel, I shall not disclose it! He then went and gave away the secret to his audience in a lecture at college. When asked how he could break his oath, he answered: “I said ‘To the God of Israel I shall not disclose it;’ but not to the people of Israel.” He thus explained the ל casuistically as a mere *nota dativi*.

² אַפִּי in אַפִּי חֲרִיבֵיהֶוּ upon their bosom, Sanh. 17 a is a compound of אַל upon and פִּי. In later literature: כִּי הָיִינוּ אַפִּי מֶר when we were at our lord's (at the house) Še'el. 77.

³ Cf. Sachau, *Skizze des Fellihi-Dialekts von Mosul*, p. 32, 37, 39. Maclean, *op. cit.* 137.

⁴ Cf. פִּינִי שְׂדִי. p. 308 sq. But cf. אַמְטוּ לְחָא TF. 2. בְּגִינִי. Respons. d. Lehrer d. Ost. u. Westens, ed. Müller, § 122.

בְּדִיל *on account of*. Only Yōma, 75 b.

בִּי *within, in, by, etc.*, is the separate form of the preposition **בְּ**.¹ The traditional pronunciation of it as **בִּי** is due to a confusion with **בֵּי** *between, house*.

בֵּינָם, **בֵּינָה**, **בֵּינָה**, **בֵּינָה**, *between, among*. Keth. 28 a, M. MS., Sabb. 110 a, **בֵּינָה**; (H. G. 339 **בֵּינָה**). Notice: **בֵּינָה**, Col. MS., Meg. 12 a b (voc.).

בְּלֹא, *without*.

לְבַר מִן, *except, save, besides*.

בְּאַחֵר, *after, behind*.

לְגַבִּי, *near, at, to, with, in case of, toward*.

בֵּין, *constr. st.* **בֵּין**, *generally with ל*, **בְּ** and **ב** *into, amidst*; **בְּ** *in, within, amongst, amidst*; **מִבְּ** *from, out*.

דְּ *like, similar, analogous to*.

לְהֵדִי, only with **ב** or **ל** *with, by*; **לְהֵדִי** *unto, to toward*.

The singular form occurs but seldom: **לְהֵדִי**, A. Z. 28 b.

חֲלָה *instead, in place of*.

יָת *nota accusativi*. This is very rare in the Babylonian Talmud. **יָתָהּ** *him*, Ned. 49 a; **יָתָהּ** *her, it*, eds. Ned. 50 b; **יָתְכֶם** *you*, Ber. 38 a; **יָתְכֶם** Nidd. 61 a; **יָתְהוֹן** *them*, Ned. 25 a, 41 a, B. M. 90 b, a. e.²

כְּ *like*; **כְּ** *like me*, Col. MS., M. Q. 2 b; **כְּ** *like me*, *ibid.* Pes. 105 b (§ 110); **כְּ** *like us*, B. B. 65 a.

כִּי,³ (= **כ** + **י**) *like*. **כִּי הַשָּׂתָה** *now* (Sabb. 119 a) = Hebr **כִּי הַשָּׂתָה** — *like that of a dog*, ed. Const. Sanh. 96 a.

כְּ (= **כ** + **גוֹן**) *like, similar to, for example*.

¹ M. Lambert, *REJ.* XXII., 129-131 finds this form of the preposition also in Biblical Hebrew.

² In later literature the older form **יָת** has been preserved: **יָתְכֶם** *thee* (f.) *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 15. Cf. also Noeldeke, *SG.*, 199, note 1, and Lagarde, *Mittheil.*, I., 226. I. H. Weiss (*Zur Gesch. d. jüd. Trad.*, II., 138, note 1), justly observes that the fact that the Biblical Aramaic never uses **יָת** as *nota accusativi* except once with a pronominal suffix (Dan. 3, 12) would go to prove that the use of this particle is a Hebraism with Onkelos—and, we may add, with all other Aramaic languages where its use is found—who intended to give by its adoption a basis for the exercise of R. Akiba's hermeneutic rule that every *nota accusativi* implies an inclusion of some additional case, identifying, of course, **יָת** with **אֵת**. The entire want of this particle in the Mandaic—an idiom outside of the sphere of Jewish influences—is the best proof of Mr. Weiss' supposition.

³ Some scholars see the same use of **כִּי** also in Biblical Hebrew. Cf. Dubsewitz, *Ha-Boker 'Or*, V. 265-272, and M. Lambert, *REJ.* XXII., 129-131.

כָּלִפִּי (= לְ + אֵפִי =) *toward, in the direction of, with regard to.*
 לָוֶה to, unto. M. Q. 9 b, לָוֶהֶיךָ to thee. B. M. 62 b, לָוֶהֶי
 to me. Very rare.

לְפָנַי (Hebrew לִפְנֵי) *according to.* Palestinian מִיַּחֲמַת in con-
 sequence of, through.

מִן, מִי (M. MS., Men. 65 a), *from, out, of.*

מִשּׁוּם *because of, on account of.*

נִידְוֶהָ to, unto.

עַד until, till. עַד דֵּי instead of. Usually contracted to אֶדֶּי.

עַל on, upon.

עַל יְדֵי through, by means of (Ar. 16 b).

עָלָא, עִילָא, on, upon.

עָלָי on, upon, Hull. 8 b, Sabb. 156 b, a. e. (§§ 41, 181).

לְעִילָא above, beyond, higher than, before (Sabb. 30 a,
 Rašī, a. e.).

עִם with. In the Talmud the word is used only in legal style;
 but it is found frequently in Še'el. and Hal. Ged.

לְקִיבְלָא, לְקִיבְלָא, opposite, against, before. B. B. 111 a; Tam.
 32 a. (Palestinean.)

לְקִדְמָא, לְקִדְמָא, מִן קִדְמָא, before. Sabb. 30 b; 67 a; Gitt. 85 b.
 (Palestinean.)

קִמָּי, קִמָּי, לְקִמָּי, מִקִּמָּי, before, in the presence of, for. Ar.
 31 b, מִקִּמָּא דִּידְךָ before thee.¹ The word is generally used as an
 expression of politeness before names of persons in authority.

תַּחְתִּי, תַּחְתִּי, beneath, below, under; instead, in place of
 (A. Z. 10 a).

§ 175. בֵּין בֵּין means: both this and that. בֵּין לְבֵין
 according to the opinion of the one as well as to that of
 the other.

§ 176. מִן is of rare use, and almost entirely limited to the
 pronominal suffixes, the apocopated form being used before nouns,
 Note the expressions מִיֵּיךָ מִיֵּיךָ out of it, yea, of it, i. e., of the
 very thing.—מִיֵּיךָ וּבִיָּה, the same.—כֹּל מִיֵּיךָ he is not
 able. The expression is probably originally an ironical question,
 Is everything so as if coming from him, by his authority?

¹ Še'el. מִקִּדְמֵיהֶוּ from before them. H. G. 100, לְקִמָּהּ for her; *ibid.* 387, קִמָּי פִּלְגָא for a ha'f.

לָנָא, לִיהִי (Col. MSS.), לִיהוּ (Col. MS., Pes. 90 a), לְהִי (140 b),
 פִּינָה, פִּינָא, פִּינִי: פִּין—לְהוּ, לְהוּן, לָכוּ, לָן, (legal style)
 מָן—בִּינִיהוּ, בִּינִיכִי, (legal style) בִּינָא, בִּינָן, בִּינָה, בִּינִיה
 מִינָא, מִינָן, מִיפָה, מִיפִיה, מִיפִינָה, מִיפִינָה, (§ 110) מִין, מִיפָא
 מִיפִיהוּ, מִיפִהוּ, מִיפִיהוּן, מִיפִהוּן, מִיפִכִּי, (legal style)
 מִיפִינִיה.

§ 181. עָלָא is little used with prepositions: עֲלֵי־יָדָיו Qidd. 8*b*; עֲלֵיהֶּי Ber. 56*a*; עָלֶיהָ עֲבַד מְרַחֵם search it, Sir! Ned. 50*a*.² Instead of עָלָא we find usually עָלָי, which Col. MS., Pes. 93*b*, writes and vocalizes אֶלָּאִי. Notice also the by-form עֲלֵי־יָי O. MS., Sabb. 105*b*, a. e.; עֲלֵי־יָא upon him, B. B. 12*b* (יָא = יָיָה).

CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 182. אֲבָל *but, however, a Hebraism.* אוֹ *or, if, whether.*
 אוֹ-אוֹ *either . . . or, whether . . . or.* אִם *if, whether* (§ 183).
 דִּיּוּנִי . . . אִם-אֲמַרְתָּ בְּשִׁלְמָא *I grant if you were to say . . . then*
it would be right. אוֹ . . . אוֹ *either . . . or, whether . . . or.* אֲנִי *or, even if.*

אִידִי, אִיִּידִי, אִידָא, since, as, because.

אִיהָ (= אִי הָהָא), used like אִיפּי or מִיָּה q. v.—M. MS. and ed.
Pesaro, A. Z. 55 a.

וְאֵינִי, וְאֵינִי, וְאֵינִי (2 M. MS., Yôm. 30 b), *now, then, pray*, an exhortative and precative particle used with the imperative. For וְאֵינִי instead of וְאֵינִי cf. § 31.

אֵי, a particle introducing direct speech = Hebr. אֵי; found only in legal style.

אִיכָּהּ, אִיכָּה (Sabb. 152 b), אִיכָּה (H. MS., B. M. 73 b), אִיכָּה (Yoma 57 a, Yalq. MS.) is a compound of *if* אִי and *here, now*, q. u., and is etymologically identical with Ethiopic 'enka. Generally used in the phrase אִיכָּה הַשָּׁתָה *if now! oh that!* with the protasis or apodosis sometimes unexpressed.

¹ לר, TG. ed. Harkavy, §535.

² Cf. the German expression: sich über Etwas hermachen.

³ *HG.* 187, *ibid.* 104, 183.—**אִירָה**, akin to **אִירָה**, **אִירָה**, and the Hebrew **אִירָה**, *in* **הִיבָה אִירָה אִירָה** *how, now, shall I act?* *HG.* 410. This may, however, be identical with **אִירָה**, both meanings being possible with the latter form, as Ethiopic 'enka and our **כָּה** show.

אֵלֶּא, אֵלֶּא, אֵלֶּא (Col. MS., Zeb. 6 a) *if not, but, except, only*. Compare Latin *nisi*, Italian *se non*, אֵלֶּא... לֹא *only*; cf. the French *ne... que*.

אִלּוּ *if*, a Hebraism.

אִלְמָא, אִלְמָא (Col. MSS.), *consequently*.

אִלְמָלִי, אִלְמָלִי, ³ *if in any way not, if not, but for, if indeed*.

אֵת... נַמְי... אֵת... נַמְי... אֵת... נַמְי... *also, even*. ⁴ *as... so*.

אֲפִלּוּ, אֲפִלּוּ *even if, even*, a Hebraism.

אֲפִלּוּ, אֲפִלּוּ *notwithstanding, although, though*.

אֲפִלּוּ, אֲפִלּוּ *nevertheless*, a Hebraism.

לְ (or לְ) (§ 31) *so that, that, in order that; for, since*.

דְּהָא *for, because*.

דְּלִמָּא *lest, perhaps*.

הָא *then, of course, for sooth; but, is not it! this means to say; but*. Often וְהָא,

הָא *since, because*, a Hebraism.

הָא, הָא, הָא (Col. MSS.) *therefore* (= לְ + כֹּה), *הָא*, *הָא*, *הָא*).

הָא הָא *is that so now? well!*

הָא *since, when, if*, see פִּי and פִּי.

וְ- *and, but*. Often introducing a question: *but, is it indeed so?*

There are also traces of the ו consecutive. Cf., e. g., וְאִפְטוּר *and let her be freed*, Yeb. 19 a.

כּ is used in peculiar way with סְבוּר *is of opinion*, כְּסְבוּר, כְּסְבוּר, without having any apparent force.⁵

כּ *when*, (= ד + כ).

כִּי, כִּי, כִּי, a postpositive particle having the force of אִיכּוּ and of אִיכּוּ. M. MS., Sabb. 4 a כִּי הִתִּירוּ *and he did not recollect whom they had allowed*. Qidd. 48 a בּוּ, בּוּ.

¹ אֵלֶּא, HG. 406; אֵלֶּא or not (= אֵלֶּא + אֵלֶּא) HG. 456. On the change of o to e cf. Haupt, *AEV.*, 22.

² For its etymology see Jastrow's *Diction.* s. v.

³ On this word see R. Duval, *REJ.* IV., 268-273; M. Lambert, *ibid.* IX., 290-301; M. Jastrow, *ibid.* XI., 157-158; Halévy, *מחברת*, p. כא.

⁴ In later literature we find the Persian *הָא* used for *הָא* in the phrase *הָא הָא*, cf. TG., ed. Harkavy, Index, s. v., and *Letter of Šam. ha-Nagid* II. 68, *וְהָא הָא*, read: *הָא הָא*. The word is also found in Neo-Syriac; cf. Sachau, *op. cit.*, p. 38, Maclean, *op. cit.*, 161.

⁵ See on this כּ: Geiger, *Lehrbuch zur Sprache der Mishna*, § 23, 2; and Sachau, *Skizze*, etc., p. 45.

read: **בְּמַאי פִּי** *wherewith then*, etc.? Id. M. MS., Taan. 7 b, H. MS., B. M. 67 b. MS. Vat. 117, B. M. 67 b **כִּי הִי** *how then?* M. MS., R. R. 29 a **פִּי מֶאֵן** *who then?* B. B. 10 a **כִּי הִשְׁתָּא**, *ibid.* M. MS. **כִּי הִשְׁתָּא**, *ibid.* H. and R. MSS. **כִּי הִשְׁתָּא**. B. B. 111 a **כִּי הִשְׁתָּא**; M. Q. 26 a, eds. id. and frequent in MSS. Cf. Ethiopic *ka*, *kē*.¹

כִּי (shortened from **כִּדִּי**, or . . . **כִּד**) *if, when*. B. Q. 84 b, a. e. **כִּי לֹא** *if not, not*.

כִּי הִיכִין (*TF.6*) *so that, in order that*.—**כִּי הִיכִי דִּ** *lest*.²

כִּיִּן דִּ (*כִּיִּן דִּ* M. MS., B. M. 39 a) *as soon as, after, since*.³ **מֵאָדָּר** *since*.

מִן + גִּ (*מִן + גִּ*) *in case, since, supposing*.

מִדִּ *from the fact that, since*.

מִיָּדָּה, **מִיָּדָּה**, **מִיָּדָּה**, *but, yet, however, nevertheless*.⁴

מִפְּלִל *hence, it then follows*.

מִקְדָּמִי דִּ *before that, ere*.

נָמִי *also, too, even, frequently preceded by אֵת*, *q. v.*⁵

§ 183. **אִי** and **אִי** are often interchangeable so that, for instance, we may have **אִי . . . אִי**, **אִי . . . אִי**, **אִי . . . אִי**, promiscuously. Col. MS., Zeb. 2 a a. e., has **אִיבְעִית** for the usual **אִיבְעִית**; **אִי** *if*, id., *ibid.* 4 b, 5 a; **אִיבְעִית** id., *ibid.* 5 b.

§ 184. **אִי** is frequently contracted with the following word. This is especially the case with some standing expressions; as **אִיבְעִית**, **אִיבְעִית**, **אִיבְעִית**. Col. MS., Zeb. 22 b, a. e., **אִיבְעִית** for **אִיבְעִית**.⁶

¹ In later literature: **מֵאִי כִּדִּיבְרָךְ**, read: **מֵאִי כִּדִּיבְרָךְ** *MV. 5*; **מֵאִי כִּדִּי** *Letter of Sam. ha-Nagid*, II., p. 65.

² In later literature: **כִּי הִיכִין דִּ** *HG.*, 63; **כִּי הִיכִין דִּ**, *ibid.* 24, 33; **כִּדִּיכִי דִ**, *ibid.* 73; **כִּי הִיכִין**, 'Anān, quoted by Harkavy, *MWJ.*, 1893, p. 226.

³ **כִּיִּן דִּ**, *MV. 11*.

⁴ **מִיָּדָּה**, or **מִיָּדָּה**, *HG.* 473, 533. The word is a compound of the interrogative **מִי** and **הִנָּה**; cf. Jastrow, s. v.

⁵ According to Dalman, *Gram.*, p. 191, note 2, **נָמִי** is the first pers. sing. perf. of **נָמָה** to speak. The word is perhaps connected with 'Omanee Arabic **نَمَى** *also*, or with **نَمَى** to increase.

⁶ For suggestions about the etymologies of some of the adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions, cf. Jastrow's *Dictionary*; Geiger's *Jüd. Zeitschr.* VIII., 180-90; Luzzatto's *Grammar*, and Liebermann's pamphlet mentioned in the Preface.

INTERJECTIONS.

§ 185. וְהִי, וְהִי, *woe! alas! oh!*

וְהִי *O! = Arabic* يَا. ¹ וְהִי *come now, keep quiet!* Qidd. 70b. This particle is more frequent in Palestinian Aramaic. וְהִי *go on! make haste! hurry up! quick! lively!*²

וְהִי, וְהִי, *woe! oh! alas!*

וְהִי, וְהִי, וְהִי, the camel-driver's call. וְהִי, וְהִי, וְהִי, (V. L. Pes. 112b), וְהִי (Col. MS., *ibid.*) the ox-driver's cries. וְהִי, וְהִי, וְהִי (V. L. *ibid.*) a cry to frighten away a lion.

וְהִי, וְהִי, וְהִי, וְהִי, וְהִי, are given in Pes. 112b (*cf. VL.*) as sailor's cries.³ *Cf.* Syr. וְהִי וְהִי.

וְהִי an onomatopoeic word imitating the dripping of water.

וְהִי *very well! all right!* The word is connected with Ethiopic lahaia *to be beautiful*. *Cf.* Jastrow, s. v.

וְהִי, וְהִי, *ding-dong;* an onomatopoeic word.

וְהִי an imitation of bubbling water.

§186. וְהִי, וְהִי, וְהִי, and their variants are evidently demonstrative pronouns, and their use as a means of urging on animals and warding off wild beasts is probably based on some superstitious notion no more apparent. *Cf.*, however, Arabic وَهْ, وَهْ, وَهْ, وَهْ, وَهْ, وَهْ, وَهْ.

¹ For the explanation of this particle I am indebted to Professor Haupt, who remarks: "The וְהִי in וְהִי is perhaps a cohortative particle, *cf.* Assyr. I, e. g., i וְהִי *come out, i rid וְהִי go down, etc.* *Cf.* Delitzsch, *Assyr. Wb.*, p. 333, No. 160; *Prol.*, 135; *ZK.*, II., 389; *ZA.*, I., 51; *Assyr. Gramm.*, §145. It is possible that the וְהִי in expressions like וְהִי *O Rabbi, וְהִי שוטה שבעולם*, is the same particle. It is certainly not וְהִי, *etc.* It may be connected with the Arabic vocative particle يَا. Also in Assyrian i is used as a vocative particle like וְהִי. *e. g.*, i bell; *cf.* Hilprecht, *Assyriaca*, 1894, p. 52." From Saadya's commentary on the ס' יצירה (ed. Lambert, p. 45) we see that at his time the Arabic form וְהִי was in use, just as in modern Syriac. For its use in later Hebrew, *cf.* Derenbourg, *Manuel du Lecteur*, p. 189 (497) and Epstein, *'Eldād ha-Dānt*, p. 58, *cf.* also וְהִי on a Babylonian magic bowl, *PSBA.* XII., 311.

² וְהִי occurs also in Neo-Syriac, Arabic and Kurdish (Lidzbarski, *DLZ.*, 1896, Col 583) and has nothing to do with וְהִי *to live*.

³ Perles, *MWJ.* XXXVII., 10, finds in some of these words the names of ships.

⁴ וְהִי, *M. V.*, 328.

THE VERB.

IN GENERAL.—§187. The law of triconsonantality is carried out more consequently in our idiom than in the cognate languages. There is properly no quadriconsonantal verb in it. Almost all the quadriconsonantals can be easily reduced to a triconsonantal + a formative element; or to the reduplication of a biconsonantal theme. The few pluriconsonantals that cannot be so reduced are either denominatives or foreign words.

IN PARTICULAR.—*Verbal Stems*.—§188. a) The subjoined table at the end gives a survey of all the conjugations or verb-stems found in the Babylonian Talmud together with the number of the occurrences of every stem. From this table will be evident that the stems that have proper life in our idiom are only five: Qal, Pa'el, Aph'el, Ithp'el and Ithpa'al.

b) Beside the stems enumerated, a few examples of Haph'el, Hithp'el, Hithpa'al and Niph'al are found, which are all taken from the Palestinian. Thus, לְהִתְנַסֵּב Yeb. 107 b, Gitt. 85 b; לְהִתְנַמֵּד Taan. 17 b, Men. 65 a; תִּלְקֶתָּ Keth. 52 b.¹ For Haph'el cf. "Rare Conjugations."

§189. A few examples of the passive stems occur only in the participle. Thus, Pu'al: מְשִׁימָה *put under ban*, Sabb. 67 a; מְדוּבְנָה [Targ. מְדוּבְנָה] *becoming*, eds. Taan. 22 b; מְאֻחָרִי *post dated*, B. B. 171 b; מְכּוֹסֵרִי *ugly*, Keth. 60 b; מְבוּשָׁלָה *boiled*, Ber. 44 b.—Pōlal: מְטֻפָּה *folded*, Hull. 51 b.—Pulpal: מְגֻלָּלָה *rolled in ashes*, Ber. 44 b.—Hoph'al: מְיַצֵּדָה *is fit*, Gitt. 86 a; מְיָחוּקָה *is known*, Qidd. 64 ab; מְיַפְלָגָה *distinguished*, 'Arakh and Raši, 'Er. 63 a; מְיָכוּחָה *is evident*, Sabb. 139 b and elsewhere; מְיַפְנֵי *superfluous*, Yeb. 74 a; מְיָרְחָה *rotten*, Bekh. 57 b.

§190. In the dictionaries a Nithp'el or Nithpa'al is sometimes mentioned. No such form exists in the Babylonian Talmud. The examples given by them are either Hebrew, or the imperfect with the ל-preformative. A real Nithp'el seems to occur in נִיתְפָּזָר *was caught* (שַׁעֲרֵי תְּשׁוּבָה, §184, and Hal. Pesūq. ed. Müller, p. 77), but forms like נִדְיָרִיָּה, נִטְיָבִיָּה (*ibid.*, p. 80) show that this is the imperfect used with the force of the Assyrian preterite.

¹ נִמְלָךְ אָנָּה; דִּיתְלַקְתָּן (or דִּיתְלַקְתָּן); ed. Harkavy, §131, has תְּשׁוּבָתָהּ הִגְאֻוִּנִים I have reconsidered (Ber. 42 b, Pes. 103 b), though in Aramaic context, is Hebrew.

Qal.—§ 191. The Qal, or simple stem, consists of the simplest root found in the language. The 3d sing. masc. perfect is קָטַל, especially with transitive verbs. Beside קָטַל are also found קָטִיל and קָטוּל, chiefly with neuter verbs. The last form is rare. In the imperfect all the three vowels *a*, *i*, *u* occur even in strong stems. Of denominative verbs אָכַךְ, בָּדַל, גָּשַׁר, חָטַר, חָפַן, כָּנַה, קָטַם and קָנַם are examples.

Pa"ēl.—§ 192. This stem is formed from the simple stem by doubling the middle stem-consonant. Thus original qatal(*a*) became qattal(*a*), a form still preserved with final gutturals. Generally, the second *a*-vowel has given place to the *i*-vowel originally belonging to the imperfect.¹ The first vowel is sometimes heightened to *i* (*ē*), especially under the influence of a following guttural, or ר. Pa"ēl is the denominative stem *par excellence*; e. g. אָכַךְ, גִּייר, גִּרַם, זֹדַר, זֹקַם, טִיט, יָבַם, כָּבַר, כֹּרַר, כָּנַה, כָּנַם, צָלַם, לָבַן.

Aph'ēl.—§ 193. This stem is formed from the Qal by the prefix of א. Thus, אָקַטַל from קָטַל. The stem-vowel is usually changed to *i*, if not protected by a following guttural, or ר. The vowel of the preformative undergoes sometimes the same change, and this not only in the perfect, as in Hebrew, but also in the other parts of the verb. Denominative verbs are few in this stem: אָהַדַם, contracted אָדַם to cut to pieces, אָדַרַים to turn south, אָכַנַה to gather, אָקַלַד to enclose, אָתַרַיס to arm oneself. The preformative א represents an earlier sibilant, ש or ס, probably through the intermediate stage of ה.

Reflexive Stems.—§ 194. The reflexive stems, which have in a later stage of development supplanted the passive stems formed by internal vowel-change, are formed from the active stems by prefixing the syllable אָת. Thus, אָתַקַטַל, אָתַקַטַל, אָתַקַטַל are formed from the Qal, Pa"ēl and Aph'ēl respectively. The original form of the preformative was א. The syncope of the vowel of א and the subsequent prefixing of a prothetic vowel is probably due originally to the imperfect, where, e. g., a form titaqatil would easily become titqatil, analogous to the Niph'al in Hebrew, where הָקַטַל is formed from the imperfect stem n(a)qatil.

¹ This is the current opinion. But the *i*-vowel may also be original; cf. Zimmermann *ZA.*, V., 1-22.

§195. With stems whose first consonant is a sibilant the ה is usually transposed after the sibilant, but just as frequently remains untransposed.

§196. In stems ע"י the ה of the Ithp^eāl is always doubled in order to give the stem a semblance of triconsonantality.¹ The same is true of ע"ע stems when they follow the conjugation of the ע"י stems. The ה is also doubled in stems נ"פ when the נ is assimilated to it. The ה of the Ittaph'al is doubled for the same reason. It is usually preserved in verbs פ"פ.

§197. When the ה is spirantic, it is usually assimilated to the first radical and the latter doubled.² When the first radical is ר or a guttural, the assimilation of the ה takes place without consequent doubling.³

§198. The usual stem-vowel of the Ithp^eāl is *i* (*ē*), but the original *a* has been retained in some cases even with non-gutturals. The Ithpa'al has, with few exceptions, *a* in the last syllable.

Moods and Tenses.—§199. There are only three moods: the Indicative, the Imperative and the Infinitive. All other moods are expressed by syntactical means. The tenses are also three: the Perfect, the Imperfect and the Present. The last is represented by the participle.

Affirmatives of the Perfect.—§200. *3d sing. fem.*: The older form הִתְּ has been preserved in a few instances.⁴ The apocopated form נִתְּ, or הִתְּ, written promiscuously, is the usual ending. A few times תִּתְּ occurs for הִתְּ, which form is either an analogical formation after the לִי verbs, or else the י marks the indistinct vowel-sound after the accent: q^etāl^{eth}.⁵ Several times תִּתְּ occurs, as in the Hebrew לִי verbs.⁶

¹ But cf. §480.

² Cf. Noeldeke, *MG.*, §164.

³ But cf. הלכות גדולות ed. Hildesheimer, p. 282, אִירָצִי (vocalized).

⁴ Cf. אָזְלָה וְעָבַרְתָּ she went and transgressed, Ned. 23 a; טָבַעְתָּ foundered, אִתְּקַדְשָׁה was betrothed, [דִּלְכָּה] brought forth, Ned. 50 a; תִּבְרַח broke, *ibid.* 66 b; עָרִיקָה fled, Sabb. 67 a; בָּטְלָה ceased, Sotā 33 a; אֶקְרַב brought near, Yeb. 39 b; אִתְּקַדְשָׁה was abolished, Sabb. 116 b, En Ya'aqōb; אִתְּיָהִיבָה was given, *ibid.* (the last two examples belong to the Palest. dialect); אִתְּקַדְשָׁה Keth. 62 b; אִתְּקַדְשָׁה was cured, *ibid.*; יִרְקַח spit, Yeb. 39 b; and others.

⁵ אִתְּקַדְשָׁה Sabb. 116 b eds.; cf. אִשְׁתְּקַדְשָׁה was found, תְּשׁוּבוֹת הַגָּאוֹנִים ed. Harkavy, §550.

⁶ עָלְתָה entered, B. Q. 48 a; עָלְתָה Ber. 51 b. Cf. also §536, b.

§ 201. *2d sing. masc.*: The usual ending is תָּ ; but the old ending תָּהָא occurs a few times. Thus, תָּהָא נִדְרָתָא *didst vow*, Ned. 23 a; תָּהָא רִכְבָּתָא *didst ride*, A. Z. 4 b; תָּהָא אִפְרָתָא (אִפְרָ) *didst hire thyself*, Yômā 20 b, M. MS.; תָּהָא סָפִיתָא *wouldst have caused to eat*, Hull. 96 a; $\text{תָּהָא אִפְגָּרָתָא}$ 'En Y., Keth. 111 a.

§ 202. *2d sing. fem.*: The old ending תָּי is never found; but the form תָּיִ , which like the affirmative of the 1st sing. com. has arisen from the former by throwing back its final vowel, occurs a few times; e. g., תָּיִ קָטַלְתָּי *thou didst kill*, Keth. 65 a; $\text{תָּיִ אִרְבַּעְתָּי}$ *placest* (used as m.), B. Q. 114 a; תָּיִ יָהַבְתָּי *gavest*, Keth. 85 a; תָּיִ אִזְזִיתָי *lentest* (m.), Sabb. 66 b, M. MS. The usual form is תָּי .

§ 203. *1st sing. com.*: The old ending תָּיִ is found but in a few cases: תָּיִ בָּלַעְתָּי *I swallowed*, Ber. 56 b;¹ תָּיִ שָׁקַלְתָּי *I took*, Sabb. 156 b (M. MS. שָׁקַלְתָּי); תָּיִ אָחִיתָי *I came*, Taan. 32 ab, Suk. 44 b, Sabb. 116 b, Pes. 110 b; תָּיִ צִלַּיתָי *I prayed*, Ber. 30 b, M. MS.; תָּיִ הָיִיתָי *I was*, Tam. 32 a, Suk. 44 b. The usual forms are תָּיִ (§ 241) and, with apocope of תָּיִ , תָּי . The first is frequent; the last is the most common. The י before תָּיִ is in a few cases wanting. Cf. תָּיִ שָׁקַלְתָּי above, תָּיִ אָפִיקְתָּי *I brought out*, Ber. 38 a (Rašī אָפִיקְתָּי). But this is probably to be read תָּיִ .²

Rosenberg's supposition that the apocopated ending תָּיִ is to be vocalized תָּיִ^3 is untenable from orthographical considerations. The few examples with diphthongal ending, as: תָּיִ אָזַלְתָּי *I went*, H. MS., B. B. 73 b, and תָּיִ אָסַרְתָּי *I removed*, Er. 54 b, are to be explained either as analogical formations to the לִי verbs or according to § 80. In any case the exception confirms the rule.⁴

§ 204. *3d plur. masc.*: The usual form is תָּיִ . In a few cases we find תָּיִ , due to the influence of the imperfect. In some cases we have תָּיִ , תָּיִ , due to the influence of the participles. In the feminine the ending is תָּיִ .

§ 205. *2d plur. masc.*: The usual forms are תָּיִ and תָּיִ , both occurring with equal frequency. For the forms תָּיִ , תָּיִ , see § 232 a.

¹ But this is probably $\text{תָּיִ בָּלַעְתָּי} = \text{בָּלַעְתָּי}$ as in ed. Ven.

² Cf. § 306 β.

³ *Das Aram. Verbum*, p. 10.

⁴ On the whole it may be said that the fuller endings of the 1st sing. com. and the 3d sing. fem. are found a) with strong verbs in passages of an early date, b) with weak verbs also in later times, to give more substance to the word.

§ 206. *1st plur. com.*: Alongside of the older form נָּא we find the younger forms נָּא^1 and נָּא . For the forms נָּא , נָּא , see § 232 a. Note שָׁעֲבָדְנִי *we subjected to servitude*, A. Z. 2 b (M. MS. שָׁעֲבָדְנִי). This ending is common in Palestinian forms before suffixes.²

Preformatives of the Imperfect.—§ 207. *3d sing. masc.*: The original prefix נ has been retained in the language of legal style, in some ancient proverbs, in all standing expressions, and in a few other cases. Usually the prefix is לִי or ל , and נִי or נ . Both prefixes, ל and נ , are used interchangeably for indicative as well as jussive.³ The נ is, however, more frequently found in the indicative.

§ 208. That the ל had originally a jussive force, largely retained even in our late texts, admits of no doubt. Compare such passages as these: $\text{וְלִימְרוּ לִיָּהּ וכו' לְגִזְרוֹ עֲלֶיךָ מִן שָׁמַיָּא דְלִהּוֹרִי}$ *and let them tell him, etc.*, “*may it be decreed by Heaven concerning thee that it be propitious*” and *it will be propitious*, Ber. 55 b; $\text{לֹא לִידֹל דְּדִי־לֹוֹנִיָּהּ}$ *let no one praise himself in order that others may praise him*, 2 M. MS., MQ. 28 b.

Against the current opinion that the ל is identical with the Arabic particle ل , Assyrian lu , and that the נ is only a phonetic variant of ל , Barth holds that the ל is of different origin from the נ , that both ל and נ are demonstrative particles, the first used for the jussive, the last for the indicative, and that these particles are not prefixed to the forms יִקְטֹל , יִקְטֹל , etc., but substitute the נ -prefix. The arguments he advances in support of his theory seem to be very plausible. There are only two points which seem to speak against this theory: (1) The interchange of נ and ל in the first person of the plural, and (2) the after ל or נ in the Aph'el. But the first may be explained as a false analogy of the 3d person, the second as due to the change of the vowel of the prefix. For the last point speaks the fact that a pronunciation לִי־קָטֵל is unsupported by orthography and unknown to tradition.

¹ That this form was so pronounced is evident from a form like נָּאִיקְנִי .

² Cf. also נָּאִיקְנִי *we were*, MV. 86, and § 271, note.

³ For the various opinions entertained about the nature of this ל see the references in Driver's *Hebrew Tenses*³, pp. 276-7; Haupt, BA., I., p. 17, note 20; Barth, “Das Syr. Imperfect-Präfix n,” *AJS.*, XIII., 1-6.

NOTE.—A few exceptional spellings may here be noted: **לְאַחֲדִיר** *let him testify*, B. B. 43 b; **לְאַחֲדֶרָה** *let them cause her to make a vow*, Gitt. 35 a.¹ Note also **לְאַיִדֶּבֶק** *that I may attach myself*, M. MS., Pes. 41 a (§ 53, 4).²

§ 209. *3d sing. fem.*: The usual prefix is **ת**. At times **ל** is found instead. Whether this is an older form or is to be explained by the use of the masculine for the feminine (§ 234) cannot be decided.

§ 210. *2d sing. and plur. masc. and fem.*: The prefix is invariably **ת**.

§ 211. *1st sing. com.*: The prefix is invariably **א**. *3d plur. masc. and fem.*: The prefix for both is alike **לִי**, **ל**, or **נִי**, **נ**, as in the 3d sing. masc.

§ 212. *1st plur. com.*: This prefix is generally **נ**, but sometimes **ל**.

§ 213. The vocalization of the preformatives of the imperfect vary in some respects from the Syriac. Thus, not only the **א** usually takes *çērê* instead of *š°vâ*, as in Syriac, but also the other prefixes, though with less frequency, follow the same rule. This is especially the case in verbs **עָרַע** and **עָרַע**. The **א** takes a full vowel in consequence of its weakness; and the other prefixes follow their analogy. But cf. § 13.

Affirmatives of the Imperfect.—§ 214. *2d sing. fem.*: The ending is **תִּי** or **תִּי**. It occurs only in a few cases (§ 249).

§ 215. *2d and 3d plur. masc.*: The ending is **תֵּי**, or **תֵּי**. Both are of equal occurrence. The endings **תִּי** and **תִּי** are rare (§ 232).

§ 216. *3d plur. fem.*: The ending is **תֵּי**. Once we find **תֵּי**: **לִיתְצַדָּה** *are caught*, M. MS., Sabb. 43 b. Cf. also § 411.

Affirmatives of the Imperative.—§ 217. *Sing. masc.*: The ending of the energicus has been retained in a few instances **פָּרְחִי** *flee*, M. MS., Pes. 111 b; **פָּרְעִי** *pay*, Šebu. 41 b.³

§ 218. *Sing. fem.*: The ending is **תִּי**, or **תִּי**.

§ 219. *Plur. masc.*: The usual ending is **תֵּי**; but cf. **אֲהִירְתֶּם** *put ye*, Ned. 50 b. At times the nominal ending **תֵּי** appears (§ 232).

¹ Cf. Noldeke, *MG.*, § 166.

² **לְאַחֲדִיר** *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 335; **לְאַחֲדִירָה** *HG.* 444.

³ But this form may be feminine used for masculine.

§ 220. *Plur. fem.*: The only instance of such a form is קטלין *kill ye*, Sabb. 12 b (O. MS. קטליןהו). The ending ין may be equivalent to ינהו.

The ʔ-prefix of Infinitive and Participle.—§ 221. Like the prefixes of the imperfect, the ʔ in infinitives and participles has sometimes a full vowel instead of ṣ̌ʷa. In a few cases the ʔ of the infinitive Qal has u instead of i (§ 553, c).

Affirmatives of the Infinitive.—§ 222. The infinitive presents the following endings:

a) $\aleph_{\overline{\tau}}$, $\overline{\aleph}_{\overline{\tau}}$; this is considered by Nöldeke to be the emphatic ending,¹ but according to Barth it is the feminine ending.²

b) $\bar{\text{a}}$: The nature of this ending is uncertain. Fürst sees in it the masculine ending ܐ , Syr. ܐ , Hebr. א (cf. לְבָנָה , אִשָּׁה , עֲלִישָׁה),³ Nöldeke takes it to be the feminine ending of the same form;⁴ Landauer explains it to be the plural ending;⁵ Barth, an abstract ending.² There remains still the possibility of its being the post-tonic indefinite vowel for original \bar{a} , \bar{u} , which change might have been due also to dissimilation.

One is inclined to connect this ending with the similar adjective ending in words like רִבְחָתִי, חַדְתִּי, בְּחַדְתִּי (B. M. 73 a) חֲנֻכָּתִי, אֶרְבֻּמָּתִי, זֵקְטָתִי, and the like. For a similar change cf. modern Arabic *e* for classical Arabic *a*; see also § 69, note 1, above.⁶

c) יִי- by analogy with יִי verbs.

d) תי, ת. The last is shortened from the first and does not restore its ת even before suffixes. Cf. § 64.

e) ת־, doubtful. Only in מִכְּסָה. According to Nöldeke, the last word is an analogical formation from אִכְּסָה וְאָכַל; (but cf. מִיָּחָה to whip, Maḥzôr Vitry, p. 28, = Hull. 107 b).

f) $\bar{\eta}$. The last forms (c-f) only sporadically.

§ 223. We let here follow the enumeration of all the infinitive
forms found:

Qal: מִקְטֹלָה, מִקְטָּלָא, מִדְּקַטֵּל, מִקְטוּל, מִקְטִיל, מִקְטֵל, מִקְטֹל, מִקְטָּל, מִקְטֻלָּה, מִקְטֻלָּי, מִקְטֻלָּיִךְ, מִקְטֻלָּיוֹ, מִקְטֻלָּיוֹתָיִךְ, מִקְטֻלָּיוֹתָיוֹ, מִקְטֻלָּיוֹתָיוֹתָיִךְ, מִקְטֻלָּיוֹתָיוֹתָיוֹ, מִקְטֻלָּיוֹתָיוֹתָיוֹתָיִךְ, מִקְטֻלָּיוֹתָיוֹתָיוֹתָיוֹ.

¹ *MG.*, §122.

Nominalbildung, § 101.

³ *Lehrgebäude*, p. 121.

⁴ *MG.*, p. 143.

⁵ ZA., III., 274.

⁶ *MG.*, p. 154.

imperfect, of a perfect to *u* and *i* imperfects, is largely destroyed. In fact, some verbs occur with either of the three vowels.

§ 228. The derived stems have frequently *u* instead of the usual *i*, *e*.¹ This is frequent in the imperfect, rare in the perfect and imperative, and does not occur at all in the participle. But such nominal forms as מִיּוֹקֵס *suckling*, בִּשְׁמוֹטָא *robber*, מִהֲדוֹרָא *peddler*, evidently show its earlier existence also in the participle. I am also inclined to consider the nominal form קָטוּלָא as originally a Qal active participle qatūl, a by-form of qatil.²

§ 229. The stem-vowel has a tendency to stay before affirmatives in all forms of the finite verb. This tendency is predominating in the perfect and the imperative, but rare in the imperfect. The participle regularly loses its vowel before affirmatives.³

§ 230. A vowelless guttural, or ʾ, generally retains original *ā* before it, or changes an original *i*, or *ū*, to *ā*.

In Particular.—§ 231. 1. Verbs, whose stem ends in a consonant, sometimes transfer the affirmative *a* of the plural from the end of the word to between the second and last stem-consonant (between first and last in biconsonantal verbs). This occurs frequently in the perfect, but is rare in the other parts of the verb.

2. Levy⁴ supposes forms like קטול, אקטול, etc., to be infinitives. Of course, he had in view only the perfect. The few examples in other parts of the verb he either did not notice, or explained them away—and the latter can be easily done.

3. Arguments can be brought forth on both sides. In favor of Levy's theory are such facts:

a) Lack of a similar phenomenon in the cognate languages.

b) The use of unmistakable infinitives for finite forms in our idiom as well as in the cognate languages.

¹ Traces of this usage are found in the Targūmim and in Assyrian: יִדְרֹק Lev. 7:3; אֲתִירֹשֶׁת 2 Sam. 22:8; יִתְזַנֵּן Hos. 9:2; cf. Delitzsch, *Assyr. Gram.*, p. 273 sq.

² These *u*-forms seem to represent a much earlier phase of verb-formation than is found in the cognate languages. The view that qatūl(a), qatil(a) forms had originally corresponding derived forms just as qatala forms have, seems to be borne out by our idiom. Cf. on this question Zimmern, "Das Verhältnis des assyr. Permansivs zum semit. Perfect und zum ägypt. 'Pseudoparticipium,'" *ZA.*, V., 1-22, and Lindl, *Die bab.-assyr. Präsens-u. Präteritalformen*. The theory that the *u*-vowel in such cases represents *ū*, which stands for *i* (cf. Barnstein, *The Targum of Onkelos to Genesis*, p. 21 and references), does not explain the presence of this vowel in the Ithpa'al.

³ But cf. Dalman, *op. cit.*, p. 220, note 2.

⁴ *Neuhebr. Wb.*, s. v. קטול.

c) Traditional pronunciation of the form קטול as קטול.¹

4. On the other hand it may be argued:

a) That this form is used exclusively for the third plural masculine. Had it been an infinitive, it would not have been so limited in number, nor in person.

b) That the ל"ו verbs should have had a form corresponding to קטול of the strong verb.

c) That the corresponding forms in the derived stems show clearly the difference of the infinitive and the epenthetized forms. Cf., e. g., אקטול with אקטולי, אקטול with אקטולי.

5. The throwing back of the final vowel is probably due to a retrocession of the accent in the derived conjugations to the antepenultima, and, by analogy, also in the Qal. Traces of such retrocession are found in the nouns נקורת and שופט accentuated now on the first syllable.

§ 232. a) In consequence of the participles being used with the force of a tense, they and the perfect influence each other in several ways: in exchanging affirmatives and structure of verbal theme. Thus, on the one hand, the perfect presents forms like קטלי, קטלי, instead of קטלי, while the participles appear as קטלי, קטלי, instead of קטלי, קטלי. On the other hand, the perfect, which ought to join its plural affirmatives of the first and the second persons to a singular verbal theme: קטלתי, קטלתם, adopted from the participles the plural verbal theme: קטלי + נן, קטלי + תו, while the participles underwent, through the influence of the perfect, a reverse process, assuming the singular theme before plural enclitic pronouns: קטלי + נן, קטלי + תו, קטלי + תו.

b) The passive participle of Qal has beside its regular form קטול also a form קטול. The latter is less frequent.

¹ The accent being on the penult, the last vowel is indistinctly pronounced. But, I think, it sounds more like a than ô. This is supported by two vocalized examples: שדור they sent, Col. MS., Meg. 6a, and אמור they said, Še'elt., ed. pr., p. 28. Levy, in accordance with his theory, vocalizes קטול. The קמץ in the traditional pronunciation is probably due to the influence of verbs פ"א or פ"ע, their initial consonant frequently taking a full vowel instead of ševa, or is a Hebraism. Cf. § 531, e.

² In later literature: נרסינא (bis) we learned, Resp. d. Lehrer d. Ost. u. Westens. ed. Mueller, § 144 (Šerifa Gāon): and even אסחידננו, אסחידננו they testified, ibid., § 89, = אסחידו + אסחיד, אסחיד + אסחיד.

§ 233. The imperfect forms (without affirmatives) take in a few cases the endings of the perfect. Thus: *לֹא יִיחָסְרָא* *let it be forbidden*, Ned. 23 a; *יֵרֵחַ וְיִבְרִי מֵיָא* *come, let us bring rain*, Taan. 25 a; *תָּא לִיהוּ כּוֹלָן לְעַמָּא דְּדָ* *come, let us all be one people*, Sanh. 39 a; *דְּנִימְטִין* *that we may carry off*, Hôr. 3 b; *לִיעֲיִין* *let us consider*, Sabb. 30 b; *לִיבְטִילִין* *let us abolish*, Col. MS., Zeb. 38 a; *יִיחָאן* *let us infer*, *ibid.* 106 b (§ 102);¹ *אֶשְׁתַּמֵּיטָנָא* *I shall eschew*, B. Q. 105 b; *אֵיעֲכַבְנָא* *I shall be late*, 'En Ya'aq., Sanh. 98 a. The same is met with in the participle.

GENDER.—§ 234. There are in the verb, as well as in the noun, two genders, masculine and feminine. But their use is irregular. On the whole it can be said that the feminine tends to disappear altogether. There is not a single masculine form that could not legitimately be used for the feminine, while many of the feminine forms are found in use for the masculine, both in verb and pronoun. Cf. § 236.²

NUMBER.—§ 235. Of the two numbers, the singular is frequently used when we should expect the plural. This may be due to laxity of syntax, or, as in Syriac, to the orthographical omission of the plural ending, or to scribal errors.

¹ The section quoted is to be corrected by this.

² Cf. Lotz, *Tigl. Pileser*, p. 96 below; Nöldeke, *MG.*, § 162; Barnstein, pp. 30-33.

Qal.

| <u>PERFECT</u> — | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | קָטַל, (אָקטל) | קָטִיל, (אָקטיל) | קָטוּל |
| 3d fem. | קָטְלָא, ת־ | קָטִילָא, ת־ | — |
| 2d masc. | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטִילְתָּ | — |
| 2d fem. | קָטַלְתְּ | — | — |
| 1st com. | קָטַלְנוּ [ת] | קָטִילְנוּ [ת] | קָטוּלְנוּ [ת] |
| Plur. 3d masc. { | קָטְלוּ | קָטִילוּ | קָטוּלוּ |
| | | קָטוּל | — |
| | קָטְלָן | קָטִילָן | — |
| | קָטַלְתְּוּ, [יִתְוּוּ] | קָטִילְתְּוּ, [יִתְוּוּ] | — |
| 3d fem. | קָטְלָן | קָטִילָן | — |
| 2d masc. | קָטַלְתָּ, קָטְלָן | קָטִילְתָּ, קָטִילָן | — |
| 1st com. { | קָטַלְנוּ, לָנוּ | קָטִילְנוּ, לָנוּ | קָטוּלְנוּ |
| | קָטַלְתְּוּ, לָנוּ | קָטִילְתְּוּ, לָנוּ | קָטוּלְתְּוּ |
| <u>IMPERFECT</u> — | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | לִיקְטוּל, נִיקְטוּל | לִיקְטִיל, נִי | לִיקְטֵל, נִי |
| 3d fem. | תִּקְטוּל | תִּקְטִיל | תִּקְטֵל |
| 2d masc. | תִּקְטוּל | תִּקְטִיל | תִּקְטֵל |
| 2d fem. | — | תִּקְטִילְיָן | — |
| 1st com. | אִקְטוּל | אִקְטִיל | אִקְטֵל |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | — | לִיקְטִלוּ, נִי | לִיקְטֵלוּ, נִי |
| | — | לִיקְטִלָּן, נִי | לִיקְטֵלָּן, נִי |
| | — | תִּקְטִלוּ, [י] | תִּקְטֵלוּ, [י] |
| | — | — | — |
| 3d fem. | — | — | — |
| 2d masc. | — | — | — |
| 1st com. | נִיקְטוּל, לִי | נִיקְטִיל, לִי | נִיקְטֵל, לִי |
| <u>IMPERATIVE</u> — | | | |
| Sing. 2d masc. . . | קָטוּל | קָטִיל | קָטֵל |
| 2d fem. | קָטוּלְיָן | קָטִילְיָן | קָטֵלְיָן |
| Plur. 2d masc. . . | קָטוּלוּ | קָטִילוּ | קָטֵלוּ |
| | — | בִּקְטֵל | — |
| <u>INFINITIVE</u> | | | |
| <u>PARTICIPLE</u> — | | | |
| Active, sing. masc. | — | קָטִיל | — |
| | fem. . . | קָטְלָא | — |
| Passive, sg. masc. | — | קָטִיל, (קָטוּל) | — |
| | fem. . . | קָטִילָא, (קָטוּלָא) | — |

STRONG VERB.

§ 236. The guttural verbs have been treated together with the non-gutturals, since for lack of vocalization we know but little of the modifications the former underwent.

In the examples given, masculine forms have been given as masculine, although used as feminine, and the reverse. *E. g.*, אֵצֶבֶר *she became pregnant* (Bekh. 47 a, Sanh. 69 a) I put under masculine forms; מִיְהִלָּן *circumcise yourselves* (M. MS., Sanh. 39 a), under feminine forms.

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

PERFECT.—3d sing. masc.—§ 237. a) [BT קָטַל; M קָטַל; S מָכַד].¹—הִשָּׁקַל *he took*, Ned. 51 a; שָׁתַק *kept silent*, M. Q. 28 a, צָרַק *fled*, M. Q. 28 a; שָׁלַח *sent*, שָׁמַע *heard*, Ned. 65 a; טָהַר *shone forth*. Yôm. 15 a.

b) [B קָטַל; T קָטַל; M קָטַל; S מָכַד].—סָלַק *ascended*, Ned. 66 b, Ber. 18 b; טָעַם *tasted*, Ned. 66 b; שָׁכַב *had died*, *ibid.*

c) [T קָטַל; S מָכַד].—הָרַב *was destroyed*, Gitt. 55 b; הָפְסָה *became foxy*, M. MS., Taan. 7 a, H. MS., B. M. 106 b; נָבִיגָה *rose up, came up*, Sanh. 82 a; בְּרוֹק בְּרוֹקָה *the bright star has shone forth*, a Babylonian saying quoted in *Jer. Talm.*, R. H. 57 b; פָּרַדָּה *partook*, M. MS., Ber. 46 a; ed. Ven., *ibid.* 57 b.²

3d sing. fem.³—§ 238. a) [B קָטַל; T קָטַל; M קָטַל; S מָכַד].—הִשָּׁקַל *she stole*, Ned. 34 b; פָּקַעָה *burst*, *ibid.* 50 a; שָׁמַעָה *heard*, שָׁלַחָה *sent*, Ber. 51 b.⁴

b) [B קָטַל; T קָטַל; M קָטַל; S מָכַד].—סָלַקָה *ascended*, Keth. 104 a: בָּעִיָּתָה *was afraid*, Bêc. 25 b; שָׁכַבָה *died*, Ber. 18 b. Sabb. 151 b; טָרִיקָה *stung*, Ber. 58 b.⁵

2d sing. masc.⁶—§ 239. a) [B קָטַל; T קָטַל; M קָטַל; S מָכַד].—כָּתַבְתָּ *didst write*, Hag. 4 b; שָׁקַלְתָּ *didst take*, B. M. 63 b; סָלַקְתָּ *didst ascend*, Ber. 18 b; גָּנַבְתָּ *didst steal*,

¹ B = Bibl. Aramaic, T = Targumic Aramaic, M = Mandaic, S = Syriac.

² Cf. שָׁרַק, *HG.* ed. princ., 79 c.

³ Cf. § 200.

⁴ The spelling קָטַל (never קָר) shows that this form is like that of T.

⁵ This last verb is not Pa'el as Jastrow thinks.

⁶ Cf. § 201.

ibid. 56 b; שָׁמַעְתָּ *didst hear*, Ned. 6 a; פָּשַׁעְתָּ *didst commit a crime*, B. Q. 85 a.

b) [B קָטַלְתָּ, קָטַלְתָּ; T קָטַלְתָּ, קָטַלְתָּ; M קָטַלְתָּ; S מָלַךְ].—*קָטַלְתָּ* *didst ascend*, Ber. 18 b; טָחֵנְתָּ *didst grind*, Sanh. 95 b; [קָ]נִישְׁתָּ *hast married*, Sand. 97 a; פָּרִיסְתָּ *didst spread out*, Qidd. 29 b.

2d sing. fem.¹—§ 240. a) [T עֲבַדְתִּיךְ; S מָלַךְ].—*קָטַלְתָּ* *didst kill*, Keth. 65 a; שָׁקַלְתָּ, Tam. 32 b; זָבַנְתָּ *didst buy*, B. M. 51 a; קָטַלְתָּ *didst kill*, *ibid.* 59 a.

1st sing. com.²—§ 241. a) [B קָטַלְתָּ; T קָטַלְתָּ; M קָטַלְתָּ; S מָלַךְ].—*עָבַדְתָּ* *I did*, Sabb. 145 b; כָּלַקְתָּ *I rose*, Ber. 57 a; כָּבַשְׁתָּ *conquered*, Sanh. 95 a; שָׁמַעְתָּ *heard*, B. Q. 67 a; שָׁקַלְתָּ *took*, M. MS., Sabb. 156 b; עָבַדְתָּ *did*, Pes. 103 a,³ גָּנַבְתָּ *stole*, B. Q. 65 a; נָשַׁקְתָּ *kissed*, Ber. 56 b; שָׁתַלְתָּ *I planted*, Taan. 23 a; שָׁלַחְתָּ *I sent*, M. Q. 16 b.⁴ יִשְׂרָאֵל *ich entlieh Dalm.*

b) [B קָטַלְתָּ; T קָטַלְתָּ; M קָטַלְתָּ; S מָלַךְ].—*שָׁפַלְתָּ* *I went down*, Sabb. 116 b; פָּתִיבְתָּ *wrote*, *ibid.* 105 a; שָׁקַלְתָּ *took*, *ibid.* 156 b; שָׁבַרְתָּ *left*, Keth. 53 a; בָּעִיתָ *was afraid*, Nid. 13 a; נָשַׁבְתָּ *took, married*, Sanh. 97 a; חֲתִימְתָּ *signed*, B. B. 167 a; סָלַקְתָּ *ascended*, M. MS., Ber. 57 a; זָבַנְתָּ *I bought*, Sötā 13 a.

c) [T קָטַלְתָּ].—שָׁתוּקִי *I kept silence*, Sabb. 29 b; פָּרוּכִי *I partook*, M. MS., Ber. 49 a.

3d plur. masc.—§ 242. a) [BT קָטַלוּ; Pal. Talm. קָטַלוּ; M קָטַלוּ; S מָלַךְ].—שָׁפַעְתָּ *dripped profusely*, C. MS., M. Q. 25 b; עָרַקְתָּ *fled*, B. B. 8 a; בִּדְקוּ *searched*, Ber. 44 a; הֵרָדוּ *returned*, *ibid.* 10 a; שָׁמַעְתָּ *heard*, *ibid.* 56 a;⁵ עָבַדְתָּ *made*, Gitt. 57 a; מָרְדוּ *rebelled*, *ibid.* שָׁתַלְתָּ *planted*, Taan. 23 a.

b) [B קָטַלוּ; T קָטַלוּ; M קָטַלוּ; S מָלַךְ].—שָׁתוּקִי *they kept silence*, Qid. 70 b, Sabb. 29 b; שָׁכַבְתָּ *died*, Sanh. 97 a; סָלַקְתָּ, Sanh. 26 a; פָּרִיכְתָּ, Ber. 22 b; כָּפַתְתָּ *tied*, *ibid.* 56 b;

¹ Cf. § 202.

² Cf. § 203.

³ Cf. בָּלַעְתִּי *I swallowed*, HG. ed. pr. 105 b.

⁴ מִסְרִיתָ *I committed*, HG. ed. pr. 119 d; פָּרַעְתָּ *I paid*, *ibid.* 98 a; שָׁלַחְתָּ *I sent*, *ibid.* 47 c.

⁵ לָקַטְתִּי ed. Harkavy, § 241.

שְׁלִימוֹ were completed, M. Q. 28 b; הִתְקִיפוּ became foxy, Ber. 5 b (M. MS. הִתְקִיפוּ, Bath Nāthān אִתְקִיפוּ, cf. § 87); כָּפְּתוּ they tied, M. MS., Ber. 56 b.

c) [T קָטְלוּ].—כָּרוּכוֹ ate, Ber. 22 b, ed. Ven.

d) *With final vowel thrown back:*¹ הָדוּר returned, Sanh. 26 a; עָבֹד did, Zeb. 99 b; סָלוֹק Taan. 23 b; קָבֹד buried, Sanh. 26 b; סָבִיב relied, *ibid.* 26 a; גָּזֵר decreed, Macc. 20 a; גָּזַל robbed, B. M. 62 a; זָבַח slaughtered, Hull. 4 b; נָפֵל fell upon, Gitt. 57 a; סָבוּר were of opinion, *ibid.* 56 a; הָרוּב were destroyed, Meg. 4 a; נְהוּר are bright, Taan. 10 a; הָשׁוּךְ are dark, *ibid.*

3d plur. fem.—§ 243. נָפְלוּ they fell, Sōtā 13 a; נָתַר dropped out, *ibid.*; נִפְקַן came out, Sanh. 101 a.

2d plur. masc.—§ 244. a) [BT קָטְלוּ; M קָטַלְתוּ; S מִנְחָפִי].—עֲבַדְתוּ ye did, Ned. 65 a.²

b) [TM קָטְלוּ; S מִנְחָפִי].—עֲבַדְתוּ Ned. 25 a; עֲבַדְתוּ Sanh. 108 b;³ שָׁקַלְתוּ ye took, *ibid.* 110 a; עֲסִיקְתוּ busied yourselves, Yeb. 105 a; קָטַעְתוּ break off, Arūkh, A. Z. 72 b; מְהִילְתוּ circumcise yourselves, Sanh. 29 a ('En Yaq. מְהִילְתוּ).⁴

1st plur. com.—§ 245. a) [B קָטַלְנָא; T קָטַלְנָא; M קָטַלְנָא; S מִנְחָפִי, מִנְחָפִי].—פָּתַרְנָא we explained, Tam. 32 a; חָתַמְנָא we signed, B. B. 164 a; שָׁקַלְנָא took, B. Q. 108 b; הָדַרְנָא returned, B. B. 74 b; פִּשְׁטַנְנָא explained, Hull. 77 a; עֲבַרְנָא we crossed, Ned. 22 b; פָּרַקְנָא we redeemed, Gitt. 38 a; סָבַרְנָא we thought, סָלַקְנָא we disembarked, B. B. 73 b.

b) [B קָטַלְנָא; T קָטַלְנָא; M קָטַלְנָא; S מִנְחָפִי, מִנְחָפִי].—שָׁכַבְנָא we slept, Sanh. 7 a; זָבַרְנָא bought, R. MS., B. B. 126 a.

c) עָרוּקְנָא we fled, B. B. 8 a.⁵

IMPERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*⁵—§ 246. a) [B יִקְטֹל; T יִקְטֹל; (יִקְטֹל); M יִקְטֹל; S יִקְטֹל].—לִיכְתוּב writes, M. Q. 8 a; לִיטְעוּם tastes, Sabb. 11 a; לִיטְעוּם, Ned. 22 b; לִיטְעוּם transgresses, *ibid.* 54 a; לִיטְעוּם ascends, Sabb. 110 a; גָּזַר decrees, M. Q. 14 b; לִיחְרוּב is destroyed, *ibid.* 9 b; לִיחְרוּב roasts, Pes. 40 a;

¹ Cf. §§ 71, 78, 232.

² Cf. § 232; פָּתַרְתוּ, HG. ed. pr. 143 a.

³ Cf. § 232, a.

⁴ This seems to be a kind of precativ perfect.

⁵ A few forms occur without ל: יִחְרוּב Nāz. 32 b; יִמְלוּךְ A. Z. 10 a; יִמְלוּךְ *ibid.*; יִקְרַר *ibid.* 16 a; יִלְבֹּשׁ Ber. 28 a. Cf. § 207.

לִיעְבוֹר *counts*, Macc. 22 a; לִיהדוֹק *squeezes*, Sabb. 139 b; לִיעְבוֹר *transgresses*, Ned. 4 ab; נִסְרוֹק *bolts*, Er. 102 a.

b) [T יִקְטִיל T].—לִיסָלִיק Gitt. 67 b, Sabb. 141 a; לִיסָחִיה *upturns*, Sabb. 110 a; לִיזְבִּין *buys*, *ibid.* 140 b; נִיעֲבִיד *does*, *ibid.* 134 b; לִיעֲבִיד, *ibid.* 81 a, Ber. 30 a; לַחֲלִיה *passes by*, Gitt. 56 b; לִיחֲשִׁיב *counts*, Nāz. 21 a; לִיפְסִיד *has loss*, B. M. 109 b.¹

c) [BT יִקְטֵל M; נִקְטַאל S; נִמְלֵא].—לִיפְתַח *begins*, Ned. 3 a; לִיסְפֵּר *reasons*, Sabb. 63 a; לִיזְרַע *sows*, *ibid.* 85 a; לִישְׁנֹאֵר ('Arakh *jumps*, *ibid.* 110 a; לִיחֲשֵׁב *counts*, *ibid.* 74 a; נִיהַדֵּן *pushes in*, *ibid.* 139 b; לִיהָרֵב *is destroyed*, Gitt. 56 a; לִיעֲבִיד *does*, A. Z. 28 b; נִיחְוֹר *is white*, B. Q. 69 a; לִיקָרֵב Sanh. 3 b.

3d sing. fem.—§247. a) תִּישְׁקוֹל *takes*, Sabb. 110 b; תִּחְלוֹץ *takes off the shoe*, Yeb. 105 a.

c) תִּשְׁלַח *takes off*, Sabb. 110 a; תִּפְחַשׁ (§23, c) *deteriorates*, MS. H. B. M. 104 b.

2d sing. masc.—§248. a) תִּיקְטוֹל *killlest*, Pes. 25 b; תִּפְשׁוֹט *explainest*, Sabb. 3 b.

b) תִּחְלִיָּה *passest by*, Yômā 18 a.

c) תִּיחַרַּט *regrettest*, Pes. 113 a; תִּחַצֵּד *harvestest*, M. Q. 9 b; תִּירַתָּה *gettest angry*, Ber. 29 b; תִּקְרַב *approachest*, Sabb. 13 a.

2d sing. fem.—§249. [BT תִּקְטִילִין M; תִּקְטוֹל S; תִּחַלִּי B. M. 84 b; תִּחַלִּי *fearest*, Sabb. 63 b; תִּעֲבִיד *doest*, M. Q. 27 b.

1st sing. com.—§250. a) אִתְּחַדֵּד *I harvest*, M. Q. 9 b; אִיזְבִּין *buy*, B. B. 30 b; אִדְרֹשׁ *lecture*, Sabb. 80 b; אִשְׁקוֹל *remove*, Meg. 16 a; אִיבְדוֹק *I try*, Yeb. 65 a.

b) אִמְזִיג *I mix wine*, Ned. 55 a; אִיעֲבִיד *I do*, Gitt. 56 a, Sabb. 81 b.

c) אִנְלִמֵּי *I learn*, Nid. 48 a; אִשְׁמַע *hear*, Ber. 24 b; אִזְרַע *sow*, M. Q. 9 b.

3d plur. masc.—§251. BT יִקְטִילוּן M; נִקְטִילוּן S; [נִמְלֵא].—1) *With stem-vowel omitted*: לִיעֲבִדוֹן, M. MS., B. B. 156 a; לִיחְדוֹן *return*, C. MS., M. Q. 9 b; לִירְחִטוֹ *run*, Hull. 51 a; לִיזְבִּנוֹ *buy*, Sabb. 75 b; נִיהַדְרוֹ Ber. 37 a; נִכְתְּבוֹ *write*, Gitt. 66 a; לִישְׁמַעוֹ A. Z. 2 b (M. MS., *ibid.*, לִישְׁמַעִי); לִיעֲבִדוֹ Sanh. 95 b;

¹ Cf. לִישְׁחִירַט HG. ed. princ. 126 c, נִחְלִיץ *ibid.* 59 a; but לִיחְלוֹץ *ibid.* 59 b.

לִיעָבְדִּי *ibid.* 96 *b*; לִיתַּחֲסִי *take hold*, Yeb. 92 *b*; נִיפְלְגִי *give a share*, Sabb. 116 *b*.¹

2) *With retained stem-vowel*: נִגְרוּסָה *study*, P. MS., Ber. 13 *b*; לִעְרוּקָה *flee*, B. B. 8 *a*; לַעֲבִידוֹ *do*, *ibid.* 156 *a*.

3) *With final vowel thrown back*: נָזַבּוּךְ *buy*, Ber. 53 *a*; נִפְרוּסָה *Beṣā* 30 *a*; לִיסְחֹדֵר *testify*, Yeb. 31 *b*; לִיפְשׁוּט *unloosen*, Gitt. 69 *a*.

3*d plur. fem.*—§ 252. לִיהֲדָרֵן *they return*, 'En Yaḡ., M. Q. 9 *b*.

2*d plur. masc.*—§ 253. 1) תִּיזְבֹּנֵן *ye buy*, Taan. 24 *a*; תִּדְחִלוּן *are afraid*, B. B. 10 *a*; תִּדְרֹשׁוּן *teach*, Beṣā 28 *a*; תִּגְמְרוּ *learn*, B. B. 130 *b*; תִּעֲבְדוּ *ibid.* 10 *a*.

2) תִּעֲבִידוּ *B. B. 130 b, M. MS. ibid.*

1*st plur. com.*—§ 254. *a*) נִישְׁבּוּק *we leave*, Sabb. 119 *b*; נִקְסוּל *Sanh.* 82 *b*; נִיגְזוּר *decree*, Pes. 105 *a*; נִעְרוֹב *associate*, Sotā 21 *a*; לִיפְלוֹג *divide*, *ibid.*

b) נִעֲבִיד *Sabb.* 37 *b*, Gitt. 56 *a*; נִקְטִיל *Pes.* 12 *a*.

IMPERATIVE.—*Sing. masc.*—§ 255. *a*) [קָטַל; T קָטוּל; M קָטוּל; S مَكَلَ]—רָקוֹד *dance*, Ned. 51 *a*; פָּלוֹט *spit out*, *ibid.* 49 *b*; שָׁפוֹךְ *pour out*, Ber. 62 *b*; שָׁקוּל *take*, B. B. 6 *b*; שָׁדוּשׁ *put up a stack*, B. Q. 59 *b*.

b) [קָטַל; T קָטִיל]—סָגִיד *worship*, Meg. 16 *b*; זָקִיָּה *hang up*, B. M. 59 *b*; טָעִים *taste*, Ber. 5 *b*; גָּחִין *bow down*, B. M. 59 *a*; שָׁקִיל *take*, Sabb. 142 *b*; עָבִיד *do*, Bekh. 8 *b*, Gitt. 68 *b*; פָּסִיק *cut off*, Sabb. 75 *a*; לֵךְ *go*, only in one proverb, Sabb. 13 *a*; עִיבִיד *Ned.* 51 *a* and elsewhere (§ 13).

c) [קָטַל; T קָטַל; M קָטַל; S مَكَلَ]—שָׁלַח *take off*, Ber. 28 *a*; שָׁמַע *hear*, Ned. 7 *b*; פָּרַע *pay*, *ibid.* 25 *a*; פָּלַח *serve*, A. Z. 18 *a*; מָשַׁךְ *drag, carry*, B. Q. 93 *a*; בָּחַר *choose*, Yeb. 63 *a*.

d) By analogy with לִי verbs, פָּרַדִּי (§ 259, *i*, note), 'Arûkh, Nāz. 4 *b*.

Sing. fem.—§ 256. *a*) [קָטַל; T קָטוּל; Jer. Talm.: קוּטְלִין; M קוּטְלִין; S مَكَلَ]—שָׁקוּלִי *take*, Meg. 18 *a*; נְהוּגִי *conduct*, M. Q. 16 *b*.

b) [קָטַל; T קָטִיל]—עָבִידִי *do*, Yeb. 63 *a*; נְהוּגִי M. MS., M. Q. 16 *b*; שְׁתִּיקִי *keep silent*, Keth. 103 *a*, 'En Y. (§ 23 *c*).

c) [קָטַל; T קָטִיל; S مَكَلَ]—שָׁבַקִי *leave*, Ber. 31 *b*; תִּבְרִי *break*, Ned. 66 *b*; and with loss of stem-vowel פִּירְחִי *fly, flee*, Pes. 111 *b* (M. MS., *ibid.* פִּרְחִין).

¹ Cf. לִיעָבְדִּי, *Igg. Šertrā*, p. 23, ed. Brüll; יִסְחֹדֵן Harkavy's ed. of 'חש' הַנָּא', § 54.

Plur. masc.—§ 257. a) [B קָטְלוּ; T קָטְלוּ; Palest. Talm. קוּטְלוּן; S מִכְּךָ, מִכְּכֶם].—פָּתוּבוּ *write ye*, B. B. 40 a; פָּרוּקוּ *flee*, *ibid.* 8 a; בִּלְטוּ *bolt*, Ber. 28 a; לְחַשְׁוּ *whisper*, Yōma 82 b; שָׁקְלוּ *Er.* 94 a; שָׁקְלוּ *Sanh.* 26 a, *Qidd.* 81 a; with omitted stem-vowel: בִּידְקוּ *examine*, Gitt. 68 b.

b) [T קָטְלוּ].—פָּתוּבוּ *write*, Yōma 77 a; טַעֲמוּ *taste*, Pes. 111 a; עָבְדוּ *do*, Bekh. 8 b; בָּעִירוּ *remove*, Pes. 5 b.

c) [T קָטְלוּ; Palest. Talm. קָטְלוּן; S מִכְּךָ, מִכְּכֶם].—פָּתְחוּ *open ye*, Sabb. 41 a; הָרְדוּ *return*, Sanh. 26 a; זָרְעוּ *sow*, *ibid.*; פָּתְבוּ *B. B.* 40 a; with omitted stem-vowel: מִיָּשָׁרוּ *measure*, Bekh. 8 b.

d) With epenthetic vowel: הָרְדוּ *return*, Gitt. 68 b; עֲטוּהָ *cover yourselves*, M. Q. 28 b. The last example may also be explained as singular.

Plur. fem.—§ 258. [B קָטְלוּנָא; S מִכְּכֶם, מִכְּכֶנָּה].—קָטְלוּנָא *kill ye*, Sabb. 12 a. But this single example is doubtful. O. MS. has for it קָטְלִינָהוּ, and the form קָטְלוּנָא may also contain the objective suffix. מִיָּהֲלוּ *have yourselves circumcised*, Sanh. 39 a, M. MS.

INFINITIVE.—§ 259. The usual form is מִקְטַל; the other forms occur sporadically.

a) miqtāl: לִמְשַׁקֵּל *to take*, Ned. 12 b, 37 a; לִמְיַסְבֵּל *to stand*, *suffer*, *ibid.* 51 a; לִמְיַעֲבֵד *to do*, *ibid.* 76 a; לִמְיַעֲקֵר *to annul*, Nāz. 21 b; מִיָּשְׁרָה *to gulp*; מִשְׁטֵר *to smear*, *ibid.*; מִיָּקִדֵּשׁ *to be holy*, Nāz. 22 b.

b) miqtūl: לִמְטַבֵּיל, Nidd. 66 b.

c) miqtīl: מִצְמִיחַ *to harden*, Pes. 41 a, 74 b; מִקְלִישׁ *to weaken*, Ned. 68 a; מִיַּפְשִׁיט *to be clear*, Pes. 83 b; מִקְפִּיד *to be particular*, A. Z. 31 a; מִזְרִיה *to cause soreness*, 'En Ya'aq., A. Z. 28 b.

d) miqtāla, miqtīla (§ 223 a): מִשְׁטָרָא *B. B.* 29 b; לְמִישְׁטָרָא *to spread*, B. M. 106 a; מִיעֲבָדָא *to do*, Sabb. 50 a; לְמִיזְרִיעָא *to sow*, B. M. 106 b; מִשְׁתָּקָה *to keep silence*, Qidd. 15 a; לְמִשְׁלָפָא *to take off*, Gitt. 56 b; לְמִשְׁטָפָא *to deluge*, Succ. 53 a; לְמִיקְרָבָא *to approach*, M. Q. 28 a.

e) miqtāle, miqtīle (§ 226): מִיָּהֲרִיר *to take back*, 'Ar. 23 a; מִשְׁקָלִי *to be balanced*, *ambiguous*, *ibid.* 18 b; מִיָּגְמִיר *to learn*, Hōr. 12 a.

f) qūtūl: נָדַר to vow, Ned. 21 b; לָקַח to divine, Gitt. 68 b; לָסְמוֹךְ to lean, Er. 15 a; לָטַעַם to taste, Ber. 28 b; לָשְׁקוֹל to take, Me'ilā 17 b.

g) qātāl or qital: טָרַח to trouble, Yoma 19 a, 'Arūkh, Hull. 51 a; עָנַשׁ to punish, M. Q. 25 a; [בָּלַעַת to swallow it, B. B. 74 b; but this may also be the emphatic participle בֹּלַעַת].

h) qūtūlē: לָפָרוֹשׁ to withdraw, M. MS., Šebu. 18 b; לָעֲבוּרִי to cross, Pes. 74 b; לָדַבּוּרִי to attach oneself, Keth. 111 b; לָפְלוּחִי to serve, Ber. 27 b; הָשׁוּבִי to have in mind, Zeb. 36 a; צָמַח to harden, Pes. 41 a; שָׁלוּץ to pull out, M. Q. 4 b; שָׁלוּץ to draw out, Yeb. 102 b.

i) qitalā: לָשְׁטָחַהּ to spread out, M. MS., B. B. 29 b.

j) qatlūiē, qitlūiē: (by analogy with verbs "ל"): בְּרִדּוּי, ¹ בְּרִדּוּי, בְּרִדּוּי, 'Arūkh, Nāz. 4 b.²

NOTE.—Our idiom shows a tendency to use the form קְטוּלִי as an absolute infinitive with finite verbs of all conjugations. For this reason many of the forms given under *lit. g* are doubtful, as they may belong to Pa'ēl, although used as inner object to verbs of Qal. There is, however, no doubt that some of these forms are used as Qal.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§260. The form of the active participle is קָטִיל (or קָטִיל), the vowel of the second syllable being syncope when the word is lengthened. The vowel of the first syllable is sometimes changed to *i*, *e*, or *ai* (§§ 69, 80). Verbs whose last stem-consonant is a guttural, or ר, take *ā* in the second syllable (§ 73). In the lengthened forms *ā* is shortened to *ā* in traditional pronunciation (§ 76). In the feminine the ending ת is very rare (§ 224). As this participle is mostly used with verbal force, the determinate state is very rare.

Sing. masc.—§261. *a*) סָלַיִךְ leaves off, Ned. 2 b, 30 b; דִּרְשׁ explains, *ibid.* 3 a; עָבֵד does, *ibid.* 25 a; סָפֵד laments, Sabb. 90 b.

b) פָּתַח begins, Ned. 3 a; עָבַר transgresses, M. Q. 17 a; סָבַר holds, *ibid.*, 6 b; שָׁוָא jumps, B. B. 96 a (§ 10); יָדַע knows, Ned. 8 a; נָגַהּ is sufficient, M. Q. 16 b.³

¹ Cf. Jastrow, s. v. בְּרִי.

² In later literature: לְמַהֲדָר (voc.), HG. 34; לְמִימְזוּג TG. ed. Cassel, §104; אֲנִימֹד Igg. Šerā, p. 8; לְקַבּוּעִי MṢ., p. 40.

³ Cf. הָרִיר HG. 371; פָּרִיעַ *ibid.* 402.

*Sing. fem.*¹—§ 262. דָּחָקָה *pushes*, M. Q. 28 a; רוּחָה *runs*, *ibid.* 9 b; עָבְדָה *does*, *ibid.* 17 a; הוֹרָא *returns*, Sabb. 151 a; מִתְנָא *is wet*, Raši, Pes. 111 b [M. MS. מִיתְנָא (§§ 69, 86), eds. מִיתְנִיָה (§ 80)].

Plur. masc.—§ 263. פָּתְחוּ open, Ned. 22 a; פָּסְקוּ *divide*, *ibid.* 38 a; עָבְדוּ *would make*, *ibid.* 50 a; קָטְלוּ *kill*, M. Q. 14 b; תִּפְסְוּ *take hold*, Ned. 6 b; בָּטְלוּ *are neutralized*, *ibid.* 59 a; גָּנְבוּ *stole*, *ibid.* 62 a; קָטְלוּ *kill*, B. M. 86 a; דָּחָקוּ *importune*, Taan. 23 b; שְׁלְחוּ *send*, B. Q. 20 b.

Plur. fem.—§ 264. שָׁדְרוּ *dragged along*, Hull. 51 a; שָׁכְבוּ *are to die*, Ber. 56 a; פָּרְחוּ *fly*, *ibid.*; סָלְקוּ *come up*, *ibid.* 20 a; רִיחְטוּ *are frisky*, Sabb. 32 a (§ 69); נָטְרוּ *wait*, Ber. 17 a; עָקְרוּ *Hor.* 7 b.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 265. The passive participle has generally retained its nominal force, except when used with following ל to form the periphrastic perfect, or present.² It is therefore often found in the determinate state, both in singular and plural. In a few cases the first stem-consonant has *ā*, as in Hebrew (§ 84). Besides the usual form קָטִיל the form קָטוּל is found in a few instances.

Sing. masc.—§ 266. a) כָּתִיב *written*, Ned. 3 a; שָׁכִיחַ *occurs*, *is frequent*, *ibid.* 33 b, 56 b; שְׁמִיעַ *heard*, *ibid.* 41 a; עָבִיד *is made*, *ibid.* 54 b; כָּתִב, Sabb. 116 b; צָרִיךְ, Ned. 3 a and frequent;³ עָרִיף *is preferable*, Pes. 95 b.⁴—e. קָטִיל *killed*, Pes. 111 b, Sanh. 65 a; רְטִיבָא *wet*, *ibid.* 93 a; זְמִינָא *invited*, Ned. 24 a; צְנִיעָא *pious, chaste*, Men. 49 a.

b) שְׁמוּט *compressed*, Bekh. 43 b; סְמוּךְ *laid on hands*, Col. MS., Zeb. 6 a; רְקִיעַ *extended*, M. Q. 28 a, 'Arūkh; מְזוּג *mixed*, Yōmā 81 b; נֹהֵר *shines*, Sabb. 116 b; חֲבוּר *broken*, *ibid.* 67 a.—e. חֲרוּבָא *burnt*, M. MS., B. M. 85 a, eds. Sanh. 37 a.

Sing. fem.—§ 267. a) לְבִישָׁא *clad*, Ber. 20 a; עָבִידָא *used, apt*, Ned. 91 a; צְרִיכָא *is necessary*, *ibid.*; טְרִידָא *troublesome*, *ibid.* 25 a; e. צְמִירָתָא *burning*, Sabb. 67 a, Pes. 25 b; חֲרִיפָתָא *sharp*, Col. MS., Meg. 7 a (voc.); קְלִישָׁתָא *weak*, Yeb. 113 a.

b) שְׁקִילָא *is taken*, Sabb. 63 b; פְּרוּכָה *wrapped up*, Gitt. 68 a

¹ Cf. § 224.

² The ל is sometimes omitted: שְׁמִיעַ *has heard*, Ber. 5 b, for שְׁמִיעַ לָהּ *is hated*, Sabb. 26 a (the following לָהּ is object).

³ צָרִיךְ in TG., ed. Harkavy, § 20.

⁴ תָּאפִיר *sewed*, Alfasi Yeb. end of Pereq 12.

Plur. masc.—§268. *a)* שְׁקִילִין *are taken*, Sabb. 63 *b*; פְּלִיגִי differ, Ned. 7 *a*; טָרְפִי spotted, *ibid.* 25 *a*; חֲטִיבִי of importance, Ber. 16 *b*; עָבַדִי used to, Keth. 60 *b*; נִגְדִידוֹ stretched out, Sabb. 138 *a*; חֲקִילִין of full weight, B. M. 44 *b*; מְבִיחִי are found, occur, M. Q. 12 *b*.

b) מְבִיחִי ambiguous, 'Ar. 18 *b*; חֲטִיבִי noble, A. Z. 10 *b*; מְבִיחִי absolute, Ber. 61 *b*, Sotā 31 *a*; מְבִיחִי long-necked, Keth. 60 *b*, חֲקִילִי of full weight, B. M. 69 *b*; סְבִירִי hold, B. Q. 112 *b*.¹

Plur. fem.—§269. *a)* עֲבִידִין *are made*, Ned. 38 *b*; נְסִיבִין married, Ber. 43 *b*; כְּתִיבִין, כְּתִיבִין written, Ned. 37 *b*, 38 *a*; *e.* חֲסִיכָתָא poor, bad, Pes. 48 *a*; חֲשִׁילָתָא mashed, Hull. 93 *a*; and with double plural ending, צְנִיעָתָא modest, chaste, Sabb. 140 *b*.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.²—§270. The participles are often combined with the pronouns of the first and the second persons into one word to form the present tense. The third person, as in the perfect, is understood with the bare participle.³ When thus combined they have the following forms:

| <i>Singular masculine.</i> | | <i>Singular feminine.</i> | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| אֲנִי קָטִיל | becomes | אֲנִי קָטְלָא | becomes |
| אַתָּה קָטִיל | " | אַתָּה קָטְלָא | " |
| הוּא קָטִיל | " | הוּא קָטְלָא | " |
| אֲנִי קָטִיל | " | אֲנִי קָטְלָא | " |
| אַתָּה קָטִיל | " | אַתָּה קָטְלָא | " |
| הוּא קָטִיל | " | הוּא קָטְלָא | " |

*Plural masculine.*⁵

| | | |
|------------------|---------|-------------------|
| אֲנִי קָטִילִין | becomes | אֲנִי קָטְלִינָא |
| אַתָּה קָטִילִין | " | אַתָּה קָטְלִינָא |
| הוּא קָטִילִין | " | הוּא קָטְלִינָא |
| אֲנִי קָטִילִין | " | אֲנִי קָטְלִינָא |
| אַתָּה קָטִילִין | " | אַתָּה קָטְלִינָא |
| הוּא קָטִילִין | " | הוּא קָטְלִינָא |

¹ פְּלִיגִין *Igg. Šerāḏ*, p. 12.

² Cf. Noldeke, *MG.* §175 *a*, *SG.* §269, *NSG.* §100 *sq.*; Duval, *Gram. Syr.*, §133; McCurdy "Assyr. Permansive," in *Transact. of the Leyden Congress of Orientalists* (1885); Zimmern "Das Verhältnis, des assyr. Permansivs zum semitischen Perfect und zum ägyptischen 'Pseudoparticip,' " *ZA.*, V., 1-22.

³ But cf. מְבִיחִינָא they need, Alfasi, B. M. 49 *r*; אֲמַרְיָנָא they say, one says, 'Arakh, Šebu. 46 *a*; עֲבִידִינָא one does, *TG.* ed. Cassel, §91. All these forms, however, are doubtful; the ך might denote קָמַץ (§70, note 3) and the pronouns be the first person plural. The form נִיךְ may also be a by-form of נִיךְ as נִיךְ is of נָא (§271 *c*, note).

⁴ For bracketed forms I have no examples.

⁵ The plural feminine does not occur with enclitic pronouns.

⁶ We should expect the last syllable to be נִיךְ, but the traditional pronunciation is נִיךְ.

⁷ Whether the ך retains its daghesh is impossible to tell. In the Targumim it is usually rāphè, but sometimes retains daghesh.

For variations in form of pronouns *cf.* § 98 and examples below (§§ 271–2). For plural 1st person used for singular *cf.* § 106.

References.—§ 271. *a)* עִבְדִּינָא *I do*, Ned. 5 *a*; טַעֲמִינָא *I taste*, *ibid.* 22 *b*; זְבִינָא *I buy*, Er. 100 *b*; זִינָא *I feed, support*, Gitt. 56 *a* (§ 50, 6); זָבִינָא *I buy*, B. B. 30 *b*; נִדְרָנָא *I vow*, Ned. 9 *a*; שְׁמִיעָנָא *I hear*, *ibid.* 72 *b*; שְׂבִיעָנָא *I am satiated*, Col. MS., Meg. 7 *b* (§ 73); פִּשְׁטָנָא *I explain*, Taan. 21 *a* (§ 106); שְׁקִלָנָא *I take*, *ibid.* 24 *a*, and frequently; אָנָא אֲזֵלִין *I will go*, Me'ila 17 *b*;¹ נִהַרְרָנָא *I shout*, 'Arûkh, R. H. 34 *b*, eds. נִדְרִינָא; this form is perhaps the passive participle.

b) יָדַעְתָּ *knowest*, עָבַרְתָּ *trespassest*, Ned. 23 *a*; סְבַרְתָּ *art of opinion*, Ber. 2 *b*; שָׁמַעְתָּ *thou hearest*, Ned. 3 *b*; but טַעַמְתָּ *thou tastest*, *ibid.* 22 *b*, with retention of second stem-vowel; קָטַלְתָּ *killdest*, Sanh. 48 *b*.—*f.* גָּבַרְתָּ *collectest payment*, Keth. 43 *b*.

c) שָׁמְעִינָן *we hear*, Ned. 13 *a*, 81 *b*, Ber. 17 *b*; עִבְדִּינָן *we do*, R. H. 47 *a*; פִּסְקִינָן *we divide*, Ber. 12 *b*; גְּמִירִינָן *we begin*, *ibid.* 14 *b*; גְּזִירִינָן *we decree*, Ned. 10 *b*; עִסְקִינָן *we treat*, *ibid.* 59 *a*.—דְּרִינָן *we remember*, B. M. 8 *b* (§ 232); רַחֲמִינִי *we (I) love*, Sanh. 89 *b*; קָטַלְנָן *we kill*, M. MS., Sanh. 95 *a*.²

d) עֲרִבְיָתוֹן *ye pledge yourselves*, Sanh. 39 *b*; תִּמְהָרְיָתוֹן *ye are astonished*, *ibid.* 95 *a*; אֲמַרְיָתוֹן *ye say*, Ned. 81 *a*; אֲמַרְיָתוֹן *ye say*, *ibid.* 25 *a*; חֲכַמְיָתוֹן *ye are wise*, Ber. 56 *a*; עֲבַדְיָתוֹן *ye do*, B. M. 73 *a*; שְׁקִילְתוֹן *ye take*, Sanh. 110 *a*, B. M. 109 *a*.

§ 272. *a)* גְּמִירָנָא *I have learned*, R. H. 23 *a*, Sabb. 63 *a*; דְּכִירָנָא *I remember*, Taan. 20 *b*; נִהַרְרָנָא *I remember*, *ibid.* 19 *b*; חֲשִׁיבָנָא *I am esteemed*, Ber. 18 *b*; הִשְׁרִינָא *I am suspected*, Ber. 5 *b*.

b) חֲשִׁיבָתָּ *thou art esteemed*, Ber. 18 *b*; צְרִיכָתָּ *thou art in need of*, B. M. 33 *a*, Ber. 13 *b*; פְּטִירָתָּ *art free*, *ibid.* 11 *a*; רְגִילִיתָּ *thou art wont*, Meg. 28 *a*; נִצְרִיכָתָּ *thou art pained*, Taan. 25 *a* (*f.*).

¹ Cf. Nöldeke, *SG.*, § 64 B.

² In later literature: הָוָה אֲזֵלִין *I was going*, Še'elt., ch. 1; מְהַלְלִינָן *we circumcise*, *ibid.*, ch. 93; נָתַתְּנָא *we give*, *MP.*, p. 85; קָטַלְנָא *we kill*, *ibid.* 76.

c) עֲסִיקָנוּ, Ned. 38 b, 63 b; *we are busy, treat*, Pes. 90 b; עֲדִיפָנוּ *we are better, worthier*, M. MS. Taan. 24 a; פָּלִיגָנוּ *we differ*, Er. 10 b; נִקְטִינָּה *we accept, assume*, Ned. 41 a; גָּרִינָּה *follow*, Taan. 24 a; גָּמִירָנוּ *we learned*, ed. Ven., Ber. 62 a.¹

d) חֲשִׁיבֵיהֶו ye are worthy, Taan. 15 b; צְרִיכֵהוּ ye need, Sabb. 121 b; פָּלִיגֵיהֶו ye differ, Er. 10 b; גָּמִירֵיהֶו you have learned, Col. MS., Pes. 66 a. קָדַדְתָּ אֶלְמ. Ps. 21, 2.

PA"EL.—*Perfect*.—§273. The vowel of the first syllable is generally *ā*, before gutturals mostly *i* or *ē* (§68). The vowel of the second syllable tends to stay in all the forms.

Pa"ēl.

| | | ל | א | ע |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| PERFECT— | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | | קָטַל | קָטִיל, (טִי) | קָטוּל |
| 3d fem. . . . | | קָטְלָא | קָטִילָא, תִּ | — |
| 2d masc. . . | | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטִילְתָּ | — |
| 1st com. . . | | קָטַלְתִּי | קָטִילְתִּי | קָטוּלְתִּי |
| Plur. 3d masc. { | | קָטְלוּ | קָטִילוּ | — |
| | | | קָטוּלוּ | |
| | 2d masc. . . | קָטַלְתֶּם, יִתְּנוּ | קָטִילְתֶּם, יִתְּנוּ | — |
| 1st com. . . { | | קָטַלְנָא | קָטִילְנָא, לִינָּה | — |
| | | קָטַלְנוּ, יָנָה | קָטִילְנוּ, לִינָּה | — |
| IMPERFECT— | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | | לִיקְטֹל, לָקַ | לִיקְטִיל, לָקַ | לִיקְטוּל, לָקַ |
| 3d fem. . . . | | תִּקְטֹל | תִּקְטִיל | תִּקְטוּל |
| 2d masc. . . | | תִּקְטֹל | תִּקְטִיל | — |
| 1st com. . . | | אִיקְטֹל, אֵ | אִיקְטִיל, אֵ | אִיקְטוּל |
| 3d masc. . . | | | לִיקְטֹלוּ, לָקַ | |
| 3d fem. . . . | | | לִיקְטֹלִי, לָקַ | |
| 2d masc. . . | | | תִּקְטֹלוּ | |
| 1st com. . . | | נִקְטֹל | נִקְטִיל, נִינָּה | נִקְטוּל |

¹ גָּמִירֵיהֶו, TG., ed. Harkavy, §377.

Pa'el.—Continued.

| IMPERATIVE— | ל | א | ע |
|----------------------|----------|---------------|------------|
| Sing. 2d masc. . . | קַטֵּל | קְטִיל | קְטוֹל |
| 2d fem. | — | קְטִילִי | — |
| Plur. 2d masc. . . | — | קְטִילוּ, (ט) | — |
| INFINITIVE | — | קְטוֹלִי | — |
| PARTICIPLE— | | | |
| Active, sing. masc. | מְקַטֵּל | מְקַטִּיל | (מְקַטוֹל) |
| fem. | — | מְקַטִּילָה | — |
| Passive, sg. masc. | — | מְקַטָּל | — |
| fem. | — | מְקַטִּילָה | — |

EXAMPLES FOR PA'EL.

PERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§ 274. a) [B קַטֵּל, קְטֵל; T קְטִיל; M קַטִּיל; S مَكْتَلٌ].—קָבִיל Ned. 49 b; זָבִין B. M. 65 a; שָׁלִים *he finished*, Sabb. 118 b; סָלִית *he scraped*, *ibid.* 74 b; פָּלִים *he tore, broke*, B. Q. 19 b; סָרַךְ *he climbed up*, *ibid.* 20 a; בָּרַךְ *he said grace*, Ber. 53 b; יָיִבָם Yeb. 18 b.¹

b) [M קַטְטַל; S مَكْتَلٌ].—שָׁדַר *he sent*, Ned. 49 b, Ber. 58 a; שָׁאָנָר *he told a lie*, Sanh. 98 a; סָלַק *he removed*, Ber. 42 a; שָׁאָנָר *he jumped*, M. MS., B. M. 84 a; צִיעַר (or צִיעַר) *he vexed*, Qidd. 70 b (§ 8); מִיעַט B. Q. 51 b; נִיחָם *roared*, Hull. 59 b; עִירַב 'Er. 75 b; פִּירַשׁ *he separated*, Sôta 4 b; אִירַע *it happened*, Sabb. 87 b (M. MS. עִירַע).

c) תִּקְוֶן ed. Ven. Ber. 22 b.

d) By analogy with לִ"י הִדָּרַר *he turned around*, V. L., A. Z. 38 b; שָׁקְרָא *he lied*, Yeb. 55 a.²

3d sing. fem.—§ 275. a) [T קְטִילָה; Pal. Talm. קַטְלָה; M קַטְלָה; S مَكْتَلَةٌ].—בִּשְׁיָלָה *she cooked*, Ned. 66 b; קָבִילָה *ibid.*; צִבִּיתָה *she prepared*, Nidd. 37 a.³

b) שָׁדָרָה *she sent*, Col. MS., Meg. 16 a (voc.).

2d sing. com.—§ 276. a) [T קְטִילָתָ (א); M קַטְטִילָתָ; S مَكْتَلَةٌ].—קָבִילָתָ Sanh. 102 b; קָבִילָתָ *acceptest*, Pes. 86 b.

¹ פָּאָרִישׁ *Igg. Seritā*, p. 26; זָבִין *she sold*, HG., ed. pr. 73 d; קָבִיל *SM.*, No. xxiii. (voc.).

² This word is usually taken to be a noun.—שָׁקְרִי *he lied*, *SM.*, No. lxi.

³ In later literature: שָׁלְמָתָה *she completed*, TG., ed. Harkavy, § 74.

b) שְׁדַרְתָּ Qidd. 72 b; זְמַנְתָּא thou didst invite, F. MS., Sanh. 109 b.

1st sing. com.—§277. a) [קְטִילִית; T קְטִילִית; Pal. Talm. קְטִילִית; M קְטִילִית; S מְקַטֵּל].—קְבִילִית B. Q. 70 a; שְׁמִיתִי I put under ban, *ibid.* 17 a; קָרִיבִית I brought near, Sabb. 89 b; חֲנִיפִי I flattered, M. Q. 17 a; בָּרִיכִי I said grace, Ber. 49 a.

b) [T קְטִילִית].—שִׁדְרִי I sent, Meg. 7 b ('En Y. שְׁדַרְרִית); בִּצְרִי I gave for less, B. M. 103 b; נִבְחִי I made a noise, Ber. 57 b.¹

c) [בְּנֻפִּיכוּ] I have gathered you, B. Q. 113 b).²

3d plur. masc.—§278. a) [קְטִילוּ; T קְטִילוּ; Pal. Talm. קְטִילוּ; M קְטִילוּ; S מְקַטְלֵם].—קְבִילוּ Gitt. 70 b; סִלְקוּ they removed, Ber. 42 a; קָרִיבוּ they brought near, Qidd. 81 a; שְׁמִיתוּ they put under ban, M. Q. 16 a; תִּקְינוּ they instituted, Ned. 10 a, Gitt. 49 b; תִּקְינוּ B. B. 172 b.

b) [T קְטִילוּ; S מְקַטְלֵם].—שִׁדְרוּ they sent, Ber. 42 a; שִׁבְּחוּ they praised, Gitt. 56 a; בִּצְרוּ they diminished, Taan. 24 b; שִׁדְרִי *ibid.* 23 b; צִעְרוּ they vexed, Keth. 61 b.³

c) תִּקְנוּ M. Q. 3 b, Pes. 30 b; תִּקְנוּ Pes. 116 b, Yeb. 31 b; שִׁדְרוּ C. MS., Meg. 7 a (voc.); צִעְרוּ they removed, Hull. 59 b; סִדְדוּ they clung to, Beḥa 11 a.

2d plur. masc.—§279. a) [T קְטִילְתֶּם; M קְטִילְתֶּם; S מְקַטְלֵם].—קְבִילְתֶּם Sanh. 101 b, Gitt. 70 b; זָבִיתֶם you sold, A. Z. 71 a; תִּפְכִּיתוּ turn ye, M. MS., Pes. 40 a.⁴

b) פִּטְרְתֶּם Ber. 54 b; פִּטְרְתֶּם M. MS., *ibid.*; סִכְנְתֶּם ye would have endangered, Ber. 25 a.

1st plur. com.—§280. a) [T קְטִילְנָא; M קְטִילְנָא; S מְקַטְלֵנָא].—קְבִילְנָא we took upon, Taan. 23 a; בָּרִיכְנָא we (I) said grace, Ber. 58 b, eds.; בָּרִיכְנָא *ibid.*; תִּקְנָא we instituted, Succ. 4 b; בִּשְׁלִנָא we cooked, B. B. 73 b; בָּרִיכְנָא (I) we pronounced a benediction, M. MS., Ber. 58 b.⁵

b) נִקְרַנָא we freed, Qidd. 52 b; נִקְרַנָא we cleaned, B. B. 74 b.

¹ שְׁדַרְרִית, שְׁבַבְרִית, פְּטַרְרִית, HG. ed. pr. 47 c.

² תְּרוֹבְרִית, HG. 47 c.

³ שִׁדְרִי they sent, SM., No. LIII. (voc.).

⁴ Cf. §§ 205, 232, a;—פְּרִישְׁתֶּם, TG., ed. Harkavy, § 210.

⁵ פְּרִישְׁתֶּם, TR., II. 52; תִּקְנָא *ibid.* 5.

IMPERFECT.—§281. In the imperfect the vowel of the first stem-consonant is, with a few exceptions, always *ä*. In the 2d and the 3d person plural the second stem-vowel is invariably omitted.

3d sing. masc.—§282. a) [BT רִקְטִי(ל) *l*; M נִיקָאטִיל; S رَمَكْ]. — *הִנְפִּירִשׁ* *he divorces*, Ar. 23 a; *לִינְיָב* *dries*, Sabb. 141 a; *בְּרִיךְ* *says grace*, Ber. 46 a; *נִשְׁלֵם* *pays*, B. Q. 108 a; *נִינְיָן* *sells*, Qidd. 20 a; *נִקְבִּיל* *receives*, B. B. 4 a; *לִיבִיב* Yeb. 18 b; *לִיבִשִׁיל* Gitt. 69 a.

b) *לִישֶׁדֶר* *sends*, Sabb. 140 b, Ber. 51 b; *לִינְיָב* *shaves*, *ibid.* 110 b; *לִינְיָב* *sings*, Sanh. 7 a; *נִידְדֶר* *places*, B. M. 84 a; *לִשְׁלִיחַ* *strips*, Sanh. 109 b.

c) *לִינְיָב* *sells*, Sanh. 95 a; *לִיבִזוֹל* *shakes*, M. MS., Sabb. 66 b. *לִינְיָב* ed. Ven. Ber. 36 a; *לִינְיָב* 'En Y. 'Ar. 30 b, eds. *לִינְיָב*.

3d sing. fem.—§283. a) [BT רִקְטִי(ל) *l*; M רִיקָאטִיל; S رَمَكْ]. — *תִּשְׁמַח* B. Q. 20 b, Sabb. 110 a.

b) *תִּשְׁדֶּר* *sends*, Ber. 18 b; *תִּשְׁלִיחַ* *takes off*, Sabb. 110 a.

c) *תִּקְדֹּשׁ* Nidd. 6 b.

2d sing. masc.—§284. a) *תִּקְבִּיל* B. B. 21 a; *תִּשְׁפִּיץ* *thou repairest*, Yeb. 63 a; *תִּנְיָן* *sellest*, B. M. 107 a.

b) *תִּעְקֶר* *thou pullest out*, Pes. 113 a; *תִּאֲמֵר* *thou believest*, Gitt. 30 b.

1st sing. com.—§285. a) [B אִקְטִיל; T אִקְטִיל; M אִיקְטִיל; S اَمَكْ]. — *אִקְבִּיל* Ber. 28 a; *אִקְבִּיל* Hag. 5 b; *אִבְרִיךְ* Ber. 48 a; *אִבְרִיךְ* Ber. 22 b, M. MS.; *אִיצִיבִית* *I prepare*, Hull. 60 a; *אִקְשִׁיט* Qidd. 40 a.

b) *אִישֶׁדֶר* *I send*, Sanh. 98 a; *אִיעְקֶר* *I uproot*, Ber. 54 b.

c) *אִינְיָן* *I sell*, B. M. 108 a.²

3d plur. masc.—§286. [BT רִקְטִילוֹן; M נִיקָאטִילוֹן; S رَمَكْ]. — *לִיקְבִּלוּ* Gitt. 7 a; *לִיקְדְּבוּ* Meg. 4 a; *לִצְעֶרוּ* *vex*, Ber. 28 a; *לִיבְרִכוּ* *say grace*, *ibid.* 50 a; *לִיתְקְנִי* *they order*, Gitt. 49 b.³

3d plur. fem.—§287. [BT רִקְטִילָן; M נִיקָאטִילָן; S رَمَكْ]. — *לִיעֲבֹבָן* *they hinder*, Col. MS., Zeb. 40 a.

¹ *לִיקְדֹּם*, HG., ed. pr. 113 a; *לִתְרוֹץ*, Igg. Šertrā, 25.

² *אִינְיָב*, TG., ed. Cassel, §9.

³ *לִיפְאִיוּ* *let them give a* *שֶׁטֶר מֵאִיוֹן*, HG., ed. pr. 110 d.

1st plur. com.—§288. a) [BT נִקְטְרִי; S نَمَكْ].—**נִקְטְרִי** Hag. 5 b, Yeb. 121 a; **נִבְרִיךְ** Pes. 103 b; **נִתְקֵן** we order, Hôr. 13 b; **נִזְמֵן** Ber. 45 b.

b) **נִשְׁלֵחַ** we send, Sanh. 109 a.

c) **נִבְרִיךְ** Ber. 36 a, ed. Ven.

IMPERATIVE.—Sing. masc.—§289. a) [BT קְטֹרֵל; M קְאֲטִיל; S مَكْ].—**קְטֹרֵל** sell, Ber. 62 b; **שִׁפֵּץ** repair, Yeb. 63 a; **קְרִים** Tam. 27 b; **קְבִיל** B. Q. 117 a; **בְּרִיךְ** Ber. 54 a; **צִבֵּית** prepare, M. Q. 27 b; **חֲשִׁיב** count, Meg. 11 b.

b) **שִׁחַר** send, B. M. 4 a; **עֲשֹׂר** give tithes, Ned. 44 b; **אֲשֹׁר** believe, Gitt. 30 b.

c) **קְבֹול** Sanh. 48 b; **זְבוֹן** B. M. 108 a.

Sing. fem.—§290. a) [T קְטִילִי; S مَكْ].—**בִּשְׁלִי** cook, Ned. 66 b; **שִׁלְמִי** pay, B. M. 42 b.

Plur. masc.—§291. a) [BT קְטֹרֵלוּ; S مَكْ، لَ].—**צִבִּיתוּ** R. H. 17 a; **זָרְדוּ** prepare, A. Z. 17 a; **קְרִימוּ** come early, חֲשִׁיבוּ come late, Ber. 8 a; **נִגְרְדוּ** spread out, Er. 94 a; with loss of stem-vowel: **שְׁתַּקְדוּ** Gitt. 84 b; **זָבְנוּ** B. B. 22 a.

INFINITIVE.—§292. The usual form of the infinitive is **קְטֹלִי**; the other forms occur but sporadically. The change of the first vowel to *i* is rare.

a) qattûlê:¹ **שְׁמֹחִי** Col. MS., Meg. 4 a (voc.);² **שְׁקֹרִי** to lie, Sanh. 98 a; **בְּסֹפִי** ibid. 42 a; **שְׁבֹחִי** to give praise, Pes. 2 a; **שְׁחֹרִי** to send, Sabb. 108 b; **בְּרוּכִי** to bless, **צָעֹרִי** to vex, M. Q. 9 b; **קְרוּבִי** Col. MS., Zeb. 86 a; **לְחֹדוּשִׁי** Ber. 29 b; **לְבֹינִי** to lie flat, Sabb. 104 a.

b) qittûlê:¹ **לְבִיצוֹרִי** to subtract, Zeb. 37 b; **לְחִיקוֹנִי** to do the proper thing, B. M. 108 a; **לְהִירָצִי** to explain, Zeb. 59 a; **לְעִירוֹבִי** to make an 'erab, Er. 75 b; **לְפִגּוּלִי** to make unfit, Zeb. 42 a, for **לְעִיצוֹלִי** Pes. 85 a, read with eds. and MSS. **לְאִיעֲצוֹלִי**.

c) qattûlâ: **לְזַבּוֹנָא** to sell, A. Z. 30 b; **לְסַפּוֹקָא** to doubt, Ned. 2 b; **לְחַסְרוּנָא** to be wanting, Hôr. 11 b.

d) qattilê: **נִגְיָדִי** to lash, Pes. 52 a, B. M. 86 a.

e) qattâlê: **לְבַנִּי** to lie flat, M. MS., Sabb. 104 a.

¹ Cf. Barth, *Nominalbildung*, §101 sq.

² Yemen MSS. have sometimes **קְ** or **קִ** for **קִ**, which is the Arabic way of vocalization.

f) qattalā: לִצְלֹחַ *to cut, split*, B. Q. 113b (but cf. Levy's Dictionary, s. v.).

g) qattil: לִיִּיבֵם Yeb. 39b; הֵבִיל *to wound*, B. Q. 87a; לְבָרַךְ *to say grace*, Ber. 53b; לְשָׁרֵשׁ *to uproot*, B. B. 82a.

h) qattûl: לְבָרוּךְ Ber. 22b. (This might also be a form qattal.)

i) maqattil: לְמַשְׁרֵשׁ B. B. 82a.

j) maqattal: לְמַפְפֹּחַ *to become darker*, Nidd. 20b; לְמַרְקַע *to patch*, 'Arûkh, B. B. 20a.

k) maqattalā: לְמִיפְטָרָא *to free*, Qidd. 64b.

l) qattalûiê: לְפַרְוִי *to fumigate with sulphur*, B. Q. 93b; לְשִׁרְשְׁוִי *to benefit*, M. Q. 12a; הִקְרוֹוִי *to turn*, V. L., A. Z. 38b.

m) qattalûi: שְׂרָשְׁוִי, 'Arûkh, M. Q. 12a.¹

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§293. The ה- prefix has sometimes an *i* vowel. At times it is dropped (§58), especially with enclitic pronouns.

Sing. masc.—§294. a) מְפָרֵשׁ *explains*, Ned. 2b (§8); מַשְׁמִיחַ *puts under ban*, *ibid.* 7b; מוֹחֵדֵן *explains*, *ibid.* 34a; מוֹזִיֵּן *sells*, *ibid.* 31b; מְבַטֵּיל *neutralizes*, Pes. 115b; מִיִּסְרִיךְ *clings*, B. M. 71a; perhaps also הֵבִיל *wounds*, M. MS., B. Q. 87a; קוֹדֵם *precedes*, Ber. 18b.²

b) מוֹהֵר *returns*, Ned. 33b; מְגַלֵּחַ *shaves*, *ibid.* 19b; מַפְפֵּחַ *leaves*, 'Arûkh, Meg. 12b; מִימְלֵחַ *rows*, Keth. 85a; מִיעֵבֵר B. Q. 101a; מְסַדֵּר *recites*, Ber. 10a, 13a; מִיְהַדֵּר *seeks*, Ber. 15a; מְשַׂמֵּחַ *makes glad*, Ber. 35b.

Sing. fem.—§295. מְכַפֶּרֶה *atones*, Macc. 11b; מַצְעִרָא *vexes*, Yeb. 63a; מְקַשְׁטָא *adorns*, *ibid.* 63b; מוֹהֵרָא *turns*, *ibid.*; מַשְׁקָרָא *lies*, Ned. 91a; מַפְפָּחָא *makes ineffective*, Ber. 55a; מְקַרְבָּא *comes near*, B. B. 73b; מִיעֵבְרָא *relents*, Yeb. 63b; מִיקְדָּמָה Ned. 91a.

Plur. masc.—§296. מוֹהֲדֵין *they anger*, Ned. 21b; מַצְעִירֵי *vex*, *ibid.* 23a; מְשַׁקֵּרֵי *tell lies*, R. H. 32b; מְסַלְקֵי *remove*, מְבָרְכֵי *pronounce benediction*, Ber. 44b; מַצְעִירֵי Taan. 23b, 24b, Ber. 10a;

¹ לְשִׁרְשְׁוִי, SM., No. xxv. (voc.); כְּפֹרֵרָא, *ibid.* No. Lxx.; נְטוּרָא, Se'el., ed. pr., p. 20; לְבָרוּכָא, HG. 73; לְנִבְרָמָא, *ibid.* 282; סְלִיקֵי, TG., ed. Cassel, §28; לְפָרַק *to explain*, TG., ed. Harkavy, §290; לְמַבְרִיךְ, TR., II. 9.

² מִירְכָּנָה, HG., ed. pr., 133d; מְנַקֵּה, Igg. Sertrâ, 35.

מִבְּעָחוּ frighten, Meg. 29 a; מִבְּדָרוּ scatter, strew, Gitt. 57 a; שָׁבָשִׁי steal, Ber. 18 b; מִיַּפְטָרִי A. Z. 19 b; קָדַמִּי Ber. 18 b; מְשַׁבְּשֵׁי vine-gardeners, B. M. 73 a; מְשַׁדְּרוּ Pes. 113 a; מְשַׁרְשָׁו benefit, M. Q. 12 a.¹

Plur. fem.—§297. מְרַמֵּץ wink, Sabb. 62 b; מְרַחֵץ move, Sanh. 67 b; מְשַׁחֵץ keep warm, Gitt. 70 a.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—Sing. masc.—§298. מִיָּדוּק squeezed in, Sabb. 65 a; מִפְּטָרִי explained, Ber. 55 a; מְפַנֵּץ pampered, Sabb. 109 a, B. Q. 34 a; מְחַסֵּר broken, מְשַׁלֵּם entire, Taan. 25 a; מְלַבֵּן stretched flat, Sabb. 104 a; מְנַגֵּעַ is leprous, Hull. 60 a; מְקָרֵב is nearer, Ber. 44 b.

Sing. fem.—§299. מְהַנְנָא proper, Taan. 22 b; מְחַסְרָא Ned. 37 a, מְיַחְסְרָא wanting, *ibid.* 23 b; מְסַפְקָא doubtful, Bēcā 4 b; מְעַבְרָא intercalated, Ned. 63 a; e. מְעַבְרָתָא with young, B. Q. 47 a.

Plur. masc.—§300. מְבָרְכִין Yeb. 63 a; מְכַנְפִּין are gathered, Ned. 8 b; מְפַנֵּץ pampered, Sabb. 54 a, 109 a; מְסַפֵּק doubtful, Qidd. 39 a; מְשֻׁלֵּד tired, Ber. 6 b; מְיַבֵּשׁ dried, A. Z. 28 b; מְכַנְפִּי gathered, Ber. 56 a; מְזַבְּנִי, Alfasi, B. M., Perek IV.

Plur. fem.—§301. מְקָרְבִין are near, Sabb. 104 a; מְחַלְקִין are separated, Keth. 5 b; מְסַרְסָא placed with interruption, B. B. 73 a; מְבַדְּרִין scattered, Ber. 56 a; מְעַשְׂרִין are tithed, Hull. 7 b.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—Active Participle.—§302. a) מְבַרְכָנָא Ber. 53 b; מְהַדְרָנָא I repeat, *ibid.*; מְהַדְרָנָא will answer, Sanh. 91 a (f.); מְשַׁדְּרָנָא I send, Sabb. 108 b.

b) מְפַרְשֵׁתָּ thou explainest, Hull. 58 a; מְבַרְכָתָּ Ber. 53 b; מְגַרְשֵׁתָּ divorcest, *ibid.* 56 a; מְזַבְּנִיתָּ thou sellest, B. M. 72 a; מְדַבְּרָתָּ wilt thou lead, Keth. 63 a (f.); מְזַבְּנִיתָּ, Alfasi, B. B. 40 b.

c) מְשַׁחְדִּינָא we bribe, Taan. 24 a; מְזַבְּנִינָא we sell, Qidd. 59 a; מְסַדְּרִינָא we put in order, Taan. 14 a; מְנַקְטִינָא we take, Ber. 44 a; מְשַׁתְּקִינָא, *ibid.* 52 a; מְשַׁתְּקִינָא we silence, *ibid.* 33 a; מְבַרְכִינָא *ibid.* 36 a; קְדַמִּינָא Pes. 58 a; יִיבָמִינָא Yeb. 41 b.²

¹ קָא מְזַבְּנִיא, *HG.* ed. pr. 100 b.

² מְסַלְקִינִי, *TG.*, ed. Cassel, §91; *ibid.* §9.

d) מִסְלָקֶיָּהוּ *ye favor*, Keth. 84*b*; מְבַרְכֵיהוּ Ber. 42*a*; מִשְׁבְּחֵיהוּ *ye remove*, B. M. 73*a*; מִשְׁלֵמָתוֹן Keth. 112*a*; מ. MS., Sanh. 30*a*; שִׁלְמֵיהוּ Sanh. 30*a*; קַבְלֵיהוּ Sabb. 88*a*; בִּצְרִיהוּ *ye diminish*, B. M. 77*a*.¹

Passive Participle.—§303. b) מִפְקָדָה *thou art bidden*, Ber. 10*a*; מִיפְקָדָה Yeb. 65*b* (f.); מַעֲבָרָה *thou art with child*, B. B. 141*b*.

c) מְרַחֲקִין *we are far*, B. B. 73*b*; מִפְקְדִין Yeb. 47*b*.

d) מִקְרְבֵיהוּ *ye are near*, B. B. 65*a*.

¹ מְקַדְשֵׁהוּ, *HG.* 44; מִקְבֵּלָתוֹן, *HG.* ed. pr. 107*a*.

Aph'ēl.

| PERFECT— | | ב | א | ע |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | | אַקטל | אַקטיל | אַקטול |
| 3d fem. . . . | | אַקטלא, ת־ | אַקטילא, ת־ (ט) | אַקטולא, ת־ |
| 2d masc. . . | | אַקטלת | אַקטלת, (ט) | — |
| 2d fem. . . . | | אַקטלית | — | — |
| 1st com. . . | | אַקטלי [ת] | אַקטילי [ת] | אַקטולי [ת] |
| Plur. 3d masc. { | | אַקטלו | אַקטילו | אַקטולו |
| | | | אַקטול | |
| | 3d fem. . . . | אַקטלן | אַקטילן | — |
| | 2d masc. . . | אַקטלתון | אַקטילתון, (ט) | — |
| | 1st com. { | אַקטלנא, אַקטלן, | אַקטילנן, | — |
| | | אַקטלנן | אַקטילנן | — |
| IMPERFECT— | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | | לְקַטַּל, (לִי, נְ, נִי) | לְקַטִּיל, (לִי, נְ, נִי) | — |
| 3d fem. . . . | | תִּקְטַל | תִּקְטִיל | — |
| 2d masc. . . | | תִּקְטַל | תִּקְטִיל | — |
| 1st com. . . | | אִקְטַל | אִקְטִיל | — |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | | | לְקַטְּלוּ [ן], (לִי, נִי) | |
| | 3d fem. . . . | | לְקַטְּלֵי, (לִי, נִי) | |
| | 2d masc. . . | | תִּקְטְלוּ [ן], (טִי) | |
| | 1st com. . . | נִקְטַל | נִקְטִיל | — |
| IMPERATIVE— | | | | |
| Sing. 2d masc. . . | | אִקְטַל | אִקְטִיל | — |
| 2d fem. . . . | | — | אִקְטִילי | — |
| Plur. 2d masc. . . | | אִקְטְלוּ, טוּל | אִקְטִילוּ [ן] | אִקְטולו |
| INFINITIVE | | | אִקְטולי | |
| PARTICIPLE— | | | | |
| Active, sing. masc. | | מִקְטַל | מִקְטִיל | — |
| fem. . | | מִקְטָלָא | מִקְטָלָא | — |
| Passive, sg. masc. | | | מִקְטַל | |
| fem. . | | | מִקְטָלָא | |

EXAMPLES FOR APH'ĒL.

PERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§304. a) [B הִקְטִיל; TM אֶקְטִיל; S אִמְכַּד].—אֶסְהִיד *he testified*, Ber. 58 a; אֶדְלִיק *he lit*, Sabb. 21 b; אֶפְקִיד *entrusted*, Šebu. 45 b; אֶכְרִיז Ned. 39 b; אֶשְׁקִיל *caused to pass over*, Sanh. 77 b; אֶיֶזְקִין (§68) *grew old*, Zeb. 59 a; אֶחֱלִיעַ *became worm-eaten*, Macc. 7 b; אֶישְׁתֵּין 'En Y. Bekh. 44 b.

b) אֶשְׁגַּח *he looked at*, Ber. 28 a; אֶהֱדֵר Ned. 41 a; אֶרְוּחַ *made profit*, B. Q. 50 a; אֶשְׁבַּח *found*, B. M. 23 b.¹

c) אֶסְרוּחַ *putrefied*, Nāz. 50 a; אֶשְׁמוֹעִין *causes us to hear*, Ned. 73 a, Meg. 7 a, R. H. 6 a, Taan. 30 a).

3d sing. fem.—§305. a) [B הִקְטִילָה; T אֶקְטִילָה; M אֶקְטִילָה; S אִמְכַּדָּה].—אֶחֱלִילָה *she began*, Gitt. 73 a, Yeb. 79 b; אֶרְבִּישָׁה Nidd. 57 b; אֶרְבִּילָה Yeb. 26 a; אֶחֱמִיצָה Alf. Pes. 7 a. With loss of stem-vowel: אֶרְבִּשָׁה Nidd. 57 b; אֶיקְרַבַּח Yeb. 39 b (legal style).

b) אֶשְׁבַּחָה M. Q. 27 b; אֶסְרַחָה Tem. 31 a.²

c) אֶזְקִינָה *she became old*, Nidd. 47 a.

2d sing. masc.—§306 a. [B הִקְטִילָה; T אֶקְטִילָה; M אֶקְטִילָה; S אִמְכַּד].—אֶפְסַדְתָּ *didst spoil*, Pal. Talm. אֶקְטַלְתָּ; M אֶקְטִילָה; S אִמְכַּד].—אֶפְסַדְתָּ *didst spoil*, Keth. 61 b; אֶאֱדַרְתָּ *didst witness*, Pes. 113 b; אֶתְקַפַּחְתָּ *madest difficult*, B. B. 129 a; אֶהֱדַרְתָּ *didst turn*, Pes. 86 b; אֶשְׁבַּחְתָּ *didst find*, B. M. 63 a.³

2d sing. fem.—§306 β. אֶרְבִּעִית *didst place*, B. Q. 114 a.

1st sing. com.—§307. a) [B הִקְטִילָה; T אֶקְטִילָה; Pal. Talm. אֶקְטִילָה; M אֶקְטִילָה; S אִמְכַּד].—אֶרְבִּישִׁית *I stirred up*, Sanh. 95 a (Palest.); אֶחֱזִיקִי *I gained claim to possession*, B. B. 41 a; אֶחֱזִיקִי *I supported*, Ned. 22 a; אֶרְחִיקִי *I have removed*, B. B. 26 a; אֶשְׁלִימַת *I have delivered*, Taan. 29 a; אֶהֱרִיבִית *I have destroyed*, 'En Y. *ibid.* 25 a.⁴

b) אֶשְׁבַּחִי Sabb. 140 b, B. Q. 20 b; אֶבְרַחִי *I chased away*, B. M. 108 b; אֶהֱדַרִי Sanh. 95 a.

3d plur. masc.—§308. a) [B הִקְטִילוּ; T אֶקְטִילוּ; Pal. Talm. אֶקְטִילוּ; M אֶקְטִילוּ; S אִמְכַּדוּ].—אֶקְרִיבוּ Zeb. 86 a; אֶסְהִידוּ

¹ Whether אֶשְׁבַּח is originally Qal, as Kautzsch holds (*Gramm. des bibl. Aram.*, p. 174), or Aph'el, as Nöldeke (*GG. A.* 1884, p. 1019) asserts, is immaterial as regards the form.

² אֶשְׁבַּחַת, TG., ed. Harkavy, §388.

³ אֶהֱזִיקַת, HG. ed. pr. 102 b.

⁴ אֶפְקִידִי, HG. ed. pr. 83 c; אֶהֱרִיבִית, SM. No. v. a (voc.); אֶקְרִיבִית, *ibid.* No. xxiii (voc.).

Sanh. 27 *a*; אֶקְדִּירוּ *grew dark*, Pes. 118 *b*; אֶקְדִּימוּ *came before*, Ber. 50 *b*; אֶיִרְחִיקוּ *were far away*, Hull. 17 *a*. With loss of stem-vowel, by analogy with the participle: אֶקְרְבוּ C. MS., Zeb. 86 *a*; אֶקְדִּיר B. Q. 73 *a*; אֶקְדִּמִּין Hag. Hat. Sabb. 88 *a*; אֶקְרוּ Men. 64 *b*.

b) אֶשְׂפָּחוּ Ned. 50 *ab*, Sanh. 109 *a*; אֶהֱדִיר Taan. 23 *b*; אֶצְלָחוּ *were successful*, A. Z. 26 *a*.¹

c) אֶפְרָשִׁינָהוּ *they caused to be removed*, Qidd. 81 *a*; (אֶפְרָשִׁינָהוּ *they separated them*, *ibid.* 69 *b*).

d) אֶחֱמוּר Nidd. 66 *a*; אֶצְרוּךְ Gitt. 2 *b*; אֶזְמוּן Ber. 50 *b*, 55 *b*; אֶכְרוּ Qidd. 70 *b*; אֶהֱדוּר Meg. 14 *b*; אֶחָזוּק *have adopted*, Hull. 4*a*.²

3d plur. fem.—§309. אֶשְׂבַּחַן *have ameliorated*, B. M. 110 *b*; אֶשְׂבַּחַן *have found*, Nidd. 48 *a*.³

2d plur. masc.—§310. *a*) [אֶקְטִילָתוֹן; T אֶקְטִילָתוֹן; S اَمْلَحَ]. — אֶתְרִיסָתוֹן *ye made war*, Tam. 31 *b*.

b) אֶדְפָּתוֹן M. MS., B. B. 171 *b*; אֶשְׂפָּתוֹן Sabb. 67 *a*; אֶשְׂפָּתוֹן *ye paid attention*, Succ. 31 *a*.

1st plur. com.—§311. *a*) [אֶקְטִילָנָא; T אֶקְטִילָנָא; M אֶקְטִילָנָא; S اَمْلَحَ]. — אֶתְחִילָנָא Ber. 15 *a*. With loss of stem-vowel:

אֶתְחִילָנָא *began*, Ber. 14 *b*; אֶכְרִדָּנָא Sanh. 26 *b*; אֶטְבִּילָנָא Nidd. 30 *a*.

b) אֶשְׂפָּחָנָא Pes. 2*b*; אֶשְׂפָּחַן Ned. 79 *a*; אֶשְׂפָּחַן C. MS., Zeb. 68 *b*; אֶשְׂפָּחַן Sabb. 30 *b*; אֶשְׂפָּחַן Hôr. 10 *a*.⁴

IMPERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§312. *a*) [אֶקְטִיל, אֶקְטִיל; T אֶקְטִיל, אֶקְטִיל; M אֶקְטִיל; S اَمْلَحَ]. — אֶקְדִּיר Qidd. 81 *a*; אֶקְדִּיר *becomes sweet*, Ber. 39 *a*; אֶקְדִּיר *puts under ban*, 'Ar. 28 *a*; אֶקְדִּיר Qidd. 17 *a*; אֶקְדִּיר *puts under heavy restrictions*, Yeb. 88 *a*; אֶקְדִּיר B. M. 58 *a*.

b) אֶקְדִּיר B. Q. 81 *a*; אֶקְדִּיר *ibid.* 49 *b*; אֶקְדִּיר Keth. 16 *b*; אֶקְדִּיר Ber. 6 *a*; אֶקְדִּיר Ned. 25 *a*; אֶקְדִּיר *lets fly*, A. Z. 10 *a*.⁵

2d sing. masc.—§313. *a*) אֶקְדִּיר *punishest*, Hag. 5 *b*; אֶקְדִּיר *windest skeins*, 'Arûkh, Yeb. 63 *a*; אֶקְדִּיר Pes. 7 *a*.

b) אֶקְדִּיר *findest*, Sabb. 152 *b*.

1st sing. com.—§314. *a*) אֶקְדִּיר Taan. 23 *b*.

b) אֶקְדִּיר *I take my word back*, Sanh. 102 *b*.⁶

¹ אֶתְלָעִין *became worm-eaten*, Hal. Pes., §61.

² אֶשְׂבַּחַן, HG. ed. pr. 98 *d*; אֶצְמוּר, *ibid.* 130 *b*.

³ אֶחֱמוּר, HG. ed. pr. 29 *d*.

⁴ אֶהֱדוּר, TG., ed. Harkavy, §80; אֶתְמִיחָן, *ibid.* §§ 64, 330.

⁵ אֶקְדִּיר, TG., ed. Harkavy, §335; אֶקְדִּיר, HG. ed. pr. 35 *d*.

⁶ אֶקְדִּיר, HG. ed. pr. 94 *c*.

3d plur. masc.—§315 α . [B יִקְטְלוּן, יִהְיֶה קְטָלוֹן; T יִקְטְלוּן, יִקְטְלוּן; M נִאֲקְטְלוּן; S נִמְכֵּם].—[יִקְדְּמוּ Sabb. 151 b; לִיחַרְמוּ 'Ar. 28 a; לִרְגְּשׁוּן *they notice*, 'En Y. Gitt. 56 a; נִיִּקְרְבוּ Sebu. 12 a; לִיִּסְדְּרוּ Alf. B. B. 29 a.

3d plur. fem.—§315 β . לִרְגְּשׁוּ Gitt. 56 a.

2d plur. masc.—§316. [B תִּקְטְלוּן; T תִּקְטְלוּן; M תִּאֲקְטְלוּן; S תִּמְכֵּם].—[ye claim possession, B. B. 29 b; תִּשְׁפְּדוּן *ye pay attention*, Ned. 91 b; תִּשְׁפְּדוּן Alf. *ibid*.

1st plur. com.—§317. a) נִחְזִיק Taan. 23 b.

b) נִשְׁפַּח Sabb. 30 b.

IMPERATIVE.—*Sing. masc.*—§318. a) [B הִקְטֵל; T אֲקֵטִיל; S אֲמַכֵּ].—[אֲחִיִּי *hide*, Sabb. 51 a; אֲכִרִי Ber. 55 b; אֲקֵדִים Ned. 3a.

b) אֲפִיחַ *let fly*, Sebu. 30 b; אֲפַקֵּר Succ. 44 b.

Sing. fem.—§319. a) [T אֲקֵטִילִי, אֲקֵטִילִי; S אֲמַכִּי].—[אֲקֵדִימִי Sabb. 151 b, eds.

Plur. masc.—§320. a) [T אֲקֵטִילוּ; Pal. Talm. אֲקֵטְלוּן; S אֲמַכֵּם].—[אֲכִרְיוּ Ned. 40 a; אֲשִׁלְמוּ *finish*, Ber. 8 b; אֲתַחִילוּ *begin*, M. Q. 22 a; אֲתַגְמִירוּ *teach*, *ibid*. 13 b; אֲתַרְימוּ *turn south*, B. B. 25 b; אֲתַרְיפוּ *come early*, Sanh. 70 b; אֲתַפְּסִילוּ *twist*, 'En Y., Bekh. 8 b.

b) [T אֲקֵטְלוּ; T אֲקֵטְלוּ].—[אֲתַדְּמוּ *arrange the pieces*, Gitt. 67 b; אֲתַגְבְּרוּ Sanh. 38 a.

c) אֲתַחֲזִקֵּי *be strong, hail!* Gitt. 62 a; אֲתַגְמִירוּ *teach ye*, P. MS., Ber. 13 b.

d) אֲתַחֲדִיר *return*, Keth. 84 b.

INFINITIVE.—§321. The usual form of the infinitive is אֲקֵטִילִי; all the other forms occur only sporadically.

a) 'aqtûlê: לִאֲכַרְדִּי Qidd. 70 b; לִאֲסַדְדִּי *to testify*, Macc. 6 a; לִאֲפַרְדִּי *to separate*, Qidd. 69 b; לִאֲדַפְדִּי *to remind*, Ber. 14 b; לִאֲזַדְדִּי *to warn*, Macc. 23 a; לִאֲתַמְדִּי *to be astonished*, B. B. 98 b; לִאֲפַרְדִּי (§23 c) *to declare false*, Sanh. 69 a; לִאֲרַדְדִּי *to extend*, B. Q. 50 a; לִאֲצַמְדִּי *to cause to grow*, M. Q. 2 b; לִאֲהַרְדִּי *to destroy*, Taan. 29 a (§50).

b) 'iqtlê: לִאֲיַפְסִילִי *to make unfit*, Pes. 14 b; לִאֲיַשְׁחִיזִי *to make water*, B. B. 19 b; לִאֲיַסְטִינִי *to inform against*, Yômâ 20 b (some eds.).

c) 'aqtûl: לִאֲתַמְדִּי V. L., Pes. 17 a.¹

¹ לִאֲעַבְדִּיהָ (Meg. 25 a) is a quotation of the Targum to Lev. 18:21.

d) maqtûlê: מִמְתוּחֵי to stretch, M. Q. 10 a (catch-word of the Tôsephôth); (מִפְטָרֵיהוּ Ber. 53 b).

e) maqtal: לְמִפְרַח to let fly, A. Z. 10 a; מִקְדָּם Yômâ 18 b.

f) miqtal: מִיְהוּר M. MS., B. Q. 81 b; לְמִיטְרָה to trouble, Meg. 22 b.

g) naqtal: נִהְרַר B. Q. 81 b.

h) 'aqtâlûjê: אֶסְבְּרִי to teach, MSS. B. B. 155 b; אֶדְמִי (contracted from אֶדְמִי) to carve, cut to pieces, A. Z. 38 b.¹

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—Sing. masc.—§ 322. a) מִתְחַקֵּה Ned. 9 b; מִקְדֵּשׁ *ibid.* 13 a; מְכַרֵּז Sabb. 140 b; מְסַהֵיר Ber. 60 b; מַחְמִיר Sebu. 46 a.

b) מְדַפֵּר reminds, Ned. 32 b; מְשַׁנֵּחַ *ibid.* 31 b, 54 b; מְשַׁנֵּחַ Sanh. 106 b; מְשִׁמֵּעַ lets hear, Ned. 5 a, 55 a;² מְתַמְהָה is astonished, B. B. 98 b; מְכַשֵּׁר Zeb. 25 a; מִיְגְמֵר teaches, A. Z. 3 b.

Sing. fem.—§ 323. מְפַסְדָּה causes loss, B. M. 17 b; מְנַסְבָּה gives in marriage, Ned. 23 a; מְצוּרָה causes pain, Sabb. 93 b; (eds. מְצוּרָה; cf. § 226).

Plur. masc.—§ 324. a) מְתַחֲלִי begin, Sabb. 144 a; מְפַקְרִי *ibid.*; מַחְרִמִּי 'Ar. 28 a; מְפַחֲשִׁי Sanh. 69 a (§ 23 c); מִיְגְמֵר B. B. 149 a; מְרַחֲשׁוֹן Sanh. 90 b; מְדַפְרֵי Meg. 18 b; מְשַׁנְּחֵי Pes. 112 b; מְפַסְדֵּי B. M. 109 a.

b) מְקַרְיבֵין Gitt. 56 a; מַחְמִירֵי Nidd. 12 b; מְכַרֵּזֵי Pes. 112 b; מְפַסְדֵּי Keth. 67 b; by analogy with the perfect.

Plur. fem.—§ 325. מְתַחֲלֵן B. M. 16 a; מְשַׁחֲרֵן are black, Ber. 28 a; מְפַסְדֵּן cause damage, Taan. 25 a; מְצוּרֵן cause pain, eds. Sabb. 33 b.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 326. מְחֻזָּק Bekh. 12 b; מְפַסֵּק Hull. 59 a; מְסַמְכָּא A. Z. 25 a; מְרַנְנָא Ber. 17 a; מְצַרְרֵי Nidd. 12 b; מְבַלְעֵן 'Er. 21 a; מְפַסְקֵן 'En Y. Hull. 59 a.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—Active Participle.—§ 327. a) מְשַׁלְּמָנָא I deliver, Hag. 5 a; מְטַבִּילָנָא I dip, Sabb. 108 b; מְפַסְדָּנָא I spoil, *ibid.*; מְרוּחֲנָא I cause profit, B. M. 73 a.³

¹ אֶמְתַּנִּי to wait, HG. 324.

² קָא מש לן, TG., ed. Harkavy, §§ 245, 275; קָאמשֵלן, *ibid.*, §§ 334, 337, 340, for קָאמשֵלן.

³ מְשַׁלְּמָנָא, HG. ed. pr. 70 d (f.); מְבַרְרֵי, *ibid.* 98 c.

b) מְשַׁלַּחַת Ber. 19 *a*; מְשַׁלַּחַת *stripppest, ibid.* 56 *b*; מְחַרְבֵּת *destroyest, B. M.* 86 *a* (M. MS. מְחַרְבֵּית).

c) מְפַסְדֵּינָא B. M. 109 *a*; מְחַלְלֵן Ber. 14 *b*; מְחַרְרֵן *ibid.* 26 *b*; מְחַרְרֵן Yômā 19 *a*; מְפַסְדֵּינָא Pes. 105 *a*; מְחַזְקֵן Šebu. 46 *b*; מְחַלְלֵן M. MS., Pes. 55 *a*; מְחַרְרֵן Keth. 103 *b*; מְחַזְקֵן 'Ar. 22 *b*.¹

d) מְחַנְפֵּיתָּו *ye flatter, Keth.* 63 *b*; מְחַנְפֵּיתָּו (or מְחַנְפֵּיתָּו) *ibid.* 84 *b*; מְחַרְרֵיתָּו *ye turn away, M. Q.* 22 *a*; מְפַסְדֵּינָא B. M. 73 *a*.

¹ מְחַרְרֵן, *TR.* ii, 10; מְשַׁבֵּינָא, *ibid.* 38; מְחַרְרֵן, *HG.* 44; מְחַרְרֵן, *HG.* ed. pr. 125 *d*; מְחַרְרֵן, *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, §231; מְחַרְרֵן, *TG.*, ed. Cassel, §91.

Ithp'el and Ithpa'al.

| | ITHP'EL. | | ITHPA'AL. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| PERFECT— | ל | נ | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | אַיָּקַטַל | אַיָּקַטִּיל, (טו) | אַיָּקַטַל, (טו, טי) |
| 3d fem. | | אַיָּקַטְלָא, ח־ | אַיָּקַטְלָא, ח־, (טי) |
| 2d masc. | | אַיָּקַטְלַח | אַיָּקַטְלַח |
| 1st com. | אַיָּקַטְלִי [ת] | אַיָּקַטִּילִי [ת] | אַיָּקַטְלִי [ת], (טו) |
| Plur. 3d masc. { | אַיָּקַטְלוּ | אַיָּקַטִּילוּ, (טו) | אַיָּקַטְלוּ |
| | | אַיָּקַטּוּל | אַיָּקַטּוּל |
| | | אַיָּקַטְלָן | אַיָּקַטְלָן |
| | אַיָּקַטְלִיתוּ | אַיָּקַטִּילִיתוּ, אַיָּקַטְלִיתוּ | אַיָּקַטְלִיתוּ |
| 3d fem. | | | אַיָּקַטְלָנָא |
| 2d masc. | | | |
| 1st com. { | אַיָּקַטְלִינָן, ל־נָא | — | — |
| | אַיָּקַטְלָן | — | — |
| IMPERFECT— | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | לִיָּקַטַל | לִיָּקַטִּיל, (טו) | לִיָּקַטַל, (טו) |
| 3d fem. | לִיָּקַטַל | לִיָּקַטִּיל, (טו) | לִיָּקַטַל |
| 2d masc. | לִיָּקַטַל | לִיָּקַטִּיל, (טו) | לִיָּקַטַל |
| 2d fem. | — | — | לִיָּקַטְלִי |
| 1st com. | אַיָּקַטַל | אַיָּקַטִּיל | אַיָּקַטַל |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | | לִיָּקַטְלוּ [ן] | לִיָּקַטְלוּ [ן] |
| | | לִיָּקַטְלָן | לִיָּקַטְלָן |
| | | לִיָּקַטְלוּ [ן] | לִיָּקַטְלוּ [ן] |
| | — | — | נִיָּקַטַל |
| IMPERATIVE— | | | |
| Sing. masc. | אַיָּקַטַל | אַיָּקַטִּיל | אַיָּקַטַל, (טי) |
| fem. | — | — | אַיָּקַטְלִי |
| Plur. masc. | אַיָּקַטְלוּ | — | אַיָּקַטְלוּ, (טי, טו) |
| INFINITIVE | | אַיָּקַטּוּלִי | אַיָּקַטּוּלִי |
| PARTICIPLE— | | | |
| Sing. masc. | מִיָּקַטַל | מִיָּקַטִּיל | מִיָּקַטַל |
| fem. | | מִיָּקַטְלָא | מִיָּקַטְלָא |

EXAMPLES FOR ITHP^EĒL.

PERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§328. a) [B אַחְקָטַל; T אַחְקָטִיל, אַחְקָטִיל].—אֶמְלִיךָ *he consulted*, Ber. 27 b; אִיצְרִיךָ *was necessary*, Ned. 29 b; אִינְקִיב *was pierced*, Hull. 46 a; אִיזְרִיק Pes. 88 b (C. MS. אִיזְרִיק); אִיצְטְרִיךָ Ned. 67 a, 76 b; אִישְׁתַּמִּיט *disappeared*, Ned. 50 b, M. Q. 12 b; אֶצְטָלִיק *was split*, Ber. 56 b; אֶשְׁתַּקִּיל *was taken away*, Hag. 2 b.

b) [T אַחְקָטַל].—אִיעַנַשׁ *was punished*, M. Q. 25 a; אִיקְפַּד *took offence*, Ned. 22 b; אִיחַצֶּה *was irreverent*, Ned. 64 b; אִיכְפַּל *took trouble*, Zeb. 15 a (אֶקְפַּל Hull. 44 a, id.); אַתְפַּקֵּר *was insulting*, disobedient, M. Q. 16 a; אִיהָרַר Ned. 50 a; אִיקָלַע *arrived*, *ibid.* 62 a; אִישְׁתַּכַּח *was found*, *ibid.* 50 a.¹

c) אִיכְתוּב *was written*, Zeb. 2 b; אִיבְצוּל *grew bulbous*, 'Arāk, 'Er. 29 b; אֶשְׁתַּפֹּךְ *was spilled*, Gitt. 57 b; אַחְקוּל *met with an accident*, eds. B. Q. 29 a; אִיפְלוּג *was divided*, B. B. 121 b.²

3d sing. fem.—§329. a) [B הֶחְקָטְלָה; T אַחְקָטִילָה; Pal. Talm. אַחְקָטִילָה, אַחְקָטִילָה; M עֲחִקְטִילָה, עֲחִקְטִילָה; S אֶחְקָטִילָה].—אִיחְקָטִילָה *met with accident*, B. Q. 29 a; אִיחְתַּעֲבִידָא Sabb. 3 a; אִישְׁמִישָׁא *was soaked*, Succ. 10 b; אִישְׁפִּישָׁא *was explained*, Ber. 25 b; אִיצְטְרִיכָא *ibid.* Ned. 60 b; אִיחְתַּפִּיכָא *was turned*, M. Q. 20 a; אִימְתִּילָה *was likened*, Sanh. 95 a; אִיחְנִיסִיכָא 'En Y. Ned. 50 a.³

b) אִיכְפָּא *was ashamed*, Taan. 25 a; אִיפְסָלָה *became unfit*, Zeb. 15 a; אִינְקָבָה *was pierced*, Hull. 49 a; אִימְרָדָה *rebelled*, B. M. 84 b; אִיבְלָעָא *was taught*, Ber. 24 b; אִיצְטְרִיכָא Sabb. 148 b.⁴

2d sing. masc.—§330. [T אַחְקָטִילָתָא; Pal. Talm. אִיחְקָטִילָתָא; M אַחְקָטִילָתָא; S אֶחְקָטִילָתָא].—אִיפְרַכְתָּ *didst mingle*, Keth. 77 b; אִימְלַכְתָּ B. B. 17 b.

1st sing. com.—§331. a) [T אִיחְקָטִילִית; Pal. Talm. אִיחְקָטִילִית; M אִיחְקָטִילִית, עֲחִקְטִילִית; S אֶחְקָטִילִית].—אִינְסִיבִי Gitt. 58 a, אִינְסִיבִי *I was married*, Yeb. 66 a.⁵

¹ אִיחְסָרָה, HG. 501; אִיחְתַּבְּשָׁל (or אִיחְתַּבְּשָׁל), HG. ed. pr. 133 d.

² אִיפְסִיקָא Alfasi, הלכות טומאה, passing into ל"י.

³ אִיחְתַּנְטִילִית Sabb. 116 b ('En Y. אִיחְתַּנְטִילִית). Palestinian.—אִישְׁתַּכְחִית, TG., ed. Harkavy. §550; אֶשְׁתַּמֵּא *was heard*, SM. No. xcv., passing into ל"י verbs; אִיחְתַּנְטִילִית HG. 298.

⁴ The traditional pronunciation of lengthened forms of the Ithpe'el are אִיקְטָלָה, לִיקְטָלָה, מִיקְטָלָה, etc. What justification there is for such a pronunciation it is difficult to tell.

⁵ אִימְלִיכִי, HG. ed. pr. 100 d.

b) [T אִקְלַעִית. — אִתְקַלְתִּי] *I arrived*, Sabb. 145 b; אִקְלַעִי Sanh. 97 a, Ber. 49 a; אֶתְגַּדֵּר *I am engrossed*, F. MS., B. Q. 40 a; אִמְלִכִי *I took counsel*, B. B. 30 b.¹

3d plur. masc.—§332. a) [B אֶתְקַטְלוּ; T אֶתְקַטְלוּ; Pal. Talm. אֶתְקַטְלוּ; M עֲתַקְטְלוּ, עֲתַקְטְלוּ; S אֶתְקַטְלוּ]. — אֶתְקַטְלוּ B. B. 74 b; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *were afraid*, Meg. 3 a; אֶתְקַטְלוּ Gitt. 72 b; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *were divided*, Sabb. 156 a.²

b) אֶתְקַטְלוּ 'Ar. 18 b; אֶתְקַטְלוּ C. MS., M. Q. 12 a; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *differed*, Zeb. 11 b; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *were swallowed up*, Sanh. 110 a; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *were charred, singed*, Nidd. 28 a; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *broke in*, Sanh. 109 a.³

c) אֶתְקַטְלוּ *were ashamed*, Gitt. 29 b.⁴

d) אֶתְקַטְלוּ *took heed*, Qidd. 69 b; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *rebelled*, Yeb. 108 a; אֶתְקַטְלוּ Yoma 19 b; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *were caught*, Taan. 23 b; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *fell in ruins*, Meg. 4 a; אֶתְקַטְלוּ Hull. 44 a; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *took leave*, M. Q. 9 a; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *were blasted*, B. M. 105 b; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *ibid.* 106 a.⁵

3d plur. fem.—§333. [T אֶתְקַטְלוּ, אֶתְקַטְלוּ, אֶתְקַטְלוּ; S אֶתְקַטְלוּ, אֶתְקַטְלוּ, אֶתְקַטְלוּ]. — אֶתְקַטְלוּ B. B. 24 a; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *were torn*, Qidd. 70 b; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *were married*, Keth. 53 d; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *bowed*, 'En Y. A. Z. 17 b; אֶתְקַטְלוּ 'Arakh Yoma 19 b; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *were split*, 'En Y. Bekh. 36 a, by analogy with "ל".⁶

2d plur. masc.—§334. [T אֶתְקַטְלוּ; M עֲתַקְטְלוּ, עֲתַקְטְלוּ; S אֶתְקַטְלוּ]. — אֶתְקַטְלוּ B. Q. 108 b (M. MS. אֶתְקַטְלוּ); אֶתְקַטְלוּ *ye became rich*, Hôr. 10 b; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *ye postpone, wait*, Sabb. 136 a; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *ye took leave*, M. Q. 9 a ('En Y. אֶתְקַטְלוּ).

1st plur. com.—§335. [B אֶתְקַטְלוּ; T אֶתְקַטְלוּ; M עֲתַקְטְלוּ, עֲתַקְטְלוּ; S אֶתְקַטְלוּ]. — אֶתְקַטְלוּ Hull. 111 a; אֶתְקַטְלוּ *ibid.* 49 a.⁷

IMPERFECT.—3d sing. masc.—§336. a) [B אֶתְקַטֵּל; T אֶתְקַטֵּל; M אֶתְקַטֵּל, אֶתְקַטֵּל; S אֶתְקַטֵּל].

¹ אֶתְקַטֵּל, HG. ed. pr. 115 a.

² אֶתְקַטֵּל, Igg. Šertrā, 29; *ibid.* 37.

³ אֶתְקַטֵּל, Hal. Pes. §73; אֶתְקַטֵּל, HG. 129 (voc.).

⁴ אֶתְקַטֵּל, TG. ed. Harkavy, §320.

⁵ אֶתְקַטֵּל, HG. ed. pr. 92 a; אֶתְקַטֵּל, *ibid.* 126 c.

⁶ אֶתְקַטֵּל, HG. ed. pr. 130 a; אֶתְקַטֵּל, *ibid.* 134 d; אֶתְקַטֵּל, Igg. Šertrā, 15 (✓ עקר).

⁷ אֶתְקַטֵּל, Igg. Šertrā, 44; אֶתְקַטֵּל Alfasi, B. M. IV.

b) לִיתָבֵר *is broken*, Ber. 28a; לִיזְדָּהר Sabb. 110b; נִיזְדָּהר *takes care*, Gitt. 69b; לְשִׁתְּכָח *is found*, Ned. 44a.¹

c) לִפְסוֹל *is unfit*, Zeb. 27a.

3d sing. fem.—§337. a) תִּפְשִׁיט *is explained*, Sabb. 140a; תִּיעֲבִיד *is done*, B. M. 29b.

b) תִּתָּבֵר *is broken*, B. M. 107a; תִּתְעֲבֵד *is done*, A. Z. 10a.

2d sing. masc.—§338. תִּלְחֹשׁ *listen*, B. M. 59a.

1st sing. com.—§339. a) אֶמְלִיךָ *I consult*, Ber. 27b.

b) אֶסְתַּגֵּר *I am engrossed*, B. Q. 40a; אֶיָּדָהר *I go back*, Ned. 50a.

3d plur. masc.—§340. [BT תִּתְקַטְלוּ; M נִתְקִיטְלוּ; S נִתְמַלְּכוּ]. לִפְסֻלוֹ *are unfit*, Zeb. 4b, 5a; לִפְלָגוֹ *differ*, *ibid.* 11b; לִיתְרָחוּ *wait*, Sabb. 134a; לִיחְלָפוּ *exchange, mix up*, *ibid.* 54b; לְתַרְגְּלֵי *get accustomed*, Ned. 66b; לְעֻנָּשׁוֹ *are punished*, Bēcā 16a.²

3d plur. fem.—§341. לִישְׁתַּמְעֵן *are heard*, M. Q. 16b; לִחְמֹטֵן *ulcerate*, Sabb. 54b.

2d plur. masc.—§342. תִּתְקַטְלוּ Keth. 19a; תִּיפְסֻפוּ *are ashamed*, Qidd. 18a.

IMPERATIVE.—Sing. masc.—§343. אִיזְדָּהר *take heed*, Pes 112a; אִישְׁלַע *have untied*, Yeb. 39b; אִשְׁרַע *take as pay*, B. M. 118a; אִשְׁתַּמְעֵ *make thyself heard*, Sanh. 95b; אִשְׁתַּכַּח *find*, *ibid.* 95a; אִיקְשִׁיט *adorn thyself*, Sabb. 26a.

Plur. masc.—§344. אִזְדָּהרוּ *keep away*, Nidd. 47a.

INFINITIVE.—§345. The usual form of the infinitive is אֲתִקְטֹלִי; the other forms occur only sporadically.

a) 'ithqatûlê: לְאִמְלוּכִי *to consult*, B. B. 12b; אִיזְדָּהוּרִי M. MS., Pes. 110b; אִישְׁתַּכּוּחִי *ibid.* 10b; לְאִינְפוּלִי M. Q. 2ab; אִיעֲרוּמִי *to act slyly*, Sabb. 38a; אִיפְלוּגִי *to differ*, 'Er. 3a.

b) 'ithqatûla: אִיעֲרוּמָא Macc. 23b.

c) 'ithqatala: לְאִתְנַסְבָא *to be married*, Keth. 53b.

d) mithqatûlê: מִיקְטוּפִי *to be broken, interrupted*, Pes. 8a (fragment ed. Lowe); מִיקְפוּלִי *to peel off*, Yeb. 76a.

e) mithqatal: מִיזְדָּהרִי B. B. 173a; לְמִימְשָׁה *to follow*, A. Z. 27b; but the last example is more probably Qal.

¹ Without לְמִסָּר *is delivered up*, B. M. 86a; יִזְדָּהר A. Z. 28b.

² לִיפְלָגוֹ, *HG. ed. pr.* 106a; לִיחְלָפוֹ, *TG., ed. Harkavy*, §546.

f) *mithqatala*: מִיִּנְדָּא *to be lashed*, H. MS., B. M. 86 a.

g) 'ithqatalûiê: לְאַדְרָבִי *to flow over*, 'Arûkh, Yômâ 78 a.¹

PARTICIPLE.—*Sing. masc.*—§ 346. a) מִיִּמְלִיךְ Ned. 54 a; מִיִּבְעִית *is frightened*, Sanh. 94 a.

b) מִיִּנְדָּר *is lashed*, H. MS., B. M. 86 a; מִיִּקְסָה *is broken*, Pes. 8 a; מִזְדָּר *ibid.* 111 b.

Sing. fem.—§ 347. מִתְעַבְּרָא M. MS., Pes. 54 a; מִיִּמְרָדָא *rebels*, Keth. 57 b; מִיִּעֲרָמָא *acts slyly*, Macc. 23 b; מִיִּנְסָבָא *is married*, Sabb. 94 a.

Plur. masc.—§ 348. מִתְמַלְכִין *regret*, B. B. 4 a; מִיִּעֲנָשִׁי *are punished*, C. MS., M. Q. 25 a; מִתְהַפְּכִי Meg. 4 b; מִיִּפְלְגִי *differ*, Ned. 54 a; מִיִּנְנוּ *hide themselves*, Sanh. 26 a; מִיִּפְלִיגִי Zeb. 18 b.²

Plur. fem.—§ 349. מִשְׁתַּמְּצִין Sabb. 23 b; מִפְּחָדָן Ber. 6 a; מִיִּמְסָרִין Gitt. 71 b; מִיִּנְפָקִין *are wounded*, ed. Ven. Ber. 6 a; מִיִּנְסָבִין *are married*, Ber. 56 a.

PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§ 350.—

a) מִדְּרָנָא *I remember*, Ber. 44 b; מִזְדָּרְנָא *I take heed*, B. B. 29 a; מִיִּמְצִרְנָא *stretch myself*, A. Z. 70 b; מִתְפִּסְנָא Sabb. 32 a.

b) מִתְפַּסְתָּ *art caught*, Ber. 56 a; מִיִּנְסַבְתָּ *art married*, Keth. 61 b (f.).

c) מִיִּפְקִידְנָא Qidd. 39 a.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA "AL.

PERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§ 351. a) [B הִתְקַטַּל; T אִתְקַטַּל; M אִתְקַטַּל; S הִתְקַטַּל].—אִתְהַעֲשִׁיר *became rich*, Gitt. 30 b; אִתְמַדָּבַל *was manured*, A. Z. 49 a; אִתְפַּתַּח *she brought forth*, Gitt. 69 b (§ 236); אִתְיַבֵּן Ned. 31 b; אִתְעַקַּר *ibid.* 41 a; אִתְעַתִּיר *became rich*, *ibid.* 50 a.

b) אִשְׁתַּמִּישׁ Pes. 8 a (ed. pr.); אִסְתַּתִּים *was closed up*, Yeb. 75 b.

c) אִשְׁתַּדָּרַח *was burned*, Pes. 82 b; אִסְתַּלֹּחַ Er. 60 a; אִתְגַּבֵּב *was stolen*, B. M. 79 a; אִתְקַדַּשׁ 'Arûkh, Ned. 31 a; אִתְגַּבֵּר *has profit*, Sanh. 81 a; אִתְפַּטְרַח (ו) *let her be freed*, Yeb. 19 a.

d) אִשְׁתַּתְּרַשׁ *was of benefit*, Gitt. 35 a.³

¹ לִינְסוּבָה, *Se'el.* 18; אִינְסוּבָה, *ibid.* 12; לְמִנְסוּבָה, *ibid.* 21.

² מִיִּפְלִיגִי, *HG.* 284.

³ Cf. for the development of meaning Arabic كَاتَمَل and كَاتَل.

3d sing. fem.—§352. [B הִתְקַטְּלָה; T אֲתִקְטִילָה; M עֲתִקְטִילָה; S אִתְּקַטְּלָה].—[B אִינְפְּעָה became leprous, Hull. 60a; M אִינְבִּשָׁא was persuaded, Yeb. 108b; B אִיעֲלָמָא escaped, B. M. 85b; M אִזְדָּקְרָא staggered, Nidd. 17b; B אִיקְדִּישָׁא, Keth. 62b; M אִיתְקִדִּישָׁא Ned. 50a; B אִיקְדִּישָׁה was betrothed, Yeb. 110a.¹

2d sing. com.—§353. [B הִתְקַטְּלָת; T אֲתִקְטִילָת; M אֲתִקְטִילָת; S אִתְּקַטְּלָת].—[B אִישְׁתַּבְּשָׁת art in error, Zeb. 26a; M אִידִּסְתְּבַּח didst stay, Hull. 105b; B אִידִּסְתְּבַּח didst neglect to come, Keth. 111b; M אִידִּסְתְּבַּח didst busy thyself, Keth. 77b.

1st sing. com.—§354. [B הִתְקַטְּלִית; T אֲתִקְטִילִית; M עֲתִקְטִילִית; S אִתְּקַטְּלִית].—[B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי I swore, Sanh. 109b; M אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי I looked, B. M. 85b; B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי I was in danger, Keth. 61a, O. MS., Sabb. 145b; M אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי Pes. 113a; B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי I stretched myself out, B. M. 85b.²

3d plur. masc.—§355. a) [B הִתְקַטְּלוּ; T אֲתִקְטִילוּ; Pal. Talm. אִתְּקַטְּלוּ; M עֲתִקְטִילוּ; S אִתְּקַטְּלוּ].—[B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי became rich, Taan. 23b; M אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי (?) C. MS., M. Q. 25b (eds. אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי).³

b) [B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי Macc. 5b; M אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי Yeb. 64b; B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי were closed up, R. H. 23b; M אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי made profit, A. Z. 2b; B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי may they be scattered, Pes. 110b.

3d plur. fem.—§356. [B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי show semen, Hull. 93b.⁴

1st plur. com.—§357. [B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי I am (we are) attached, Sanh. 29a.

IMPERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§358. a) [B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי Hag. 5b; M אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי Gitt. 87a; B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי Zeb. 31b; M אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי Sabb. 81a; B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי is disfigured, B. B. 154b; M אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי B. M. 108a.⁵

b) [B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי is burned, Pes. 82b.⁶

3d sing. fem.—§359. [B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי Zeb. 25a; B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי Bēq. 38a; M אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי Ber. 51b; B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי happened, M. Q. 18b; M אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי Keth. 83a; B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי is covered with straw, B. M. 103b; M אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי ibid. 19a.

2d sing. masc.—§360a. [B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי B. M. 85a; M אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי Sanh. 95a.

2d sing. fem.—§360β. [B אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי Keth. 2b.

¹ אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי (for אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי), SM. No. x.; TG., ed. Cassel, §53.

² אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי, TG., ed. Cassel, §1; MM. Taan. 22.

³ The regular form is very rare, having been superseded by the one with transposed final vowel.

⁴ אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי, TG., ed. Cassel, §53; אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי, ibid.; אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי, HG., ed. pr. 81d.

⁵ אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי, Sota 40a.

⁶ אִישְׁתַּבְּעִי, TG., ed. Harkavy, §343.

1st sing. com.—§361. אֶתְּחַר Ber. 31*b*; אֶצְטַעַר Taan. 25*a*; אֶיִּפְגַּר *ibid.* 23*b*; אֶיִּעַכַּב Sanh. 98*a*.

3d plur. masc.—§362. *a*) לִיבְטְלוּ Ned. 27*a*; לִיזְדַּבְנוּ 'Er. 47*b*; לִיבְדְּרוּ Gitt. 33*b*; לִיעֲתָרוּ Taan. 23*b*; לִיצְטַרְפוּ Sabb. 71*a*; לִיסַלְקוּ, לִיסַלְקוּ B. B. 43*a*.

b) לִיבְדְּרוּ Tosāphōth, Gitt. 33*b*; לִישְׁתַּרוּפִּי (?) Sabb. 110*a*.

c) נִבְדְּרוּ Yeb. 72*a*.

3d plur. fem.—§363. לִבְטְלִי Ned. 27*b*; לִיבְדְּקִי Succ. 13*b*.

2d plur. masc.—§364. תִּחַנְחַמְוּ Sanh. 19*a*; תִּחַעֲתָרוּ B. M. 59*a*.

1st plur. com.—§365. נֶצְטַעַר Taan. 25*a*.

IMPERATIVE.—Sing. masc.—§366. *a*) אֶחָפֵל Hull. 60*a*, אִישְׁמִר *hide thyself*, Yeb. 45*b*; אִידְהֵן *be fat*, Šebu. 47*b*.

b) אִידְהֵן eds. Šebu. 47*b*; אִישְׁתִּירֵה Alfāsī Hull. 132*b* (eds. (אִישְׁתִּירֵה)).²

Plur. masc.—§367. *a*) אִישְׁמִרוּ Alfāsī B. B. 40*b*.

b) אִשְׁמִירֵה M. MS. B. B. 41*a*.

c) אִישְׁמִרוּ B. B. 40*b*.

INFINITIVE.—§368. The usual form of the infinitive is לִיִּתְקַטְּלוּ; the other forms occur only sporadically.

a) 'ithqattālē: לִאִיתְּפָתְרוּ to open, Gitt. 69*a*; אֶתְּחַתְּמוּ to be closed, R. H. 23*b*; לִאִיתְּגַוִּיר to profit, Sanh. 81*a*, A. Z. 2*b*, Yeb. 92*b*; לִיבְדְּרוּ to scatter, Gitt. 33*b*, Yōmā 2*b*; לִישְׁתַּבְּחוּ to praise, Pes. 50*b*; לִיזְדַּבְּנוּ to be sold, 'Ar. 29*b*; לִבְסוּמִי Meg. 7*b*, C. MS. לִאִיבְסוּמִי, to cheer oneself up with wine.

b) 'ithqattāl: אִיתְּמוּהָ to be astonished, 2 M. MS. Pes. 17*a*; and perhaps אִישְׁטוּר to be freed, Yeb. 19*a*; אִיבְדְּרוּ Tos. Gitt. 33*b*.

c) 'ithqattālā: לִאֶחָפֵּל to look, Hull. 60*a*; אִיתְּעַקְרָא Men. 7*a*.

d) 'ithqattālē: אִיחַרְכִּי to be singed, Nidd. 28*a*.

e) 'ithqattāl: אִיעַקֵּר to be torn out, Pes. 111*b*.

f) 'ithqattālūiē: אִיתְּמַדְּרוּ to wonder, Sanh. 20*a*.

g) mithqattālā: לִמִּישְׁטָרָא to be freed, Rašī Yeb. 19*a*.

h) נִשְׁתַּרוּפִּי to melt, Sabb. 110*a* (נִשְׁרַף = נִשְׁרָפָה). This example may also be imperfect; cf. §362*b*.³

¹ יִזְדַּבְּנוּ B. M. 90*b*.

² אִיקְדִּישׁ, *HG.* ed. pr. 82*d*.

³ אִישְׁתַּבְּחוּ, *TG.*, ed. Cassel, §41; לִאִישְׁתַּבְּחֵהוּ, *TR.*, II., 33; לִמִּישְׁטָרָא, *HG.*, ed. pr. 105*d*; אִישְׁתַּרְשִׁי, *ibid.* 41*c*.

PARTICIPLE. — *Sing. masc.* — § 369. *a)* מְחַפֵּר *is forgiven*, Meg. 16 *a*; מְזוֹבֵן *is sold*, M. Q. 10 *b*; מְצַטֵּר *grieves*, B. M. 84 *a*; מִפְּנֵעַ *is smitten with leprosy*, Hull. 60 *a*; מִיִּפְתָּח *opens*, Taan. 24 *a*.¹

b) מִיִּסְתַּכֵּין 'En Y. Bekh. 44 *b*; מְשִׁתְּלִים *is paid*, Pes. 28 *a*.²

c) מְשַׁתְּרֵשִׁי *benefits*, Gitt. 44 *a*, Hull. 131 *a*, Keth. 108 *a*.

Sing. fem. — § 370. מִיִּפְקֹדָא *bidden*, Yeb. 65 *b*; מִיִּזְקָנָא *grows old*, 'Ar. 19 *a*; מִיִּזְבְּנָא, מִיִּזְבְּנָא *is sold*, *ibid.* 29 *b*; מִנְטְרִיא Beḡā 15 *a* (by analogy with לִי).³

Plur. masc. — § 371. מְסַתְּפֵין Taan. 23 *b*; מְסַתְּבְּלִי Succ. 45 *b*, מְחַצְתֵּירי *get rich*, Pes. 50 *a*; מִיִּקְבְּלוּ *are pleasing*, Taan. 23 *b*; מִיִּתְּבֵין *are explained*, Taan. 14 *a*; מְזוֹבְנוּ *are sold*, Macc. 2 *b*.

Plur. fem. — § 372. מְסַתְּבֵין look, Beḡā 20 *a*; מִיִּפְרִשֵּׁן *are explained, clear*, Meg. 3 *a*; מְסַתְּמֵן *are unclear*, *ibid.*; מִיִּזְרִין *are trimmed*, Ned. 61 *b*, Raši; מְצַטְעֵרן Sabb. 140 *b*.

PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUN. — § 373. —

a) מְשַׁתְּיִפְנָא *I associate myself*, M. MS. Sabb. 23 *a*; מְשַׁתְּלִמְנָא *am paid*, B. Q. 9 *a*; מְסַתְּלִקְנָא *am paid off*, B. M. 67 *b*; מְסַתְּחִרְנָא *I hide myself*, Ber. 31 *b* (f.); מְשַׁתְּבַּעְנָא *I swear*, Keth. 85 *a*; מְקַרְשָׁנָא *I am married*, Keth. 62 *b* (f.).

b) מְזוֹבְנָתָ *thou art sold*, Macc. 2 *b*; מִיִּפְקֹדָתָ Yeb. 65 *b* (f.); מְשַׁתְּחַפְּתָ B. M. 69 *a*; מִעֲנִנְתָּ Taan. 25 *a*.

c) מִיִּזְבְּנֵין *we are sold*, Macc. 2 *b*.⁴

d) מְסַתְּלִקִיתָו *ye are paid off, leave*, B. M. 109 *a*; מְשַׁתְּלִיתָו (= מְשַׁתְּלִיתָו) *ye become tired*, A. Z. 72 *b*.

פ"נ. VERBS

§ 374. The נ as first stem-consonant is assimilated to the following consonant, whenever both meet without an intervening vowel, or vocal š^{va}. This happens in the imperfect and in the infinitive Qal, in the Aph'el and in the Ittaph'al. The imperative Qal frequently loses initial נ by analogy with the imperfect from which it is derived.

¹ מְחַנְנֵעַ, SM. No. x. (voc.).

² מְשַׁתְּמִיר, HG. ed. pr. 104 *d*.

³ מִיִּקְרִישָׁתָ, HG. ed. pr. 82 *d*.

⁴ מְצַטְעֵרִינָא, TG., ed. Harkavy, § 78.

In the verb סלק *to ascend*, which in consequence of the syncope of ל is formed like a פ"נ stem, we find also a form סקו *they ascended* (Taan. 23b) in the perfect.¹

The נ frequently remains unassimilated before gutturals, emphatic consonants, sibilants, ג, ד, and פ. Notice מִיִּפֶּק *is taken out* (Succ. 45a) for מִיִּנְפֶּק. But this may also be an Aph'el passive participle. לֹאִיתְּנָאָה *to be slaughtered*, 'Er. 53b, passing into a ל"י form.

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

IMPERFECT.—3d sing. masc.—§375. a) לִינְשׁוֹן *moves*, Ber. 51a; לִינְפֹל *falls*, Meg. 22b; לִינְטוֹל *takes*, Gitt. 68b; לִינְחוֹת *goes down*, *ibid.* 67b; לִיפֹל Meg. 22b; נִינְקוֹט Gitt. 69a.²

b) לִינְחִית Sabb. 110a; לִיחֵן (§8) Sabb. 104a.³

c) לִינְפֶּה *blows*, Gitt. 69a; לִיפֶּה Ned. 40a; נִיפֶּח *withdraws*, Ber. 51b.⁴

3d sing. fem.—§376. תִּיפֹק Macc. 14a, Ned. 65a, 66a.

2d sing. masc.—§377. a) תִּיטוֹל *takest*, B. M. 105a; תִּינְחוֹג M. Q. 20b; תִּינְטוֹשׁ *strippiest*, Sanh. 100b (from Sirach).

b) No example.

c) תִּנְסֵב *marriest*, M. Q. 9b; Yeb. 100b.

1st sing. com.—§378. a) אֶחְזֹר *I acquire*, B. B. 13b; אֶיפֹק *I go out*, Gitt. 56a; אֶיחְזוֹת *I go down*, B. M. 15b.

b) אֶינְסִיב *I marry*, Yeb. 65a; אֶחְזֵן Gitt. 56b.

c) אֶינְטֵר *I keep*, M. MS. B. B. 29a; אֶיפֶּס *I go up*, M. Q. 22a.

3d plur. masc.—§379. a) לִיפְקוֹן *go out*, M. Q. 9b, C. MS. לִינְפֶּקוֹן; לִיפֶּקוּ R. H. 18a, Bekh. 58b; נִינְקִטוּ *take*, Pes. 111a; לִיחְזִנוּ *give*, Ned. 55a.⁵

b) נִינְקוֹט M. MS. Pes. 111a.

3d plur. fem.—§380. לִיפְקִין, לִיפֶּקֶן 'En Y. M. Q. 9b.

2d plur. masc.—§381. תִּנְקִטוּ Taan. 24a; תִּיחְזוּ *go down*, B. B. 73b; תִּנְסִבוּ *ye marry*, Ber. 8b.

1st plur. com.—§382. a) נִיפֹק Gitt. 56a; נִיחְזוּ 2 M. MS. Pes. 118b; לִיחְזוּ B. B. 73b.

¹ Cf. פָּצִיחַ נְפִיץ *Hal. Pes. §39. Cf. also Hebrew תָּפַח, קָח, etc.*

² יפֹק B. B. 169a.

³ נִינְסִיב *HG. ed. pr. 119b.*

⁴ ינְפֶּק Qidd. 81a.

⁵ יפֶּקוֹן B. B. 169a.

b) נִיחַן Sanh. 96a; נִפִּיט slaughters, Sanh. 25b.

c) לִינְטֵר B. B. 29a.

IMPERATIVE.—*Sing. masc.*—§383. a) נָקוּט take, Sabb. 147a; נָפוּץ cast off, *ibid.*; נָפִיץ Yōma 20b; נָפִיץ acquire, B. B. 13b; נָפִיט slaughter, Pes. 61a; נָפִיט vow, Qidd. 41a; נָפִיט take, B. M. 28b; נָפִיט Ber. 17a.

b) נָסִיב marry, Yeb. 45a, 63a; Pes. 113a; נָחִיחַ Yeb. 63a; נָחִיחַ give, Gitt. 56b.

c) נָטֵר keep, Qidd. 70a; נָטָה raise up, Keth. 60a (Rašī נָטוּהָ)
נָטָה take away, Sanh. 100b; נָסַק ascend, Yeb. 63a.

Sing. fem.—§384. נָטָה take, Gitt. 24a, Ned. 77b.¹

Plur. masc.—§385. a) נָקוּטוּ Sanh. 90b; נָפִיטוּ Sabb. 156a; נָפִיטוּ come ye down, Šebu. 31a.

b) נָגִידוּ remove ye, Gitt. 68b, 'Er. 94a.

c) נָטֵרוּ Ber. 53b.

INFINITIVE.—§386. a) miqtal: מְנַקֵּר to chisel, M. Q. 10a; מְנַקֵּס Sanh. 75b; מְנַיֵּר M. Q. 9a; מְנַיֵּר Ned. 66b; מְנַיֵּעַ Sanh. 19a; מְנַיֵּד B. M. 74b; מְנַיֵּד Ned. 28a; מְנַיֵּס *ibid.* 50a; מְנַיֵּט *ibid.* 78b; מְנַיֵּל B. B. 10a; מְנַיֵּחַ Sanh. 113a.

b) miqtal: מְנַיֵּס 'En Y. Sôtā 12a.

c) miqtul: מְנַיֵּחַ 'En Y. B. B. 73b.

d) miqtalā: מְנַיֵּטָא SM. (No. xcv.), Gitt. 68b.

e) qutūl: נָדוּר Ned. 21b.

EXAMPLES FOR APH'EL.

PERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§387. a) אֶנְסִיב married, Qidd. 71a; אֶנְקִיט M. MS. Ber. 7a; אֶנְקִיט surrounded, Sanh. 69a; אֶנְפִּיט Ber. 39a; אֶנְפִּיט he increased, Men. 23b; אֶנְפִּיט Taan. 24a; אֶנְחִיחַ Keth. 62b; אֶנְפִּיל she miscarried, Hull. 42a.

b) אֶנְפִּחַ broke off, Macc. 8a; אֶנְפִּחַ removed, Gitt. 53b; אֶנְסִיב married, Yeb. 121a; אֶנְחִיחַ enlightened, Sôtā 6a; by analogy with לִי verbs, אֶנְפִּיחַ touched, Sanh. 33b; אֶנְפִּיחַ he forbade her by a vow, Ned. 50a).

c) אֶנְסִיב C. MS. Pes. 110b.

3d sing. fem.—§388. אֶנְפִּיקָה B. M. 59b; אֶנְפִּיקָה Ned. 7b; אֶנְפִּלָה Yeb. 65b;² אֶנְחִיחַ she let flow, 'En Ya'aq. 62b; אֶנְפִּיחַ she forbade her by a vow, Ned. 21b).

¹ סְקִי SM. No. cxv.

² אֶנְפִּלָה Še'el. 18.

2d sing. masc.—§389. *a)* אִפְּיקָה Sabb. 151 *b*.

b) אִפְּלָה Yeb. 65 *b*; אִקְשָׁתָּה *didst compare*, Zeb. 5 *b*; אִפְּשָׁתָּה *didst increase*, Ber. 5 *b*; אִנְרַחָתָּה *didst answer satisfactorily*, B. B. 129 *a*; אִנְרַחָתָּה Hull. 137 *b*; אִפְּקָה *ibid.* 43 *a*.

1st sing. com.—§390. אִפְּיקָה Raši Ber. 38 *a*, eds. אִפְּיקָה; אִפְּלָה Yeb. 65 *b*; אִסְחָאִי 'Er. 54 *b* (§203), 'En Y. *ibid.* אִסְחָאִי.¹

3d plur. masc.—§391. אִפְּיקוּ Ber. 38 *a*; אִחֲרִיחוּ M. Q. 25 *b*; אִסְקוּ Ned. 25 *a*; אִפְּקִי Yeb. 25 *a*, by analogy with participle.²

2d plur. masc.—§392. אִסְחִיחוּ *ye remove*, Pes. 103 *b*.

1st plur. com.—§393. אִזְקֵנָא Alf. B. Q. 47 *a*; אִסְחָנָא M. MS. Er. 54 *b*; אִחֲרִינָן Keth. 26 *b*; אִקְפֵּן *I (we) give credit*, Hull. 48 *a* (Raši different).

IMPERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§394. לִקְרִי Sanh. 69 *a*; נִפְּיק B. M. 19 *b*; לִפִּישׁ Sanh. 52 *a*; נִקְיֵשׁ *compares*, Zeb. 49 *b*; לִקְיֵשׁ 'Ar. 28 *b*; נִיִּצִיל Sabb. 117 *b*; (לִקְשִׁיָּה *compares it*, Sabb. 83 *a*).

2d sing. masc.—§395. תִּפְּיק Qidd. 66 *a*, R. H. 13 *a*.

1st sing. com.—§396. אִפִּישׁ B. B. 12 *b*; אִצִּיל *I rescue*, 'En Y. Sôtā 40 *a*.

3d plur. masc.—§397. לִיזְקֵי *cause damage*, Sanh. 65 *a*.³

2d plur. masc.—§398. תִּפְּיקוּ Sabb. 96 *b*.

IMPERATIVE.—*Sing. masc.*—§399. *a)* אִקְיֵשׁ *compare*, Zeb. 5 *b*; אִקְיֵה Bēcā 25 *b*; אִפִּיק Macc. 22 *a*; אִחֲרִי Sabb. 110 *a*.

b) אִבֵּי *let flow*, Taan. 25 *b*.

Sing. fem.—§400. אִקְפֵּי *cut the hair round*, B. M. 10 *b*.

Plur. masc.—§401. אִפְּיקוּ Sanh. 7 *b*; אִסְקוּ *bring up*, Bekh. 8 *b*; אִחֲרִיחוּ *place*, Ned. 50 *b*.

INFINITIVE.—§402. *a)* 'aqtûlê: אִשְׁוִי Bēcā 7 *a*; אִפְּוִלִי Hull. 42 *b*; אִסְוִי Zeb. 20 *b*, Sabb. 18 *b*; אִשְׁוִי Ned. 2 *b*; אִצְוִלִי Sôtā 21 *a*; אִקְוִי *to compare*, Zeb. 49 *b*; אִנְסוֹבִי Yeb. 120 *a*; (לִאִנְקוֹטִיָּה *to make him assume*, B. Q. 85 *b*).

b) 'aqtîlê: אִפְּיקִי M. MS. Sabb. 101 *b*; אִסְיִי *ibid.* B. B. 166 *b*.

c) 'aqtālûiê: לִאִקְשׁוֹיִי *to compare*, Ker. 25 *b*, Zeb. 49 *b*, by analogy with ל"ו verbs.⁴

¹ אִחֲרִיחִי, אִחֲרִיחִי, HG. 180; אִפְּוִלִי Alfāst Yeb. 65 *b*.

² אִסְקִי HG. ed. pr. 89 *c*.

³ לִאִיחֲרִי HG. 454.

⁴ לִאִסְקוֹיִי Alfāst M. Q. 4 *a*.

d) אִזְזִיק Ber. 35 b, Gitt. 53 a; לְאַזְקוּפִי *to give on credit*, A. Z. 63 b, by analogy with פִּי verbs.

e) maqtûlê: מִפּוֹלִי Yeb. 35 b.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—Sing. masc.—§403. a) מִנְקִיט Pes. 110 a; מִנְסִיב Qidd. 69 a, 71 b; מִפִּיק Macc. 2 b; מִזִּיק Ber. 35 b, מַחִית Qidd. 64 b; מוֹשִׁיף *blows*, Sabb. 119 a, by analogy with עִי verbs.

b) מִבֵּע Keth. 91 a; מִסַּח Zeb. 20 b.

c) מִיפֶק Pes. 11 b, by analogy with עִי verbs.

Sing. fem.—§404. מִפְלָה Yeb. 35 b; מִפְלָא Sanh. 109 a; מַצְלָא *saves*, Sotā 21 a; מִזְקָא B. B. 26 a; מַצְלָה Qidd. 8 b.

Plur. masc.—§405. מִסְבִּי M. MS. B. B. 166 b; מִזְקִי Yeb. 121 b; מִפְקִי Hōr. 8 a; מִצְלִי B. M. 93 b; מִצְלִי Alfāsī, *ibid.*

Plur. fem.—§406. מִבְּקִי Sabb. 38 a; מִסְקִי R. H. 23 a.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§407. Sing. masc.: מַחֲזִח Ned. 50 a.—Sing. fem.: מַחְזָא *ibid.* 14 b.—Plur. fem.: מַחְזִקִּין Ned. 91 b; B. B. 69 a; מִקְשִׁיִּין *compared*, Ker. 11 a, by analogy with לִי verbs.—Plur. masc.: מַחְזִקִּין Alf. Ned. 91 b.

PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§408.—

a) מִפִּיקְנָא Ber. 38 a; מִצְלִנָא *I save*, Sanh. 109 b; מִפְקִינָא Hull. 132 b; מִקְיפְנָא *I go around*, Meg. 29 a.

b) מִנְסִבְתָּ B. M. 105 a; מִינְסִבְתָּ Ned. 23 a (f.); מִפְקִתָּ Pes. 113 b, Šebu. 31 a; מִפְשִׁתָּ Gitt. 3 a; מִסַּחְתָּ Beṣā 40 a.

c) מִנְסִבִּין Yeb. 120 a; מִפְשִׁין Beṣā 7 a; מִפְקִין *we bring up*, Sanh. 112 a; מִחְזִין Nidd. 3 a; מִצְלִין *we save*, Sabb. 115 a; מִפְקִינָא Hull. 132 b.

VERBS פִּי.

§409. The perfect and the participles of Qal are regular. To what extent initial נ in the perfect had a full vowel instead of šva cannot be inferred from the orthography. Qērē I find once in אָמַר *he said*, Keth. 103 b.¹

In the imperfect and in the infinitive the נ does not appear and the preformative has qērē.² This vowel could have arisen from short *i* or might be a contraction of *ai*, the נ having been changed to

¹ Cf. אָמַר *they said*, Še'el. ed. pr. 26 (voc.); אָמַרְתָּ, *is said*, TG. ed. Harkavy, §69, *passim*; אָמַר *he said*, SM. No. xxvi. (voc.).

² But cf. אָמַר M. MS. Ber. 28 a; מִאֲקִלְיָהוּ B. B. 81 b; לְאֲקִלְיָהוּ Yōm. 75 b.

In the imperative Qal the נ usually takes a full vowel. In the verb אָזל *to go* it is usually omitted.

In the Pa"el the נ is usually syncopated in the participle, rarely in the imperfect.

In the Aph"el, verbs נ פ pass into verbs פ"ר; but in some cases they retain their original form, the נ quiescing in the preceding *a*-vowel and producing *a*.

In the reflexive stems, the נ is usually assimilated to the preceding ר, but sometimes retained. In a few cases of the Ithp"el the ר is further assimilated to the second stem-consonant.

§410. The verbs אָזל and אָמַר drop at times their final consonant in unlengthened forms.¹ This is especially the case with אָמַר, giving in the imperfect לִימָא,² תִּימָא, יִימָא; in the imperative אִימָא. In the participle active אָמִינָא *I say* (§73).³ From the last form must be distinguished אָמִינָא *they say*, occurring only once, in Gitt. 56 b. The variants אָמִיר and אִימְנִי of editions are evidently 'erleichternde Lesarten.' The word is a compound of אָמַר + אִינָא (§115).⁴

The apocopated forms of אָמַר in the imperfect are frequently found compounded with אֵן *if*, giving the forms אִיתִימָא (= אֵן + תִּימָא), אִילִימָא (= אֵן + לִימָא) and אִינִימָא (= אֵן + יִימָא). From אִיתִימָא *if thou say* must be distinguished אִיתִימָא *there is one who says*, which is a compound of אִיתִיָּה *there is* and אָמַר *says* (§60, n. 1).

For verbs נ פ and לִי, cf. §§600–615; for רִימֶן cf. §623.

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

IMPERFECT.—§411. *3d sing. masc.:* a) לִיכֹל *eats*, Ber. 18 b; גִּיזֹל Söt. 32 b.

b) לִיֵּל C. MS. Meg. 12 b (voc.); גִּיזִיל Ber. 27 b.

c) לִיזֹל Ned. 8 a; גִּיסֵר *ties together*, Gitt. 69 a.⁵

3d sing. fem.: a) תִּיכֹל Yeb. 70 a.

¹ In SM. אָזל drops its ל constantly.

² לִימָא SM. No. LXXIII. (voc.).

³ אָמִינָא HG. 92, *passim*.

⁴ Cf. the similar form אָסְחִידִירֵן, §232, n. 1.

⁵ רִימֶר *says*, Ber. 28 a, Pes. 9 a and elsewhere in the phrase מִי רִימֶר רִיכֹל Qidd. 69 b.

- b) תִּיזֵיל Sanh. 77b, 78a.
 c) תִּיחֹד 'Er. 75b; תִּיזֵל Sôt. 12a.
2d sing. masc.: תִּיכּוּל Ned. 91b, Macc. 19b; תִּיפּוֹךְ Pes. 21a.
2d sing. fem.: תִּיזְלִי thou goest, Keth. 54a.¹
1st sing. com.: a) תִּימּוֹר Pes. 74b; תִּיכּוּל Ber. 24b; תִּיפּוֹךְ Pes. 74b, Zeb. 28a.²
 b) תִּיזֵל B. Q. 108a, Yeb. 65a; תִּיכּוּל Pes. 74b.
 c) תִּימּוֹר Sabb. 137b, Yôma 81b.
3d plur. masc.: תִּימּוֹר B. M. 65b; תִּימּוֹרֵי Gitt. 69a; תִּיכּוּלֵי M. Q. 9a; תִּיזְלֵי 'Ar. 22a.
2d plur. masc.: תִּימּוֹרֵי Ber. 45b, Sabb. 140b; תִּיכּוּלֵי Sabb. 140b.
2d plur. fem.: תִּיזְלֵי Ker. 17b (§216).
1st plur. com.: a) תִּיכּוּל M. MS. Ber. 31b.
 b) תִּיזְלֵי M. MS. Ber. 31b; תִּיפּוֹךְ 'Ar. 29a.
IMPERATIVE.—§412. Sing. masc.: a) תִּימּוֹר B. M. 14b, M. Q. 2a; תִּיפּוֹךְ Sabb. 59a, Pes. 21a; תִּיכּוּל Gitt. 69a; (תִּיכּוּלֵי eat it, Sabb. 118a).
 b) תִּיזֵל Ned. 53a; תִּיזֵל *ibid.* 22b, 25a; תִּימּוֹר hire, B. M. 111a.
 c) תִּיכּוּל Hag. 15b; תִּימּוֹר M. Q. 26a, 'Er. 44a, Sabb. 157a.
Sing. fem.: a) תִּיזְלִי go, B. M. 42b, Ned. 66b, M. Q. 16b.
 b) תִּיכּוּלֵי Ned. 77b; תִּימּוֹרֵי B. M. 84b.
Plur. masc.: a) תִּיכּוּלֵי M. MS. Hôr. 12a; תִּיזְלֵי Bekh. 9a; תִּיזְלֵי Meg. 16a.³
 b) תִּיכּוּלֵי B. B. 21b; תִּימּוֹרֵי *ibid.* 39a.
INFINITIVE.—§413. a) maqtal or miqtal: תִּימּוֹר Ned. 9b, 10a; תִּיכּוּל *ibid.* 4b, 49b, 73a; תִּיזְלֵי *ibid.* 33a, Macc. 15a; תִּימּוֹר 'Er. 80a; תִּימּוֹר Ned. 27ab.
 b) maqtalâ or miqtalâ: תִּימּוֹרָא Ned. 9a, 16a.⁵
 c) qûtulê: תִּימּוֹרֵי Ned. 9b; תִּימּוֹרֵי C. MS. Pes. 89b.

¹ תִּיזְלֵי HG. 220.

² תִּיזְלֵי TG. ed. Harkavy, §§9, 28.

³ תִּיזְלֵי SM. No. xxvi. (voc.).

⁴ תִּימּוֹר HG. 140.

⁵ In the phrase תִּימּוֹרָא the ending תִּי seems to be the objective suffix of the 3d sing. fem.

EXAMPLES FOR PA'EL.

§414. PERFECT.—אָדַר *he distinguished*, Sanh. 63b.

IMPERFECT.—(אֶבְרִיכֵהוּ *I shall destroy them*, Gitt. 57b);¹ תִּאֶמְרַר *mayest believe*, ibid. 30b.

IMPERATIVE.—אֶמְרַר *believe thou*, Gitt. 30b.

INFINITIVE.—אֲבִיר B. M. 51a; אֲחִיר B. Q. 74a, Ker. 20a; לְאֲבִיל R. MS. B. M. 59b; לְאַחֲרֶיהָ *to do it later*, Sabb. 119a).²

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—מֵאֲחַר Ned. 4a, Ker. 20a; מֵאַחֲרֵי B. Q. 74a; מְלַפִּי *they teach*, Keth. 62a; מְאַשְׁרֵן *they strengthen*, Gitt. 70a.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—מִכָּן *is seated in the saddle*, Nidd. 14a.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT PRONOUNS.—מְאַבִּילָנָא B. M. 59b; מְאַלִּימָנָא *I strengthen*, Qidd. 43a.—מְאַחֲרִינָן Zeb. 86b; מְשַׁכִּינָן Šebu. 41a.³

EXAMPLES FOR APH'EL.

§415. PERFECT.—אֶחֱיר *he hired*, B. M. 77a; אֶחֱרִיךְ *he waited*, Meg. 16a; אֶחֱרַר 'Er. 75b; אָחַר B. M. 65a.

IMPERFECT.—לֹחֲרִיל Yeb. 68a; לֹחֵר 'Er. 66a.—תֹּחֲרִיךְ 'Er. 54a.—תֹּחֲרִכּוּ *ye will lengthen*, Ber. 8a, M. Q. 28a.

IMPERATIVE.—אֶחֱבִיד *lose*, B. M. 51a; אֶחֱרַר 'Er. 80a; אֶחֱרַר B. M. 76a.⁴

INFINITIVE.—לְאַחֲרֵי B. M. 116a; אֶחֱרִיר 'Er. 75b; לְאַחֲרֵי B. M. 101b; לְאַחֲרֵי ibid. 92a; לְאַחֲרֵי Yeb. 68a; לְאַחֲרֵי B. M. 79ab; (לְאַחֲרֵי ibid.).⁵

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—מוֹחֲרִיר A. Z. 15a; מְאַחֲרִיל 'Er. 31a; מְאַחֲרִיךְ Sanh. 109b; מְאַחֲרִיל Yeb. 68a; מְאַחֲרִילָנָא B. M. 85b; מְאַחֲרִילָנָא *makest dark*, B. B. 7a; מוֹחֲרִיךְ B. M. 6a; מוֹכֲלִינָן Sanh. 20a); מְרַבִּי *they lie in wait*, A. Z. 39b.⁶

¹ Cf. Hebrew אֶבְרִיךְ Ezek. 28:16.

² אֶלְפָּא Še'el. 1.

³ Cf. מְלַפֵּךְ *teaches thee*, Yeb. 63a.

⁴ אֶחֱכִיל *give thou him to eat*, HG. ed. pr. 31a.

⁵ לְאַחֲרֵי HG. ed. pr. 95c.

⁶ מוֹרִיךְ, מוֹרִינָן, *give power of attorney*, HG. ed. pr. 88d.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHP^פĒL.

PERFECT.—§416. 3d sing. masc.: a) אִתְּחַדֵּד *was locked*, Hull. 52b.¹ b) אִתְּרַע *happened*, M. Q. 18a; אִתְּמַר B. Q. 32a; אִתְּסַר Ned. 89b; אִתְּנַח *sighed*, Meg. 16a.—3d sing. fem.: a) אִתְּנִסָּא Ned. 90b, Gitt. 56a. b) אִתְּרַעָה Macc. 6b; אִתְּרַעָה M. Q. 11b; אִתְּסַרָה Pes. 103b; אִתְּמַרָה Ber. 45b.—2d sing. masc.: אִתְּנַחְתָּ *thou hast hired thyself out*, Yōma 20b, M. MS. אִתְּנַחְתָּ.—1st sing. masc.: אִתְּנִסִּי Sabb. 145b, M. MS. אִתְּנִיִּסִּי (§80).—3d plur. masc.: a) אִתְּנִסְיוּ Keth. 16b. b) אִתְּסְרוּ Ned. 79b; אִתְּגְרוּ Šebu. 48a. c) אִתְּפְּרוּ C. MS. M. Q. 25b.—3d plur. fem.: אִתְּאֲמְרוּ 'Er. 43a.

IMPERFECT.—§417. 3d sing. masc.: a) לִיתְאָכִיל *is eaten*, Zeb. 55a; נִתְאָכִיל *ibid.* 56a. b) לִיתְסַר Sabb. 60a; נִיתְסַר Pes. 67a; לִיתְסַר M. MS. Sanh. 55a.—3d sing. fem.: a) לִיתְאָכִילָה Bekh. 16a. b) לִיתְסַרָה Ned. 80b.—1st sing. com.: אִתְּסַר Qidd. 65a.—3d plur. masc.: לִיתְגְּרוּ (B. M. 112b), read: לִיתְגְּרוּ; לִיתְסְרוּ Men. 56b.—3d plur. fem.: לִיתְסְרוּ Ned. 79b.

INFINITIVE.—§418. a) 'ithqatūl: אִתְּסְרוּ Nidd. 23a; אִתְּגְרוּ B. M. 76b; אִתְּנִסִּי R. H. 23a; אִתְּרוּסִי Yeb. 43b; אִתְּגְרוּ M. MS. Ber. 59a; אִתְּשְׁרוּ R. MS. Pes. 65a.

b) 'ithqatūla: אִתְּסְרוָּה Alf. B. M. 76b.

c) 'ithqatil: אִתְּנִיִּסִּי M. MS. Sabb. 145b (§80, a).

PARTICIPLE.—§419. Sing. masc.: a) מִיתְאָכִיל Qidd. 59a; מִיתְסַר Sabb. 109a; מִיתְבִּיר Pes. 5b; מִתְשִׁיד O. MS. Pes. 65a.

b) מִיתְסַר Sanh. 47b; מִתְגַּר B. M. 76a; מִינֵר *ibid.*; מִיחַר Meg. 16a; מִתְשִׁיד O. MS. Pes. 65a.

Sing. fem.: מִיתְאָכִילָה Nāz. 50b, 'Ar. 15b, B. B. 39a; מִיתְסַרָה Bekh. 16a; מִתְסַרָה Sanh. 47b, Ned. 80a, 91a; מִתְגְּרָה B. M. 65a.²

Plur. masc.: מִיתְאָכִלִּי M. Q. 11a; מִיתְכִּלִּי Bekh. 16a; מִיתְגְּרִי B. M. 76a.

Plur. fem.: מִיתְאָכִלָּן Bekh. 16a.

¹ אִתְּנִסִּי SM. No. LXX. (voc.).

² מִיִּסְרָה HG. 293; מִיִּשְׁתְּרָה HG. ed. pr. 128c, passing into ע"ר.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA''AL.

§420. PERFECT.—אִיאָבִיל *they mourned*, Gitt. 57*a*.

INFINITIVE.—אִירָאָבִיל *to mourn*, B. Q. 59*b*.¹

PARTICIPLE.—מִירָאָבִיל *mournes*, Sabb. 136*a*.

VERBS ע"א.

§421. Verbs of this class retain the ע in many cases of the Qal and of the Pa''el. In all other cases they generally pass into verbs ע"י.

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

§422. PERFECT.—בָּאֵשׁ בָּאֵשׁ *he borrowed*, Taan. 21*b*; בָּאֵשׁ *he grew sick*, Ned. 40*a*.—שָׁאִילִית Sabb. 130*b*, Bêcā 22*b*; שָׁאִילִי B. Q. 40*a*; שָׁאִלִית B. B. 36*b*; שָׁאִלִי *I asked*, Taan. 23*b*.—שָׁאִילוּ *they asked*, Sabb. 152*b*; שָׁאוּל *ibid.* 30*a*.—שָׁאִלְתוּן B. M. 79*a*.—שָׁאִלְנָא Yeb. 116*a*; C. MS. Meg. 2*b*.²

IMPERFECT.—לִישְׁאֹל Sotā 35*a*, לִישְׁאִיל 'En Y. *ibid.*³

IMPERATIVE.—שְׁאִיל Ber. 9*b*; שְׁאוּל B. M. 83*b*.—שְׁאִילִי Keth. 63*a*.—שְׁאִילֵי Me'il. 17*b*.⁴

INFINITIVE.—לְמִישְׁאֹל Me'il. 17*b*, M. Q. 18*a*; לְמִישְׁל C. MS. M. Q. *ibid.*; מִשְׁאֵב Pes. 74*b*, מִישֵׁב M. MS. *ibid.*; מִמְאֵס A. Z. 68*b*.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—שָׁאֵב Pes. 74*b*; שָׁיִית Sanh. 64*a*; שָׁיִיל Meg. 22*a*; כָּיִיב Gitt. 68*b*.—דָּאֵבָא Sabb. 156*b*.—שָׁאֵלִי Meg. 28*b*, שָׁיִילִי M. MS. *ibid.*; שָׁאֵבִי Pes. 74*b*; שָׁיִיבִי M. MS. *ibid.*; דָּיֵבִי M. Q. 28*a*; דָּאֵבִי Sabb. 86*b*; דָּיֵבִי M. MS. *ibid.*; כָּיִיבִין Ned. 54*b*.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—מְאֵס Keth. 61*b* (§84); מְאֵסָא Sanh. 39*a*; מְאֵסְתָא Pes. 34*a*; מְאֵסִי Yeb. 100*a*.

EXAMPLES FOR PA''EL.

§423. PERFECT.—שָׁיִיל Taan. 21*b*; שָׁיִיר *he left*, M. Q. 21*b*, Taan. 14*a*.—שָׁיִירִית *I left over*, B. B. 61*b*.

IMPERFECT.—לִישְׁיִיל Gitt. 56*a*.⁵

¹ לִאִירָאָחוּרִי TG. ed. Harkavy, §321.

² שָׁאִילְתָּא, שָׁאִילְתָּ, TG. ed. Harkavy, §376.

³ But this may also be Pa''el.

⁴ שָׁיִלָה HG. 429.

⁵ לִישְׁמַאֲרֵן HG. ed. pr. 110*d*.

IMPERATIVE.—שִׁירוּ *leave ye*, Succā 36*a*.

INFINITIVE.—שִׁירִי 'Ar. 16*a*, Sabb. 12*b*; שִׁירִי Meg. 22*a*; שִׁירִי H. MS. B. Q. 37*a*; שִׁירִי A. Z. 27*b*, שִׁירִי Rašī *ibid*.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—מְשַׁיֵּל Yeb. 76*b*; מְשַׁיֵּר B. B. 72*a*; מְשַׁיֵּלָא *I ask*, Taan. 32*a*.—מְשַׁיֵּלָא *loans*, Taan. 21*b*; מְשַׁיֵּרָא Pes. 9*b*.—מְשַׁיֵּלִי Taan. 21*b*; מְשַׁאֵלִי B. M. 27*b*, H. MS. B. Q. 37*a*; (מְשַׁיֵּרִין M. Q. 9*a*).¹

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—מְסַאֵב *unclean*, M. MS. A. Z. 39*b*; מְסַאֵבָא Tem. 22*a*.

EXAMPLES FOR APH^עEL.

§424. אוֹשְׁלָה *she lent*, Gitt. 77*b*, 79*a*.—אוֹשְׁלָתָא M. MS. Taan. 29*a*.—לְאוֹשְׁלִי Keth. 105*b*.—מוֹשֵׁל A. Z. 15*a*; מְשִׁיל 'Ar. 24*a*; מוֹשְׁלִי Gitt. 77*b*, Yeb. 120*b*.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHP^עEL.

§425. PERFECT.—אִיתְשִׁיל Hull. 52*b*, Keth. 77*b*; אִיתְשֵׁל 'En Y. Keth. *ibid*.—אִיתְשֵׁלִי Ned. 65*a*, אִיתְשִׁילִית 'En Y. *ibid*.²

IMPERFECT.—נִיתְשִׁיל Ned. 90*a*.—לִימְאָסָן Yeb. 15*a*.

IMPERATIVE.—אִיתְשִׁיל Sōtā 36*b*; אִיתְשֵׁלִי *ibid*.

INFINITIVE.—אִיתְשִׁילִי Ned. 59*a*, Yeb. 88*a*.³

PARTICIPLE.—מִתְשִׁיל Ned. 59*a*, 'Er. 30*b*; מְמַאֵס Ber. 50*b*, 51*a*; מִתְשֵׁל M. MS. 'Er. 30*b*; מְמַיֵס, מְמַיֵסָה Pes. 28*a*.—מִימְאָסִי Yeb. 15*a*; מִתְשֵׁלִין Ned. 65*a*.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA^עAL.

§426. PERFECT.—אִישְׁתַּיֵּר *he remained*, Sanh. 95*a*; אִשְׁתַּיֵּרָא Qidd. 12*b*.—אִישְׁתַּיֵּרָא B. B. 36*a*.—אִישְׁתַּיֵּרִי B. M. 84*a*.—אִישְׁתַּיֵּירָא Sabb. 43*a*.⁴

IMPERFECT.—נִשְׁתַּיֵּיר Nidd. 42*a*.—נִשְׁתַּיֵּירָא Sabb. 60*b*.

¹ מְשַׁיֵּרָא Alfasi Succā 32*b*.

² אִשְׁתַּאֲלִית HG. ed. pr. 84*b*.

³ לְאִישְׁתוֹלִי HG. ed. pr. 75*b*; אִישְׁתוֹלִי HG. 400.

⁴ אִשְׁתַּיֵּירָא TG. ed. Harkavy, §376.

VERBS פ"י.

§427. The only verb which retains initial ו is ורס *to stain, soak*, all other פ"ו verbs became פ"י in the Qal.¹ The initial י was probably pronounced as a consonant. These verbs present the following peculiarities:

In Qal: יחב *to sit*, drops its י in the imperative; ידב *to give*, does it sometimes also in the perfect.²

In Aph'el: יבן *to go to the right*, has in a variant the form אייבן; all other verbs pass into פ"ו stems. A few forms assimilate their י by analogy of פ"י verbs.

In Ithp'el: Some forms of יצר and ילד pass into ע"ו stems יחב is sometimes contracted to איתב.

In Ithpa'al: Some forms are contracted. For verbs פ"י and ל"י see §§598, 599.

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

PERFECT.—§428. *3d sing. masc.*: a) יכיל M. Q. 28 a, Macc. 10 a; יביש *was withered*, Gitt. 69 b; ירָהַב *borrowed*, 'Er. 63 b; יָרַב *gave*, Ned. 50 ab, 62 b; יָרַב *he sat*, Bêḡā 20 a.

b) יָדַע Ned. 50 b, Macc. 6 b; יָדַב Ned. 50 b, Ber. 58 a; יָדַב MSS. Ber. 58 a.

3d sing. fem.: a) יָלִידָא Macc. 17 b; יָרַבָּה Qidd. 60 a.³

b) יָדַעָה, יָלַדָה, Ned. 50 b; יָרַחָה Yeb. 39 b; יָרַבָּה Ned. 43 b; יָרַבָּה V. L. Sanh. 109 b.

2d sing. masc.: יָרַבָּה Sanh. 109 a, Ber. 56 a; יָרַבָּה Šebu. 37 a

2d sing. fem.: יָרַבָּה Keth. 85 a.

1st sing. com.: a) יָכִילִית B. B. 73 b; יָכִילִי *ibid.* 26 a, Sanh. 49 a

b) יָרַבִּית A. Z. 10 b, Sabb. 105 b; יָלַפִּית Tām. 32 a; יָלַפִּי Šebu. 37 a; יָדַעִי Qidd. 40 a.

3d plur. masc.: a) יָרַבּוּ Keth. 62 b; יָבִישׁוּ B. M. 74 a; יָרַבּוּ 'En. Y. Yômā 69 b.

b) יָרַבּוּ Macc. 10 a; יָרַחוּ B. B. 118 b; יָרַבוּ Hull. 50 a.⁴

c) יָרַבוּ *they sat*, M. MS. Sabb. 49 a.

¹ According to Praetorius in Nestle's *Syriac Grammar*, remark ad §40 a (p. xi), the פ"י verbs are the older and the פ"ו in Syriac and in Arabic a later production.

² Of the three synonymous verbs יחב, נחן, ידב, the first is never used in the imperfect, the two last never in the perfect, or in the participle.

³ יָרַבָּה *HG.* ed. pr. 105 d; יָלַדָה *ibid.* 108 b.

⁴ יָרַבּוּ *they gave*, *SM.* Nos. xciv., cxvi.

1st plur. com.: a) יְהִיבֶנָּה B.B. 73b; יְהִיבֶנָּה H. MS. *ibid.*

b) יְהִיבֶנָּה, הִבֵּנָה, *ibid.*; יְהִיבֶנָּה B.M. 5b.

IMPERFECT.—§429. 3d sing. masc.: a) לִיזְזֹה Taan. 12b; לִיזְזֹה Hull. 135a, M. Q. 9b, A. Z. 28b.

b) לִיזְזֹה A. Z. 28b, Pes. 86a; לִיזְזֹה Sabb. 119a; לִיזְזֹה Qidd. 20a.

c) לִיזְזֹה 'Ar. 30b, Nidd. 65a; לִיזְזֹה Yeb. 17b; לִיזְזֹה Ker. 5b; לִיזְזֹה *ibid.*, read לִיזְזֹה.

3d sing. fem.: a) תִּלְוֹר Macc. 17b; תִּלְוֹר closes, Gitt. 77b; תִּלְוֹר Sabb. 116b.

b) תִּלְוֹר Macc. 17b.

c) תִּלְוֹר Qidd. 80b.

2d sing. masc.: תִּתִּי 'Er. 54a; [ב] תִּתִּי Macc. 3b.¹

1st sing. com.: אִתִּיב I give, Bekh. 44b, Sanh. 98b.

3d plur. masc.: לִיזְזֹה 'Er. 53b; לִיזְזֹה B.B. 8a; לִיזְזֹה *ibid.* 143a, Taan. 25b; לִיזְזֹה B. B. 159b; לִיזְזֹה M. MS. Er. 2b, 54a; לִיזְזֹה Yeb. 61b; לִיזְזֹה Taan. 22a.

3d plur. fem.: לִיזְזֹה Sabb. 65b.

2d plur. masc.: תִּלְוֹר Yômā 72b; תִּלְוֹר B.B. 40b.²

1st plur. com.: לִיזְזֹה Ber. 62b; לִיזְזֹה Taan. 25a (§233).

IMPERATIVE.—§430. Sing. masc.: הִבְּ Ber. 5b, Pes. 74b; הִבְּ Hag. 5b, Yôm. 74b.

Plur. masc.: הִבְּ Sanh. 109a; הִבְּ M. MS. *ibid.* 109b; הִבְּ Hôr. 12a.³ (With suffixes יְהִיבֶנָּה give her, Sanh. 109b; יְהִיבֶנָּה give ye him, Gitt. 57b).

INFINITIVE.—§431. a) miqtal: מִידֵּעַ Hôr. 12a, Ned. 88a, Macc. 6b; מִידֵּעַ C. MS. Pes. (voc.);⁴ מִידֵּעַ Ber. 9b; מִידֵּעַ B. M. 63b; מִידֵּעַ Ned. 55b; לְמִידֵּעַ to dry, B. M. 74a.

b) miqtalā: מִידֵּעַ Qidd. 9a; מִידֵּעַ *ibid.* 106b; מִידֵּעַ B. M. 17a.

c) miqtalē: מִידֵּעַ Ber. 40b; מִידֵּעַ B. M. 92b.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§432. Sing. masc.: יָדַע Ned. 8a; יָדַע *ibid.* 15a; יָדַע *ibid.* 22a; יָדַע *ibid.* 29b.⁵

¹ תִּתִּי SM. No. ccxiii.

² תִּתִּיבֶנָּה HG. ed. pr. 101d.

³ Here we find תִּתִּיבֶנָּה, the imperative with a negative.

⁴ לְמִידֵּעַ Alfasi Sanh. Pereq iv.

⁵ יָדַע Igg. Šertrā 24; יָדַע SM. No. v. a (voc.). Cf. §554, n. 3.

Sing. fem.: יָדְעָה Ned. 91 *a*; יָדְעָא *ibid.* 63 *b*; יָתְבָא B. B. 73 *b*.

Plur. masc.: יָתְבִי Ber. 9 *b*, Ned. 29 *b*; יִנְקִי Ned. 55 *b*; יָדְעִי *ibid.* 62 *b*.¹

Plur. fem.: יָתְבִין Pes. 111 *a*.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§433. *Sing. masc.*: יָדִיעַ Ned. 55 *a*, Ber. 48 *a*; יָקִיד Sanh. 33 *b*; יָלִיד M. MS. A. Z. 10 *b*.

Sing. fem.: יְהִיבָה Sabb. 105 *b*; יְהִיבָא Sanh. 107 *a*.

Plur. masc.: יְהִירִין Meg. 14 *b*; יְהִירִין M. MS. *ibid.* (nominal ending).

EXAMPLES FOR APH'EL.

PERFECT.—§434. *3d sing. masc.*: אִוְיָה B. M. 60 *b*, 63 *b*; אִוְיָב *he placed*, M. Q. 25 *a*; אִוְלִיד Sanh. 69 *a*; אִוְיָן *turned to the right*, Yōma 72 *b*, O. MS. Sabb. 88 *b*, M. MS. *ibid.* אִוְיָן; אִוְיָן *looked*, Hull. 95 *b*.

3d sing. fem.: אִוְיָבָה Keth. 60 *a*, Sanh. 109 *b*; אִוְיָבָא A. Z. 17 *b*; אִוְלִידָה B. B. 133 *b*; אִוְלִידָה 'En Y. Ned. 50 *a*.

2d sing. masc.: אִוְיָפָה B. B. 164 *b*, Sabb. 66 *b*; אִוְיָפָה Hull. 58 *b*

2d sing. fem.: אִוְיָפִית M. MS. Sabb. 66 *b*.

1st sing. com.: אִוְיָבִי *I placed*, Bēṣā 16 *b*.

3d plur. masc.: אִוְיָבִי *sat*, Yōma 69 *b*; אִוְיָבִי *placed*, Qidd. 8 *b*, Bēṣā 6 *a*.

3d plur. fem.: אִוְיָבִין *set on fire*, Sanh. 93 *a*.

2d plur. masc.: אִוְיָבְתָן O. MS. Pes. 87 *b*; 'En Y. *ibid.* אִוְיָבְתָן.²

IMPERFECT.—§435. *3d sing. masc.*: לִוְיָה R. H. 17 *b*; לִוְיָה 'Ar. 30 *b*.

2d sing. masc.: לִוְיָה Pes. 114 *a*.

2d sing. fem.: לִוְיָב Alfāsī Yeb. 85 *a*.

1st sing. com.: אִוְלִיד B. B. 91 *a*; אִוְתִיר Sabb. 67 *a*.

3d plur. masc.: (לִתְבִיָּה *let them place her*, Sabb. 110 *a*).

IMPERATIVE.—§436. *2d sing. masc.*: אִוְלִיד *beget*, B. B. 91 *a*; אִתִּיב *put down*, Sabb. 77 *b*.

2d plur. masc.: אִוְקִירִי *honor ye*, B. M. 57 *a*; אִוְבִילִי *bring ye*, Gitt. 67 *b*.

INFINITIVE.—§437. אִוְדִיעַ Sanh. 89 *b*; אִוְרִוְתִי *to will*, B. B. 131 *a*; אִוְלִידִי Bēṣā 23 *a*; אִוְתִיבִי *to place*, M. Q. 25 *a*; לִאִתְבִּי

¹ יָהִבְנִי *we give*, *MV.* 85.

² אִוְדִיעָנָא *we informed*, *TG.* ed. Harkavy, §439; אִוְלִידָנָא Alfāsī, Yeb. 65 *a*.

O. MS. Pes. 87*b*; אֹסִפִּי A. Z. 30*a*; (לְאוֹתִיבָּה Gitt. 57*b*); אֹסִפִּי Keth. 64*a*; אֲנוֹקִי A. Z. 26*a*; לְאוֹדוּעַן B. M. 42*b*,¹ אֹסִפִּי 'Er. 5*b*; אֹסִפִּי Bêçā 23*a*.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§438. *Sing. masc.*: מוֹסִיחַ 'Er. 5*b*; מוֹלִיד Bêçā 23*a*; מוֹבִיל Sanh. 95*a*; מוֹדֵעַ M. Q. 21*b*; מוֹקֵר and מוֹקֵר *he honors*, Sabb. 119*a*; מוֹכֵחַ Gitt. 57*b*, M. MS. Sanh. 96*b*; מוֹסֵת Keth. 64*a*; (מוֹבִילָנָא *I carry*, 'Er. 27*b*; מוֹבִלָנָא B. M. 41*a*)

Sing. fem.: מוֹקֶרֶת M. MS. Ber. 48*a*.

Plur. masc.: מוֹבִלִין Succā 53*a* (Palest.); מוֹדְעֵי Sanh. 89*a*; מוֹדְעֵי Yômā 18*b*.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§439. מוֹסְפָא 'Ar. 30*b*; but this may be the Hoph'al as מוֹכָחָא.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHP^EĒL.

PERFECT.—§440. *3d sing. masc.*: א) אִתְּחִילִיד Sabb. 156*a*; אִתְּחִידֵיב Sanh. 93*a*; אִתְּחִלִיד 'Er. 56*a*; אִתְּחִיב *set himself down*, Sanh. 100*a*.²

b) אִתְּחִידֵיב Sabb. 137*a*; אִתְּחִידֵיב *ibid.* 71*a*; אִתְּחִידֵיב Me'ilā 10*a*

c) אִתְּחִיב Hull. 53*a*.

3d sing. fem.: אִתְּחִידֵיבָה M. MS. Pes. 72*b*; אִתְּחִידֵיבָה Hag. 15*a*; אִתְּחִילִידָה Hull. 9*a*, B. B. 16*b*; אִתְּחִילִידָה *delivered herself*, bore, Taan. 23*a*; אִתְּחִילִידָה C. MS. Pes.

2d sing. masc.: אִתְּחִיבָתָה Šebu. 42*a*.

3d plur. masc.: דִּתְּחִילִידוּ (= דִּתְּחִילִידוּ) Ned. 30*b*; אִתְּחִיבוּ Sabb. 33*b*; אִתְּחִיבוּ *ibid.*; אִתְּחִילִידוּ Yeb. 71*a*.

IMPERFECT.—§441. אִתְּחִילִלְךָ [ךָ] *who will be born* (= דִּתְּחִילִלְךָ?) Ned. 30*b*.

INFINITIVE.—§442. אִתְּחִילִידִי Gitt. 85*a*.

PARTICIPLE.—§443. *Sing. masc.*: מִתְּחִילִיד Meg. 12*b*; מִתְּחִיבָר Yômā 85*a*, Sôtā 45*b*.

Sing. fem.: מִתְּחִילִידָה Ber. 53*b*, Taan. 25*a*, Bêçā 12*b*; מִתְּחִילִידָה Bêçā 2*b*.

Plur. fem.: מִתְּחִילִלְךָ Ned. 30*b*; מִתְּחִילִלְךָ Bêçā 2*b*, eds. מִתְּחִילִלְךָ.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA^AAL.

PERFECT.—§444. *3d sing. masc.*: א) אִתְּחִידֵיב *was made aware*, Sabb. 71*b*; אִתְּחִידֵיב *escaped the memory*, B. B. 9*b*; אִתְּחִידֵיב *id.* A. Z.

¹ But cf. §718.

² אִתְּחִידֵיב SM. No. xxviii. (voc.).

46 b,¹ אִיִּיקָר *became dear, rose in price*, B. Q. 46 a, 'Ar. 30 a; אִיִּיאַשׁ *he gave up*, B. Q. 28 a; אִיִּיאַשׁ F. MS. B. M. 21 b; אִיִּיעַד *was warned*, B. Q. 4 a.

b) אִיִּיאֹשׁ B. M. 22 a, Rašī B. Q. 68 b; אִיִּיאֹשׁ eds. B. Q. 68 b.

3d sing. fem.: אִיִּיקָרָא Ber. 5 b, B. M. 77 a; אִיִּיתָרָה Nidd. 30 b.

1st sing. com.: אִתִּיקוֹרִי I am honored, Meg. 28 a.

3d plur. masc.: אִיתָרָה Men. 93 a, Keth. 29 b; אִיתָרָה remained, 'Ar. 2 b; אִיתָרָה Sabb. 64 a (this may also be the singular); אִיתָרָה Hull. 90 b; אִיקָר *rose in price*, B. M. 108 a; אִיקָר Gitt. 52 a; אִיתָרָה M. MS. Sanh. 46 b.

IMPERFECT.—§445. 3d sing. masc.: נִיבַשׁ is dried, Gitt. 69 b; אִשׁ M. MS. B. M. 21 b.

3d plur. masc.: לִיתִיקָר Sanh. 47 a; לִיִּיקָר *ibid.* 46 b.

INFINITIVE.—§446. אִתִּיקוֹרִי Meg. 28 a; אִיתָרָה M. MS. B. Q. 67 b; לִאִיקָרִי M. MS. B. Q. 24 a; לִיִּתָרִי to be closeted, Sanh. 37 a; אִיאֹשִׁי B. M. 21 b, 22 ab; אִיתָרָה Sabb. 128 b.²

PARTICIPLE.—§447. Sing. masc.: מִיתָרָה B. Q. 67 b; מִיִּיקָר Sanh. 46 b; M. MS. מִיִּיקָר; מִיאַשׁ Beṣā 22 b, B. M. 22 ab; מִיִּתָרָה is overbearing, Sōt. 47 b; מִיתָרָה superfluous, TF., Ker. 6 a.

Sing. fem.: מִיתָרָה Sabb. 128 b.

Plur. masc.: מִיִּיקָרִי, מִיִּיקָרִי, Sanh. 46 b; מִיִּיקָרִי Meg. 28 a; מִיִּיאֹשִׁי M. MS. B. B. 101 a; מִיִּיאֹשִׁי B. M. 21 b, F. M. מִיִּיאֹשִׁי; מִיִּיתָרִי B. M. 21 b; מִיִּיתָרִי superfluous, TF., Ker. 4 b, 5 a.

ע"ע VERBS.

§448. Verbs of this class are closely allied with ע"ע verbs, many of whose forms they assume. This is especially the case in the active participle of Qal and in the whole intensive stem. Sometimes they pass into forms of verbs ל"י, less frequently into those of פ"י. In verbs with a transitive meaning the forms are frequently treated as fully triconsonantal by doubling the second stem-consonant.³

In the Aph'el the preformative takes sometimes *i* which is produced to *ē*. See further §§475–479.

¹ Jastrow's assumption that אִיִּיקָר stands for אִיעָקָר is unnecessary.

² לִאִיקָרִי TG. ed. Harkavy, §91.

³ For the origin of such forms cf. H. Grimme, *Grundzüge der hebräischen Accent- u. Vocalehre*, p. 83.

Qal, Pa''ēl, and Aph'ēl.

| | QAL. | PA''ĒL. | APH'ĒL. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| PERFECT— | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | עָל, כָּתַ | עִיִּיל | אַעִיל |
| 3d fem. | עָלָה, חַ | עִיִּילָא | אַעִילָא |
| 2d masc. | עָלָתְ | עִיִּילָתְ | אַעִילָתְ |
| 2d fem. | עָלִיתְ | — | — |
| 1st com. | עָלִי[ח] | — | — |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | עָלוּ, עָל | עִיִּילוּ, עִיִּיל | אַעִילוּ, אַעִיל |
| 2d masc. | עָלִיתוּ | — | — |
| 1st com. | עָלִינוּ | עִיִּילִינוּ | — |
| IMPERFECT— | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | לִיעוֹל | לִיעִיִּיל | — |
| 3d fem. | לִיעוֹלָה | לִיעִיִּילָא | — |
| 2d masc. | לִיעוֹלְ | לִיעִיִּילָתְ | לִיעִיל |
| 1st com. | אִיעוֹל | — | — |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | לִיעֲלוּ[ן] | לִיעִיִּילוּ | — |
| 1st com. | נִיעוֹל | — | — |
| IMPERATIVE— | | | |
| Sing. 2d masc. . . | עוֹל | עִיִּיל | אַעִיל |
| Plur. 2d masc. . . | עוֹלוּ | עִיִּילוּ | — |
| INFINITIVE | | | |
| | מִיעוֹל | עִיִּילִי | אַעִילִי |
| PARTICIPLE— | | | |
| Active, sing. masc. | עֹלֵל, עֹלֵל | מִעִיִּיל | מִעִיל |
| fem. | עֹלֵלָה | מִעִיִּילָא | מִעִילָה |
| Passive, sg. masc. | עוֹל, (עִיִּיל) | — | — |
| • fem. | עוֹלָה, (עִיִּילָה) | — | — |

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

PERFECT.—§449. *3d sing. masc.:* a) עָלָּ he entered, C. MS. Pes. 112*b* (voc.); עָלָּ B. B. 41*b*, Bekh. 8*b*; חָק hollowed out, Pes. 28*a*; חָט M. MS. *ibid.*, 'Arūkh Sabb. 103*a*; קָר Sabb. 134*a*; כָּה M. Q. 25*a*; קָץ he cut down, B. M. 65*a*; כָּס chew, Yoma 81*b*, Ber. 36*b*; לָט he cursed, Sanh. 113*a*; גָּזַר he cut, Hull. 135*a*; גָּרַר dragged, Sabb. 29*b*; חָשַׁשׁ Pes. 111*b*; רָקַק spit out, Ned. 66*b*.

b) צִיל was clear, Sabb. 66*b*.

c) עָלָּ went up, B. B. 132*b*.

3d sing. fem.: a) רָקַת she spit, Yeb. 106*b*; קָפְּהָ she grew old, B. B. 167*b*; עָלָּ Taan. 23*b*; עָלָּהָ B. Q. 48*a*; עָלָּהָ Ber 51*b*; רָקַקְהָ Yeb. 105*a*.

b) צִילָּ, with לִי ending, 'Er. 64*a*.

2d sing. masc.: מִצָּתָּ thou didst suck, Hull. 58*b*.

2d sing. fem.: מִצָּתָּ B. B. 9*b*.

1st sing. com.: a) עָלִיתָ Sabb. 140*a*; חָשִׁי *ibid.*

b) חָשִׁיתָ I reflected, Hull. 17*b*; קָשִׁיתָ I have grown old, Hag. 13*a*; by analogy with verbs לִי.

3d plur. masc.: a) עָלוּ M. Q. 12*a*; קָצְּוּ M. MS. B. M. 108*a*; חָמְּוּ Nidd. 59*b*; צָרּוּ Sabb. 51*b*,¹ גָּזְּזוּ Succa 30*b*.

b) קָצְּוּ they cut down, B. M. 108*a*.

c) עָלּוּ Bekh. 7*a*, Gitt. 72*a*, Yalq. MS. A. Z. 2*b*.

2d plur. masc.: חָפְּסִיתֶּם ye spit, Nidd. 42*a*, Sabb. 99*b*; חָפְּסִיתֶּם M. MS. *ibid.*,² אִתְּפִיתֶּם read אִתְּפִיתֶּם O. MS. *ibid.*,³

1st plur. com.: קָשִׁיתֶּם B. Q. 92*b*; קָשִׁיתֶּם M. MS. *ibid.*, B. B. 142*b*; קָשִׁיתֶּם V. L. B. Q. 92*b*.⁴

IMPERFECT.—§450. *3d sing. masc.:* a) לִיחֹשׁ Macc. 5*a*; לִיחֹשׁ Hull. 11*b*; לִיגֹז Succ. 37*b*; לִימֹרֵךְ mixes thoroughly, M. MS. Sabb. 134*a*; לִימֹרֵךְ swims, Gitt. 67*b*; לִיעֹל Ber. 2*b*; לִיעֹל M. Q. 25*a*; לִיבְרֹר picks out, Bekh. 57*a*; לִיגֹזוּ shears, Hull. 135*a*; גִּרְרֹר scrapes off, Hull. 83*b*; נִלְתֹּחַ washes grain, O. MS. Pes. 36*a*.

b) לִיִּצֵּל is clear, Sabb. 66*b*; לִיִּמִיץ sucks, *ibid.* 109*b*.

¹ צָרּוּ SM. No. xciv. with diphthongization of *a*; cf. §532.

² With change of ת to ש, as in Neo-Syriac.

³ With prothetic א; cf. §§87, 88, 91.

⁴ The forms קָשִׁיתֶּם, קָשִׁיתֶּם are more probably adjectives and should be vocalized קָשִׁיתֶּם, קָשִׁיתֶּם.

c) *lifts*, Sabb. 128*b*; *לִיפֹר* *ibid.* 134*a*; *annuls*, Ned. 72*b*; *shears*, Hull. 135*a*.

3d sing. fem.: *spits*, Yeb. 105*a*; *cuts down*, B. B. 60*b*; *תִּדְרֹשׁ* R. H. 21*b*.

1st sing. com.: *אֶקְוֶץ* B. B. 60*b*, B. M. 107*a*; *אֶעֱוֹל* Ned. 49*a*, Meg. 29*a*.

3d plur. masc.: *לִיעֲלוֹן* Ned. 39*b*; *נִקְצָו* M. MS. B. M. 107*b*; *נִקְרָו* Ber. 63*b*; (*לִיגְזוּתָהּ* Succ. 30*ab*); *לֹקְצָו* Ker. 28*b*.

2d plur. masc.: *תִּקְצוּ* Succ. 30*a*.

1st plur. com.: *יִדְרוּ* Yômā 35*b*; *נִקְוֶץ* B. M. 107*b*; *נִקְוֶץ* *ibid.* 92*b*.

IMPERATIVE.—§451. *Sing. masc.*: a) *קוֹץ* B. B. 60*b*; *אֶרֶץ* *spit out*, Keth. 61*b*; *מִדָּה* *spread*, Ber. 59*a*; *עוֹל* B. M. 83*b*, Pes. 94*b*; *בְּרוּר* *demonstrate*, B. B. 29*b*.

b) *קִיץ* M. MS. B. M. 110*b*.

c) *דָּל* *deduct*, Sabb. 89*b* and frequently.

Plur. masc.: a) *עוֹלָה* Sanh. 70*b*, M. MS. Hôr. 12*a*; *קוֹצָו* B. M. 107*b*, 108*a*; *הוֹבִי* *celebrate*, Hag. 10*b*.¹

b) *דָּלוּ* O. MS. Pes. 111*b*; *עָלוּ* Hôr. 12*a*.

INFINITIVE.—§452. a) *miqtal*: *מִקְץ* *to cut down*, B. Q. 85*a*; *מִיכָה* C. MS. Meg. 12*a* (voc.); *מִיעֵל* Ber. 6*b*; *מִירָק* Ned. 66*b*; *לְמִינֵי* *to cut*, Ned. 68*a*; *מִידָק* B. M. 74*a*; *מִיָּקָר* Sabb. 134*a*; *לְמִיצָר* *to tie up*, Ber. 23*b*; *לְמִיצָרָה* M. MS. *ibid.*; *מִיִּזְקָק* *to tie, obligate*, Yeb. 22*b*; *מִלְתָּח* *to wash grain*, Pes. 36*a*; *לְמִגְזוֹ* 2 M. MS. Pes. 111*b*; *מִגְרָר* *ibid.* 107*b*, 108*a*; *לְמִישָׁלָל* *to stitch together*, M. Q. 24*a*.²

b) *qūtûlê*: *לְגִזוּתָי* *to go out of the way*, 2 M. MS. Pes. 111*b*.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§453. *Sing. masc.*: *קָאִץ* B. B. 26*a*; *הָאִים* H. MS. *ibid.* 19*a*; *קָאִיר* *ibid.*; *בָּיִל* Men. 65*a*; *מִיִּץ* Sabb. 88*a*; *חָיִים* B. B. 19*a*; *קָיִיר* M. MS. *ibid.*; *פָּיִז* Ned. 68*a*; *פָּיִת* Ber. 8*a*; *חָיִיק* Sabb. 149*a*; *עָיִל* Macc. 8*a*; *צָיִיר* Yeb. 63*a*; *קָר* Sabb. 134*a*, in Hebrew fashion; *לְחִית* Pes. 36*a*; *פָּרִיר* *ibid.* 107*b*, B. M. 85*a*; *קָרִיר* B. B. 19*a*; *חָמִים* F. MS. *ibid.*; *קָצִיץ* B. M. 93*a*; *רָחִית* *trembles*, B. B. 167*a*.

Sing. fem.: *חָיִמָּה* Hull. 8*b*; *חָיִצָּה* Zeb. 19*a*.

¹ *עוֹלָה* SM. No. xxvi. (voc.).

² *מִיכָה* TG. ed. Cassel, §34.

Plur. masc.: עִילִין A. Z. 38*b*; עִילִי M. Q. 14*b*; 'Er 88*ab*; חִיכִי Sanh. 103*a*; עָלוֹן M. MS. Pes. 64*b*; לָחָזִי Pes. 40*a*; בָּרְרוֹ Sanh. 23*a*; כִּיפִין C. MS. Meg. 12*a* (voc.).

Plur. fem.: עִילִין Hull. 50*b*; חִבְבֵּן *murmur*, 'Arûkh s. v דבב.¹

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§454. *Sing. masc.:* a) שִׁיעַ Hull. 47*b*; זִיג *clear*, Pes. 74*b*, Sabb. 134*a*; רִיעַ *bad*, Taan. 29*b*; קִיל Sanh. 46*a*; צִיל M. MS. Sabb. 23*a*; צִייל 'Arûkh *ibid.*; חִיךְ *powdered*, Beqā 14*b*; לִיךְ *joined*, Hull. 11*a*; פִּיךְ Keth. 103*b*; צִייר *tied up*, Hull. 105*b*; שִׁיךְ Sanh. 88*b*; זִיג 'Arûkh Pes. 74*b* (§80); בָּזִיז M. MS. Pes. 72*b*; צָלִיל Sabb. 23*a*; חִקֵּק B. B. 74*a*.—e. רָעִיעָא Taan. 20*b*; טְמִימָא M. Q. 4*b*.

b) חִקֵּק *is engraved*, Gitt. 68*b*; קוּץ *is cut down*, B. B. 59*a*.

Sing. fem.: שִׁינָא *is smooth*, Hull. 47*b*; רִיעָא *weak*, Keth. 36*b*; בָּזִיזָא *is shy, shrinks*, Nidd. 15*b*; חִבִּיבָא *beloved*, Ber. 43*a*; אֲנִינָא Hull. 112*a*.—e. קִילָחָא Nāz. 12*b*; רָעִיעָחָא Taan. 20*b*.

Plur. masc.: a) שִׁיעִי Pes. 30*b*; קִילִי Gitt. 35*a*; קִיצִי B. B. 88*a*; זִיגִי Hull. 16*b*; צִירִי 2 R. MS. B. M. 24*b*, 108*b*; לִפִּי H. MS. B. M. 100*b*; זִיגִי 'Arûkh Hull. 76*b*; צִירִי B. M. 24*b*, 108*b*; לִיפִי *joined, connected*, 'Arûkh B. M. 100*b*; יִלְפִי eds. *ibid.*,² לִפִּי M. MS. *ibid.*; פָּרִי, בָּרִי, *are attracted*, Bekh. 30*b* (§83); גִּירִירִין B. Q. 18*b*; בָּזִיזִין Sanh. 106*b*; בָּזִיזוֹ 'En Y. *ibid.*

Plur. fem.: טִימָן *are closed up*, 'Er. 6*b*; חִבִּיבִין Sabb. 10*b*, 33*b*.—e. חִלִּילָחָא *hollow*, *ibid.* 57*a*.³

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§455.

Active Participle: a) כִּיפָנָא *I force*, Gitt. 38*a*; עִיילָנָא *I enter*, Hull. 7*b*; קָצִיעִינָא *I cut down*, M. MS. B. B. 4*a*.⁴

b) עִילָלָתָא Ber. 7*b*, 62*b*; חִיִּישָׁתָא Qidd. 10*b*; זִיפָתָא C. MS. M. Q. 12*a*.

c) חִיִּישִׁינָא *we take into consideration*, Yeb. 106*a*; כִּיפִינָא *we force*, Hull. 19*b*; קָצִיעִינָא R. MS. B. M. 69*a*.

d) עִילָלָתָא Ber. 62*b*; גִּפְתָּתָא *ye cover*, M. MS. Ber. 16*a*.

¹ קָאִישׁ *shortens*, Igg. Šerāra, 7; בָּזִיזִי HG. ed. pr. 24*a*; עָלִין TR. II. 25; קָצִיעִין Hal Pes., §84.

² Passing into פ"ר verbs.

³ חִירִירִי *freedmen*, HG. ed. pr. 24*d*.

⁴ Passing into ל"י verbs.

EXAMPLES FOR PA'ĒL.

PERFECT.—§456. *3d sing. masc.*: a) עִיֵּל Yômā 21a, Sabb. 116b; קִיֵּץ B. M. 108a; בָּיֵל he laid down a rule, Qidd. 60a; עָלִיל M. MS. Sabb. 116b.

b) שִׁיֵּיעַ he polished, A. Z. 47b.

3d sing. fem.: עִיֵּלָא Yômā 9a, 18a, Yeb. 61a; חֲנָנָא 'En Y. Gitt. 68b.¹

1st sing. com.: עִיֵּלִית I brought up, Keth. 61a; עִיֵּלִית I went up, Ber. 57a; צִיֵּירִי I tied up, Sanh. 26a.

3d plur. masc.: a) עִיֵּילוּ Pes. 113b, B. M. 83b; קִיֵּיצוּ B. M. 107b.

b) עִיֵּלוּ they went up, C. MS. M. Q. 12a.

1st plur. com.: עִיֵּלִינוּ we entered, Meg. 28b.

IMPERFECT.—§457. *3d sing. masc.*: לִיעֵיֵל enters, Sabb. 74a, 104a; לִיִּסְפֵּךְ covers, Succ. 13b.

3d sing. fem.: תִּעֵיֵל M. Q. 9b.

2d sing. masc.: תִּעֵיֵל bringest in, Zeb. 116a, M. Q. 9b.

3d plur. masc.: לִיעֵיֵלוּ Gitt. 56a; נִיעֵיֵלוּ Pes. 64b; לִיִּטְעֵיֵלוּ play, Yeb. 114a.

2d plur. masc.: תִּחְלֹלְנֵהוּ Sabb. 119b; תִּחְלֹלְנֵהוּ ye profane it, M. MS. *ibid.*)

IMPERATIVE.—§458. *Sing. masc.*: עֵיֵל B. Q. 59b, Pes. 94b; חֲדַד sharpen, Sabb. 32a.

Plur. masc.: עֵיֵלוּ Ber. 8a, Hôr. 12b; חֲדְדוּ O. MS. Sabb. 32a.

INFINITIVE.—§459. a) qattûlê: עִיֵּוֹלִי Macc. 21b, C. MS. Zeb. 36a,² חֲבֹבִי to appreciate, honor, Hull. 133a, Sabb. 130a; לְחַדְדִּי to try the acumen of somebody, Hull. 43b, Ber. 38b; לְפֹאֵפִי to form, B. M. 74a; צִתְוֹתִי to light, kindle, Sabb. 119a; לְצַנּוּתִי H. MS. B. B. 73b; מְכַנֵּי to lower, Yômā 84b; רַבּוּכִי to soften, Sabb. 140a.

b) qittalê: לִיתְוֹתִי M. MS. Pes. 36a.

c) qattâlâ: עִיֵּילָא Zeb. 36a.

d) qattil: לְחַבֵּב M. MS. Sabb. 130a.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§460. *Sing. masc.*: מְעִיֵּל M. Q. 25a, מְטִיֵּיל sports, Succ. 53a; מְחִיֵּיט digs, H. MS. B. B. 58a; eds

¹ עִיֵּילִית HG. ed. pr. 67d.

² עִלְוִירִי TR. II. 5 (passing into לִיֵּי).

ibid., ed. חָטִיט *ibid.*; מַחְבֵּב Hull. 133a (§8); מְמַפֵּךְ lowers, Yoma 84b; מְסַלֵּל covers, 'Arūkh Succ. 53a, M. MS. *ibid.* 31a; מִיטְלֵל Sanh. 100a; מִיִּלֵּל R. H. 34a, M. MS., ed. יִלֵּל; רָדִיד stretches out, B. M. 83b.

Plur. masc.: מְטַיֵּל B. B. 91b, 'Arūkh *ibid.* מְסַלֵּל *ibid.* 19b; מְעַיֵּל Macc. 11b, B. M. 74a; מְחַטֵּט Yeb. 63b; מְרַנֵּן murmur, *ibid.* 34b; מְחַלֵּל desecrate, M. MS. Ber. 6b; חָלָל wash, Hull. 113a; מְטַלֵּן V. L. ad B. B. 91b; מְמַלֵּי Qidd. 50a, passing into לֵי.

Plur. fem.: מְחַלֵּי Ber. 6b; מְטַלֵּי V. L. ad B. B. 91b.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§461. *Sing. masc.*: מְכַתֵּחַ crushed, Yeb. 103b; שְׁיִיעַ polished, M. Q. 12a.

Sing. fem.: מְסַלֵּל covered, B. Q. 50b; מְלַפֶּפָּה moulded, B. M. 74a.

Plur. masc.: מְסַלֵּל covered, B. Q. 50b; מְחַדֵּד acute, Yeb. 14a, Nidd. 14b; מְחַדֵּדִין B. M. 84a.

Plur. fem.: מְלַפֶּפֶּן moulded, M. MS. B. M. 74a; מְחַדֵּדִין Raši Keth. 62b, Sabb. 82a.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUN.—§462.—*Active Participle*: a) מְחַבִּיבָנָא Hull. 133a.

b) מְעַיִלָתָּ Hull. 79a; מְלַטִּייתָּ M. MS. Sabb. 151b.

c) מְעַיִלִיתָּ Keth. 112a; 'En Y. *ibid.* מְעַיִלִיתָּ.

d) מְחַבִּבִּינָּן Pes. 105b, M. MS. Ber. 52a; מְעַיִלִינָּן Zeb. 55a; מְסַכְכִּינָּן Succ. 13a.

Passive Participle: a) מְחַדֵּדָנָא I am ready-witted, 'Er. 13b.

EXAMPLES FOR APH'ĒL.

PERFECT.—§463. *3d sing. masc.*: אֶחָרִים warmed, Sabb. 51a, 153a; אֶחָרִים filled up, M. MS. B. Q. 50a; אֶחָרִים M. MS. Sabb. 110b; אֶרֶץ Pes. 3b; אֶחָיִל B. B. 23a.

3d sing. fem.: אֶעֱיִלָּא Sabb. 116b (§80); אֶחָלָה B. B. 144a.

2d sing. masc.: אֶקִּילָתָּ 'Er. 10a; אֶחָלָתָּ B. M. 40b.

3d plur. masc.: a) אֶעֱיִלוּ 'Er. 44b; אֶקִּילוּ Ber. 62a; אֶחָילוּ Sabb. 156a; (אֶרְעִיהָ B. Q. 52a).

b) אֶחָלוּ they renounced their right, B. B. 23a.

IMPERFECT.—§464. 3d sing. masc.: לִיקֵּיִל Yeb. 88a; יִתְחַל redeems, B. M. 53a; לִיצְדֵּד Sabb. 141a; (לִיקוּרִיָּה) *cools himself*, Alfasi Yōmā 78b).

2d sing. masc.: תַּעֲיִל Sanh. 100b.

1st plur. com.: נִיקֹר 2 M. MS. Pes. 118b; נִיקֵּיל Qidd. 12b.

IMPERATIVE.—§465. Sing. masc.: אֲחִיל 'Ar. 29a; אֲחִים Sabb. 153a; אֲקִיל 'Er. 10a.

INFINITIVE.—§466. a) 'aqtûlê: אֲפַוֵּי to protect, Sôtā 21a; אֲשִׁיל Ned. 56a; אֲחַוֵּי M. MS. Pes. 76b; אֲקוּרִי Sabb. 51a; אֲצַדֵּד *ibid.* 86a.—אֲחַמּוּמִי Nidd. 43a; אֲקוּרִי Pes. 118b; אֲצַדֵּד Yōmā 37a, B. B. 99a.—לִאֲקוּלִי Sabb. 129b; אֲוֹקוּרִי O. MS. Pes. 118b; אֲוֹרֹעִי B. B. 34a, A. Z. 27b; אֲיֹקוּרִי M. MS. Pes. 76a.

b) miqtalā: מִיחָמָא Taan. 24b.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§467. Sing. masc.: a) מַחִים Pes 49a; מַאֲחִים Hag. Hatt. *ibid.*; מַחִיל M. Q. 18a; מְקִיר Sabb. 51a; מְמִיד Ber. 54b; מְחַלֵּיל washes, Hull. 95b; מְצַדֵּד B. B. 99a; מְיִקֵּיל Sabb. 129b.

b) מִיקֵּר Pes. 76a; M. MS. מִיִּיקֵּר *ibid.*; מִיחֵם *ibid.*; מִיקֵּל Ned. 19b.

c) מֵרַע Qidd. 64a.

Sing. fem.: מִבְּנָא protests, Keth. 77b, Sôtā 21a; מַחְמִיָּא H. MS. Pes. 76a, passing into ל"י verbs; מַחְמָמַת Taan. 21b, with perfect ending (§232); מַחְלָה B. B. 132b.

Plur. masc.: מַחְלִין B. B. 60a; מְחַמֵּי Ker. 24a; מְבַנֵּי A. Z. 15b, 16a; מַחְמֵי Sabb. 153a; מְצַדְדֵי B. B. 99a; מַחְמָמֵי, מְקִרֵי H. MS. *ibid.* 19a; with retention of i: מְקִילֵי Ber. 36a; מְקִרֵי, מַחְמִימֵי B. B. 19a; מְחַלֵּיל *profane*, Bekh. 45b.

PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§468.—

a) מְרַעֵנָא I weaken, Keth. 85a; (א) מְוַרְעֵנִי B. Q. 112b.

b) מְרַעֵת B. B. 7a, M. MS. מְרַעִית *ibid.*

c) מְקִילֵינָּה Hull. 4b.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHP^{E'}EL.

PERFECT.—§469. 3d sing. masc.: אִתְדַּקֵּק he attended to, Ned. 77a; אִתְחַלֵּל was profaned, Ker. 7a.

b) **אִתְּרַע** *was ruined*, Hag. 5a; **אִתְּחַמַּם** *grew warm*, Sabb. 110b; **אִתְּרַח** *he trembled*, Hull. 96a; **אִתְּבַר** Bekh. 59a; **אִתְּחַם** Sanh. 27b.

c) **אִתְּחַזֵּם** *was proved to be a perjurer*, Macc. 3a; **אִתְּשֹׁם** *was covered entirely*, Meg. 27b; **אִתְּנֹם** *was razed*, Hull. 44a, Bekh. 44a; **אִתְּקֹט** *she quarreled*, Nidd. 67b.

3d sing. fem.: **אִתְּרָא** *was damaged*, Hull. 10ab, with ל"י ending; **אִתְּבָרָא** *she became wild*, Nidd. 50b.¹

3d plur. masc.: a) **אִתְּדַקְרוּ** *they attended to*, Ned. 77ab, Sabb. 157a; **אִתְּחַמְּמוּ** Hag. Hatt. Pes. 118b; **אִתְּקַצְצוּ** eds M. Q. 25b.

b) **אִתְּקַצְצוּ** *were cut down*, M. Q. 25b; **אִתְּשַׁעוּ** *were beaten flat*, *ibid.*; **אִתְּחַזְמוּ** *were proven perjurers*, B. Q. 73a; **אִתְּחַדְרוּ** *became hard*, 'Arūkh Nidd. 48b.²

c) **אִתְּחַזֵּם** B. Q. 73a.

2d plur. masc.: **אִתְּלַלְתוּ** *ye played*, Qidd. 21b.

1st plur. com.: **אִתְּדַקְנִי** Ar. 22b.

IMPERFECT.—§470. a) **אִתְּחַלֵּל** *is profaned*, Qidd. 53b; **אִתְּחַלֵּל** 'Er. 104a.

b) **אִתְּרַע** *becomes unlucky*, Ned. 40a; **אִתְּרַע** *raised himself up*, 2 M. MS. M. Q. 28b.

2d sing. masc.: a) **אִתְּרַח** Hull. 96a.

b) **אִתְּשֹׁם** *thou art completely covered*, Meg. 27b.

INFINITIVE.—§471. **אִתְּנֹם** *to be razed*, Hull. 44a, Bekh. 44a; **אִתְּדַקֵּי** 'Ar. 22b; **אִתְּחַדְי** A. Z. 39b.

PARTICIPLE.—§472. Sing. masc.: a) **אִתְּחַלֵּל** *is profaned*, M. Q. 17a; **אִתְּדַקֵּי** B. B. 9a, Ned. 22b; **אִתְּחַלֵּל** *is clear*, Gitt. 70b.

b) **אִתְּרַע** Hull. 12b; **אִתְּרַח** Sabb. 58a, Yeb. 116a; **אִתְּקַץ** M. MS. B. B. 60b; **אִתְּקַץ** Sabb. 46b.

Sing. fem.: **אִתְּחַתָּא** A. Z. 22b; **אִתְּחַתָּא** Sanh. 51a,³ **אִתְּקַתָּא** Bekh. 7b.

¹ **אִתְּבַרָא** *was found out*, TG. ed. Harkavy, §233; **אִתְּבַרָא** *ibid.*, §74.

² **אִתְּחַמְּמוּ** HG. ed. pr. 128d; **אִתְּדַקְנִי** *ibid.* 115b.

³ This word may also be, as in the Targumim, Ittaph'al; but forms like **אִתְּחַלֵּל**, **אִתְּחַלֵּל**, show that we have here Ithpe'el by analogy with ע"ר stems.

Plur. masc.: מְדַקְקִין 'Ar. 22*b*; מִירְחָתִי A. Z. 22*b*; מְחַזְמִי B. Q. 73*a*; מְדַקְקוֹ Qidd. 62*b*; מִימְצָצִי Bekh. 7*a*.

Plur. fem.: מִיִּקְצָצִין Ned. 61*b*.

PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§473.—

a) מִיִּדְקִינָא, מִיִּדְקִנָא, 'Ar. 22*a*. b) מִיִּדְקִינִי 'Ar. 22*ab*.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA''AL.

§474. PERFECT.—אִסְחָשֵׁט he was married, Meg. 27*b*; אִסְחָשֵׁט became mad, wild, 'En Y. Ned. 41*a*.—אִצְטָנִית she took cold, Sabb. 129*a*; אִתְנַנָּא she entreated, Gitt. 68*b*.

IMPERFECT.—לִיחַלֵּל Succā 26*b*.

INFINITIVE.—לְאִתְדַרֵּי Meg. 6*b*; לְצַטְנִי' O. MS. B. B. 73*b*.

PARTICIPLE.—מְחַעֵיִל Yômā 51*b*; מִיִּפְרִי Pes. 74*b*; מִיִּפְתָּח is crushed, Succā 31*b*; מְתַחַפֵּה B. Q. 44*a*.—מִירְכָנָא *ibid.* 81*a*.—מְתַחַדֵּי Keth. 62*b*.—מִירְדֵּן Rašī Ned. 61*b*.

VERBS ע"י.

§475. The verbs of this class are properly verbs with an originally long stem-vowel. Like the ע"ע verbs they go ultimately back to bi-consonantal roots. The difference between the two classes being, that the bi-consonantal root was in the one instance pronounced with lengthened vowel, in the other with lengthened, *vulgo* doubled, consonant. Cf. Assyrian inûḥu and inuhḥu, itibu and itibbu, etc. Both classes run into one another, as in the cognate dialects, so that it is often difficult to tell to which class a given verb belongs.

§476. Verbs mediae *u* and verbs mediae *i* are in most forms alike and it would therefore be impossible to tell with certainty the one from the other. The verbs mediae *i* are probably דִּיל to lay snares, use strategy,¹ דִּין to judge, דִּישׁ to tread, כִּיל to measure, מִית to die, סִים to put on shoes, סִיר to visit, if = Arab. سَارَ,² צִיד to hunt, צִיץ to bubble, צִית to listen, רִיק to be empty, and the denominatives בִּית to stay over night, עִין to examine, and צִין to ornament. The last two only in Pa''el.

¹ דִּיל = Assy. dālu.

² MM. Gitt. 38*b* has שִׁירִי for סִירִי.

Qal and Pa'el.

| | QAL. | | PA' EL. |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| PERFECT— | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | קָם ; נָח | מָיַת , מָת | קָמַיִם |
| 3d fem. . . . | קָמָה , חָ | מָיַתָּא , מָתָה | קָמַיָּא |
| 2d masc. . . | קָמַתָּ | מָיַתַּתָּ | קָמַיְתָּ |
| 1st com. . . | קָמִית | — | קָמִי[ת] |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | קָמוּ , קָמוּם | מָיַתוּ , מָתוּ | קָמִיּוּ , קָמוּם |
| 2d masc. . . | — | — | — |
| 1st com. . . | קָמְנָא , יָנָן , יָנָן | מָיַתְנָן , יָנָן | קָמִינָן |
| IMPERFECT— | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | יִקְוֶם , לְ ; לִינְחַ | יִכְרִיל | יִקְוֶיִם , לְ |
| 3d fem. . . . | תִּיקְוֶם , תְּ ; תִּינְחַ | — | תִּקְוֶיִם |
| 2d masc. . . | תִּיקְוֶם , תְּ | — | תִּקְוֶיִם |
| 2d fem. . . . | תִּקְוְמִי | — | — |
| 1st com. . . | אִיקְוֶם | — | אִקְוֶיִם |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | יִקְוְמוּ , (קְ) | — | יִקְוְמוּ , לְ |
| 3d fem. . . . | — | — | — |
| 2d masc. . . | תִּקְוְמוּ | — | — |
| 1st com. . . | נִיקְוֶם ; נִינְחַ | — | נִקְוֶיִם |
| IMPERATIVE— | | | |
| Sing. 2d masc. . . | קוּם | — | קוּם |
| Plur. 2d masc. . . | קוּמוּ | בִּיתוּ | קוּמוּ |
| INFINITIVE | מִיָּקָם , מִיָּנוּם | מִיָּתָּא , מִיָּתָּא | קוּמִי |
| PARTICIPLE— | | | |
| Active, sing. masc. | קָמַיִם , קָמִים | מָיַת | מָקְמַיִם |
| fem. . . | קָמַיָּא | מָיַתָּא | מָקְמַיָּא |
| Passive, sg. masc. | קָמִים , קָמִים | מָיַת | מָקְמַיִם |
| fem. . . | קָמַיָּא , קָמַיָּא | מָיַתָּא | מָקְמַיָּא |

Aph'ēl, Ithpe'ēl, and Ithpa'al.

| | APH'ĒL. | ITHPE'ĒL. | ITHPA'AL. |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| PERFECT— | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | אָהָרָה אֶרְכִּי אָהָרָה | אֶתְקַם | אֶיֶקְרִים |
| 3d fem. . . . | — — — — | אֶתְקַמָּא | אֶיֶקְרִימָא, ת |
| 2d masc. . . | — אֶחֱיכָה — | — — — | אֶיֶקְרִימָה |
| 1st com. . . | — — — — | — — — | — — — |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | אֶרְכִּי, אֶחֱיכִי, אֶרְכִּימִי, (ק) | אֶתְקַמִּי, אֶתְקַמִּי, אֶתְקַמִּי | אֶיֶקְרִימִי, אֶיֶקְרִימִי |
| 2d masc. { | אֶרְכִּימָה, יָהָרָה { | — — — | — — — |
| 1st com. { | אֶרְכִּימָה, יָהָרָה { | אֶתְקַמָּה — — — | אֶיֶקְרִימָה — — — |
| IMPERFECT— | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | לֹאֲרִים — לִינָה, לָנָה | לֹאֲרִים | לִיֶקְרִים |
| 3d fem. . . . | — — — — | — — — | לִיֶקְרִים |
| 2d masc. . . | — — — — | — — — | לִיֶקְרִים |
| 2d fem. . . . | — — — — | — — — | — — — |
| 1st com. . . | אֶרְכִּים — — — | — — — | — — — |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | לֹאֲרִימִי — לִינָה, לָנָה | לֹאֲרִימִי | לִיֶקְרִימִי |
| 3d fem. . . . | — — — — | לֹאֲרִימָה | — — — |
| 2d masc. . . | לֹאֲרִימִי, לֹאֲרִימִי — — — | — — — | — — — |
| 1st com. . . | לֹאֲרִים — — — | — — — | — — — |
| IMPERATIVE— | | | |
| Sing. 2d masc. . . | אֶרְכִּי אֶרְכִּי — — — | — — — | — — — |
| Plur. 2d masc. . . | — — — — | — — — | אֶיֶקְרִימִי |
| INFINITIVE. | אֶרְכִּי, אֶרְכִּי (ק) | אֶתְקַמִּי | אֶיֶקְרִימִי |
| PARTICIPLE— | | | |
| Active, sing. masc. | מֶרְכִּי מֶרְכִּי { מֶרְכִּי, מֶרְכִּי } | — — — | — — — |
| fem. . | מֶרְכִּימָה מֶרְכִּימָה — — — | — — — | — — — |
| Passive, sg. masc. | מֶרְכִּים — — — | מֶרְכִּים | מֶיֶקְרִים |
| fem. . | מֶרְכִּימָה — — — | מֶרְכִּימָה | מֶיֶקְרִימָה |

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

PERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§482. *a)* קָם Ned. 22*a*, 51*a*; זָל B. M. 77*a*, B. Q. 6*a*; נָח Ber. 18*b*; פָּשׁ remained, *ibid.* 39*b*; צָר besieged, Gitt. 56*a*; בָּח Pes. 107*a*; דָּץ stuck in, Hull. 39*b*; סָר *ibid.* 18*a*; גָּס Pes. 110*b*; חָר Sabb. 103*a*.

b) מִיחַ Ned. 12*a*; מִיחַ M. Q. 27*b*; זָיל B. M. 44*b*, 45*a*; צִיץ boiled up, bubbled, Hull. 84*b*,¹ עִיף Ber. 56*a*; נִים Taan. 23*a*; גָּס MM. Pes. 110*b*.²—*c)* זָל fell in price, B. M. 108*a*, Gitt. 42*a*.

3d sing. fem.—§483. *a)* זָלָה Taan. 23*a*, Ber. 63*a*; קָמָה Ned. 50*a*; טָבַח Gitt. 69*a*; קָמָה Ber. 51*b*; מָכָה became soft, Sanh. 95*a*; זָלָה M. MS. Ber. 63*a*.³

b) מִיחָה Sanh. 109*b*; מִיחָה M. Q. 27*b*; מִיחָה *ibid.* 9*b*, Ned. 50*b*; נִיחָה Sanh. 26*a*; זִינְתִּיהָ (she supported him, *ibid.* 108*b*).

2d sing. masc.—§484. *a)* קָמָתָּ Hag. 15*a*.⁴—*b)* מִיחָתָּ Ber. 54*b*.

1st sing. com.—§485. קָמִיתָ O. MS. Sabb. 156*b*.

3d plur. masc.—§486. *a)* טָחוּ Pes. 30*a*; דָּרוּ B. B. 7*a*; קָמוּ M. Q. 25*a*, A. Z. 8*b*; פָּשְׁוּ Sanh. 103*a*; דָּקוּ B. M. 65*a*; בָּרוּ Taan. 25*a*; אָגְרוּ M. MS. *ibid.* (§88).

b) בִּיחָו Taan. 21*a*, Pes. 42*a*; מִיחָו Ber. 5*b*, M. Q. 27*b*; מִיחָו 'En Y. 27*b*; זִינְוּהוּ (they nourished him, Beḡā 32*b*).⁵

c) קָוָם, זָוָל, Qidd. 12*a*; דָּוָן Keth. 48*b*; צָוָד went a-fishing, M. Q. 11*a*; צִוָּד Alf. *ibid.*

1st plur. com.—§487. *a)* קָמָנָה Yalq. MS. Sanh. 96*b*; חָבָנָה B. B. 115*b* (Palest.); דָּרָנָה Alf. B. B. 29*a*; דָּשָׁנָן Keth. 62*a*; קָמִינָן Gitt. 57*b*; דָּרִינָן B. B. 29*a*.⁶

b) מִיחָנָן Ber. 31*b*; מִיחָנָן ed. Ven. *ibid.*

IMPERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§488. *a)* לְדוֹץ Succā 37*b*; לִימּוּחַ Ned. 91*b*, Taan. 6*b*; לִידוֹץ infers, Nidd. 45*b*; לִיחּוֹל rests, Tem. 29*a*; לִינּוּם 'En Y. 'Er. 65*b*.⁷

b) לִיכִיל Ned. 51*a*; נִיִּצִיחַ M. MS. B. M. 32*a*; לִינּוּם 'Er. 104*a*.

c) לִינָח Gitt. 68*a*; נִינָח Yōm. 20*b*.

3d sing. fem.—§489. *a)* תִּיחּוֹל Ned. 61*a*; תִּימּוּשׁ prepares, M. Q. 27*b*; תִּמּוּחַ *ibid.* 9*b*; תִּרּוּם Yōm. 53*b*; תִּקּוּם Bekh. 44*b*; תִּקּוּם 'Ar. 26*ab*.⁸—*b)* תִּינָח Ned. 10*a*.

¹ MM. reads שָׁנִיץ.

² טָבַח TG. ed. Harkavy, §72.

³ גָּרַח TG. ed. Harkavy, §13 (voc.).

⁴ דְּרִיחַ dwellest, 10*b* יחוסר חנאים.

⁵ מִיחָו HG. ed. pr. 69*b* (f.).

⁶ קָמָנָה TG. ed. Harkavy, §555.

⁷ יִמּוּחַ Sabb. 75*a*.

⁸ תִּקּוּם HG. ed. pr. 27*b* (read: 21*b*).

2d sing. masc.—§490. תִּיכּוֹל Hull. 12a, 112a; תִּיזּוֹל Yeb 63a; תִּזּוֹל *ibid.*; תִּקּוֹר Pes. 113a.

2d sing. fem.—§491. תִּנּוּפִי *thou shakest*, 'En Y. Yeb. 63a.

1st sing. com.—§492. אִידוֹן Keth. 55b; אִיקוֹם Ber. 28a; אִיקוּ M. MS. Sabb. 148b; אִדּוּשׁ B. M. 105b; אִימּוּת M. MS. Ber. 64a.

3d plur. masc.—§493. לִיקוּמוּ Ber. 45b; לִימּוּתוּ M. Q. 9b; and by analogy with verbs ע'ע לִיחּוּר Sabb. 75b; לִימּוּחַ Taan. 23b; לִקּוּמוּ ed. Ven. Ber. 45b.¹

2d plur. masc.—§494. תִּלּוּשׁוּ Ber. 36a, Pes. 36a; תִּקּוּמוּ (read תִּקּוּמוּ) Hull. 86b.

1st plur. com.—§495. a) נִינּוּם 'Er. 65a; נִיקוּם Gitt. 31b, Gitt. 4b; לִיקוּם Gitt. 54a.²—b) נִינּוּם 'En Y. 'Er. 65b.

IMPERATIVE.—Sing. masc.—§496. קוּם Ned. 51a; הִקּוּ Ber. 58a; לַי מוֹדֵּי *lay down*, *ibid.* 59a, Taan. 6b; מוֹדֵּי *prepare*, B. Q. 92b; קוּ C. MS. M. Q. 25b and elsewhere.³

Plur. masc.—§497. a) קוּמוּ B. M. 62a; דוּנוּ Pes. 4a; לִשׁוּ *ibid.* 36a; שׁוּמוּ B. Q. 96b; עוּרֵשׁ *urge on*, B. B. 9a.

b) בִּירוּחַ *stay over night*, Taan. 24b.

INFINITIVE.—§498. a) miqtāl: מִיחַל Ned. 57a; מִיעֵר *ibid.* 88a; מִידֵּב Pes. 74b; מִינּוּם 2 M. MS. *ibid.* 120b; מִישֵׁן Sabb. 31b; מִידֵּן Yoma 87b; לְמִיחָם *ibid.* 78a; לְמִיבַח Sanh. 109a; מִיקָם Qidd. 33a; מִימַח Gitt. 68b; לְמִבַּח M. MS. Ber. 60b.⁴

b) miqtūl: מִינּוּם 'Er. 65a; מִיזּוֹן 'En Y. Beḡa 32b (quoted in 'Er. 86a).

c) miqtūlē: מִינּוּמִי Pes. 120b; מִנּוּמִי 'En Y. *ibid.*; מִחוּרִי MM. Gitt. 57b.⁵

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—Sing. masc.—§499. דֹּאֵיִן Ned. 5a; דֹּאֵיר Yeb. 52a; צֹאֵית Nidd. 36b; דֹּיִל *lays snares*, V. L. Sanh. 96b; דֹּיִל Ned. 79b; מִיִּית *ibid.* 3b; נִיִּים *ibid.* 15a; צִיִּית M. Q. 14b.—e. צִיִּיתָא Sanh. 8a; לֹאטָה *cursing*, *ibid.* 49a.

b) נִיִּיה Sabb. 99b; סִיִּאר B. B. 41b;⁶ צִיִּיר Yeb. 63a; תִּיִּיר *returns*, V. L. Sanh. 96b.⁷

Sing. fem.—§500. פִּינָא Meg. 25b; חִיִּילָא Ned. 4a, 17a; *ibid.* 28b; נִיִּמָא Sanh. 7a; זִיִּהָא *ibid.* 96b; זִינָא *ibid.* 108b.

¹ ימּוּתוּ M. Q. 9b.

² נְחוּם SM. No. XIII. (voc.), Palest.

³ תִּבּ (?) HG. 183.

⁴ מִימַח 'Anān quoted by Harkavy, *MWJ.* 1893, p. 225 (voc.).

⁵ מוּצִינָהּ *to press them*, M. Q. 10b; מוּצִינָהּ Alfasi *ibid.* (√צָץ).

⁶ נִיִּיר TG. ed. Harkavy, §555 (voc.).

⁷ תִּיר = Assyrian tārū.

Plur. masc.—§501. הָיְלִין Ned. 75*b*, 76*a*; הָלִין *ibid.* 75*a*; בְּיִתְהוֹן B. B. 91*b*; זֵינִי Ber. 12*a*; בְּיָתִי Macc. 11*a*; דְּיָשִׁי M. Q. 12*b*; עֵינַי Yeb. 7*a*; בְּיָתִי 'Er. 73*a*; שִׁיבִי *boast*, Gitt. 28*b*; קָיְמִי Ned. 76*a*; קָיְמִי Bekh. 13*b*, B. B. 154*b*.

Plur. fem.—§502. קָיְמִין B. B. 73*a*, Gitt. 45*a*; פְּיִלִין *measure*, A. Z. 71*a*; דְּיָנִין Pes. 81*a*; דְּיָשָׁן Zeb. 116*b*; נִיָּדָן Sabb. 21*a*; נִיָּפָן Yeb. 63*a*.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—*Sing. masc.*—§503. *a*) אָרַח *awake*, 'Er. 104*a*, Meg. 18*b*; נִדָּם *dozing*, Meg. 18*b*; עָרַח 'Arākh Hull. 51*b*; קָם A. Z. 76*b*; דָּיִם Yeb. 52*a* (§80).¹—*e.* לִטָּא Sabb. 67*a*.

b) עָרַח *folded*, Hull. 51*b*.—*e.* לִטָּא *cursed*, Sanh. 49*a*.

Sing. fem.—§504. נִדְחָא Ned. 15*b*; זָלָא B. B. 110*a*; נִדְחָא C. MS. Meg. 30*a* (voc.); דְּיָמָא Qidd. 12*b*; שִׁיפָא A. Z. 52*b*; קָיְמָא B. M. 18*b* and *passim*.

Plur. masc.—§505. שִׁיפִי B. B. 32*b* (§80).

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—*Active Participle.*—§506. *a*) צִידְנָא Keth. 103*b*; צִידְנָא B. M. 85*b*; קָאִימְנָא Ber. 11*b*; דְּיִירְנָא 'Er. 26*b*; שִׁימְנָא B. M. 67*b*; סִירְנָא Hull. 105*a*.

b) בְּעָא *Begā* 14*a*; צִאִתָּא Alf. Keth. 109*b*; קָיְמָא B. M. 66*a*; דְּיִנְנָא Men. 78*a*; דְּיִקְנָא B. Q. 99*b*; מְיִכָּת *art low*, Sabb. 67*a*.—צִיָּתָא M. Q. 27*b*; נִיָּפָת Yeb. 63*a*; דְּוִשָׁת *thou art causing annoyance*, M. MS. B. B. 137*b*.

c) קָיְמִנָא Zeb. 23*a*, B. Q. 68*a*; דְּיִקְנִין 'Er. 48*a*; דְּיִנְיִן Sanh. 16*a*; שִׁימְיִן *we estimate*, B. M. 39*a*; לִיָּטִין *ibid.* 48*b*; קָיְמִין A. Z. 75*a*.²

d) צִיָּתִיָּהוּ Sanh. 29*a*; קָיְמִיָּהוּ B. B. 172*a*; פְּיָלִיָּהוּ *ye measure*, A. Z. 71*a*; דְּיִקְיָהוּ Yôm. 83*b*.³

EXAMPLES FOR PA"EL.

PERFECT.—§507. *3d sing. masc.*: *a*) סִיֵּים *he finished*, Ber. 12*a*; עִירָא *observed*, *ibid.* 7*a*; סִיֵּים Gitt. 56*b*; נָיִים Taan. 25*a*; הִיָּדָא *laughed*, M. Q. 17*a*.

b) הִירָא Qidd. 81*a*; סִיֵּיעַ B. B. 41*a*; זִיֵּיר *he retained*, B. M. 16*b*.

c) פִּנָּין Ber. 30*a*; פִּנָּין *ibid.* 30*b*; פִּנָּין *ibid.* 33*b*; עִירָא *ibid.* 14*b*.

¹ צִירָא *is pictured*, HG. ed. pr. 120*b*.

² קָאִימְנָא *MP.* 5.

³ קָיְמִיָּהוּ HG. ed. pr. 110*c*; צִיָּתִיָּהוּ *ibid.* 114*b*.

2d sing. masc.: קַיִמָּה Ber. 11*b*; זִיַּיֶפֶת thou didst forge, B. B. 167*a*.¹

1st sing. com.: קַיִמִית Sabb. 118*b*; קַיִמִי Yeb. 64*b*,² גַּיִמִי Taan. 23*a*.

3d plur. masc.: עִינֵנו Keth. 62*b*, Gitt. 89*a*.

1st plur. com.: עִינֵינֶךָ Sabb. 30*b*.³

IMPERFECT.—§508. *3d sing. masc.*: לִטִּיט Alf. B. B. 163*a*; לַעֲיִן Ber. 5*b*; לִיצִיית B. M. 32*a*; לִיקָיִים Sanh. 93*b*; לִיפִטִּים puts on, Yôma 78*b*.

2d sing. masc.: תִּקְבִּישׁ M. Q. 9*b*; תִּקְרִים 'Er. 54*a*.³

1st sing. com.: אֶקְרִים Taan. 21*a*.

3d plur. masc.: לִדְרִינֵנו B. M. 30*b*, B. B. 43*a*; לִדְרִינֵנו Hag. Hattalmûd, *ibid.*; נִדְרִינֵנו B. M. 42*b*; נִדְרִינֵי M. MS. B. B. 43*a*; נִפְסִיטֵה cast lots, Yôma 22*a*; נִשְׁיִמִי estimate, B. Q. 96*b*.

1st plur. com.: נַעֲיִן Sabb. 30*b*; נִקְרִים Taan. 21*a*; לַעֲיִינֶךָ MM. Taan. 12*b* (§233).

IMPERATIVE.—§509. *Sing. masc.*: עֲיִן Ber. 25*a*; קָיִים B. B. 159*b*.—*Plur. masc.*: קַיִמֵנו Keth. 19*a*; דְּרִינֵנו Sanh. 31*b*; זִיקָה Hull. 109*b*; סְפִירוּ examine, 'Ar. 21*b*.

INFINITIVE.—§510. *a*) qattâlê: עֵינִי Sabb. 9*b*, Ned. 77*b*; חֲוִיב M. Q. 25*a*; לְבֹרֵךְ Ber. 17*a*; לִסְעֹרֵי (= לִסְיוֹעֵי) V. L. Hull. 10*a*.

b) maqattâlâ: לְמַסִּימָא to put on, Gitt. 56*b*; (לְמַדְרִינֵיהּ) R. H. 16*a*; לְמִדְרִינֵיהּ M. MS. *ibid.*; לְמִדְרִינֵיהּ Yeb. 65*a*).

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§511. *Sing. masc.*: *a*) מַצִּיץ adorns, Ber. 30*b*; מַטִּיט blots, B. B. 163*a*; מַחֲיֶה Ned. 50*b*; מַקְיִים M. Q. 2*b*; מַדְרִינֵה Ned. 4*a*; מַחֲיִיב *ibid.* 7*b*.—*b*) מְדַרְיֵר R. H. 9*b*; מַסִּיעַ Ned. 18*a*.

b) מְזוּזֵר rolls about, Bekh. 44*a*; מְדוּאֵר 'Arûkh R. H. 9*b*; מְדוּאֵר eds. B. B. 73*a*.⁴

Sing. fem.: מַחֲיִבָּא B. Q. 108*a*; מַסִּיעָא Qidd. 73*a*.

Plur. masc.: מַסִּיעֵי B. Q. 59*a*; מְנִיחֵי Hag. 3*a*; מְדִיחֵי Pes. 30*b*; מְדִיחֵי MSS. *ibid.*; מְדִיחֵי R. MS. B. Q. 113*b*; מַעֲיֵנו M. Q. 14*b*, B. M. 17*a*; מַחֲיִיב B. B. 5*b*.—מְכַוֵּנִי Yôma 28*b*.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§512. *Sing. masc.*: מַחֲיִיב B. Q. 72*a*; סִפִּיט B. B. 23*a*.

¹ סִימָה HG. ed. pr. 88*b*; כִּימָה *ibid.* 110*a*.

² עִינָא TG. ed. Harkavy, §555 (legal style).

³ תִּקְרִי TG. ed. Harkavy, §1.

⁴ מַעֲרִיב Igg. Šertra, ed. Goldberg, p. 36.

Sing. fem.: מְקַיֶּמֶת Qidd. 65*b*; מְטַיֶּבֶת *trimmed*, Men. 88*b*.

Plur. masc.: מְצַיֶּינִי Ned. 20*b*; מְהַיֶּיבִי Ber. 54*a*; מְסַיֶּיֶן B. B. 21*a*.

Plur. fem.: מְזוֹדֶרֶן Bekh. 44*a*; מְכוֹדֶן Pes. 111*a*.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—*Active Participle*.—§513. *a*) מְפַיֶּסֶנָּה Sanh. 96*b*, B. Q. 84*a*; פְּיִסְנָה Gitt. 30*a*.

b) מְהַיֶּבֶת B. M. 43*a*; מְעַיֶּנֶת A. Z. 9*a*; פְּיִסְתָּ B. B. 6*a*.

c) מְעַיֶּינֶן Meg. 30*b*; מְעַיֶּיֶן A. Z. 4*a*; מְעַיֶּינָנָה Sanh. 18*b*, מְפַיֶּסֶיֶן B. M. 77*a*; מְקַיֶּיֶן Gitt. 82*a*.

Passive Participle.—§514. *a*) מְהַיֶּבֶנָּה Qidd. 8*b*.

b) מְהַיֶּבֶת Ber. 16*a*.

EXAMPLES FOR APH'EL.

PERFECT.—§515. *3d sing. masc.:* *a*) אוֹקֵים Ned. 72*a*; אוֹבִיר B. M. 104*b*; אוֹרִיק *ibid.* 67*a*.—אוֹקֵם *taught, explained*, Hôr. 13*b*.

b) אוֹיֵל 2 R. MS. B. M. 65*a*; (אִיתִיבִיה) *he objected to him*, B. Q. 106 *passim*). → 474

c) אֶחֱיל B. B. 23*a*; אֶחֱיָה Sôtā 13*a*, Ber. 18*b*; אֶבִיר *he exchanged*, Tem. 17*a*, Hull. 41*b*; אֶלֵשׁ *kneaded*, Qidd. 46*b*.¹—אֶרַח *he smelled*, Ber. 43*a*; אֶנַח Sabb. 48*a*, 154*a*; אֶנָּה B. Q. 105*a*.

3d sing. fem.: אֶחֱלָה B. B. 144*a*; אֶרְחָה Yôm. 82*b*.

2d sing. masc.: אֶחֱיכָה Gitt. 68*b*; [= אֶחֱכָת SM. No. xciv. (voc.)].

1st sing. com.: אֶנְחִי *I placed*, B. B. 167*a*.

3d plur. masc.: *a*) אוֹקִימוּ M. MS. R. H. 24*a*, A. Z. 50*a*, אוֹקִמוּ Sanh. 7*b*.

b) אֶחֱיכוּ Ber. 19*b*, Nidd. 50*b*; אֶחֱילוּ Ber. 12*b*; אֶדִידוּ Nidd. 20*a*; אֶנְחוּ Yeb. 46*a*; אֶטְחוּ Zeb. 95*b*.

c) אֶחֱלוּ B. B. 23*a*.

2d plur. masc.: אוֹקִימָתוּ Hôr. 10*b*; אוֹקִמָתוּ 'En Y. *ibid.*

1st plur. com.: אוֹקִימֶן Šebu. 24*b*; אוֹקִימֶן B. Q. 10*b*, אוֹקִימָנָה B. M. 85*b*; (אוֹתִיבָנָה Sabb. 121*b*; אוֹתִיבָנָה M. MS. *ibid.*; אֶקִימָנָה C. MS. Zeb. 66*b*); אֶנְחָנָה B. B. 74*b*.

IMPERFECT.—§516. *3d sing. masc.:* לוֹקֵים Ned. 79*a*, Ber. 5*b*; לִינִיָּה Men. 94*a*; לוֹתִיב R. H. 28*b*; לִינָה 'Er. 64*a*, A. Z. 28*b*, נָח A. Z. 28*b*.

¹ This form is perhaps Qal with prothetic א.

1st sing. com.: לִקְחִים B. M. 105a.¹

3d plur. masc.: לִקְחָם B. B. 32b, O. MS. Sabb. 134a; לִקְחֵי B. B. 32b; נִירְחוּ Ber. 53a; נִירְחוּ Taan. 15b; לִימְרוּ Zeb. 6a, נִימְרוּ C. MS. *ibid.*; לִנְפוּ Men. 94a.

2d plur. masc.: תִּקְחִי Ber. 19b, Nidd. 50b; תִּצְיִתוּ A. Z. 38b, תִּזְחִי Hull. 141b.

1st plur. com.: נִקְחִים Macc. 16b.

IMPERATIVE.—§ 517. *Sing. masc.*: אִקְחִ Šebu. 31a; אֲצִיחַ listen, B. B. 74a.

INFINITIVE.—§ 518. a) 'aqtûlê: אִקְוִי A. Z. 50b, M. MS.; לְאִנְוִי Alfasi 'Er. 103b; לְאִקְמִי Yeb. 24b *passim*; אִזְרִיק to empty, A. Z. 58b; אִזְלִי, אִזְלִי, B. M. 65a; אִזְלִי 2 R. MS. B. M. 77b; אִפְסִי casting lots, Succā 55b; אִחֻקִּי B. Q. 17a; אִרוּחִי Sabb. 146b; אִזְחִי Keth. 47b; אִזְוִי Hull. 38a; אִמְוִי Tem. 7a, Hull. 41b, Zeb. 6a; אִימְוִי Tem. 10b.²

b) 'aqtûlâ: לְאִקְמָא B. M. 85b.

c) 'aqtûl: אִהֲרֶה B. Q. 117a.

d) 'aqtâlâ: לְאִתְהָא Sôtâ 33a (Palestinian).

e) maqtûlê: מִימְרוּ V. L. to Zeb. 5b.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 519. *Sing. masc.*: a) מִתְחִיב Ned. 18a and frequently; מִימִי Tem. 7a; מְטִיב Taan. 24b; מְמִיךְ Ber. 54b; מְיִד Sanh. 95a; מְיִד *ibid.* 39b; מְנַח Sabb. 6a; מְחִיךְ Ned. 50b (§ 80).

b) מְקִימ Meg. 2b; מְזִיל B. M. 65a, 77b; מְזַבֵּר B. B. 29a; מְזַחֵב M. Q. 13a and frequently; מְזַקֵּם M. MS. Sabb. 71b; מְזַבֵּר B. B. 29a; מְזַרְחָא Sanh. 39b, Ber. 43b.

c) מִימֵר Tem. 3b, 10b, Zeb. 6a; מִימְרָא Sabb. 110a; מִיחֵיב Men. 103b, Tām. 35b.

Sing. fem.: מְנִיפָא M. Q. 17b; מְנַחָא Ber. 62a; מְזַקְמָה 'Ar. 25b.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 520. —*Sing. masc.*: מְאֻס, מְאֻוָּס soiled, eds. B. Q. 18a; מְנַח Yeb. 46a, B. B. 55a.

Sing. fem.: מְנַחָה Ber. 25b.³

¹ אִבְרִי HG. ed. pr. 98b; אִזְרִי TR. II. 34.

² אִחֻקִּי SM. No. xxv. (voc.).

³ מְאִיסָא Še'el. § 96; מְזַקֵּם HG. Hilech. Niddā (1/רִס).

Plur. masc.: מִנְחָי Succā 26*a*; מוֹקְמִי, מוֹקְמוֹ, M. MS. B. B. 69*a*.

Plur. fem.: מוֹקְמֵן *put up*, B. B. 69*a*,¹ מֵאֲרָן (וּסִי) *soiled*, Sabb. 46*a*.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—*Active Participle.*—§521. *a*) מוֹקְמִינָא *I explain*, Zeb. 103*a*; מוֹרְחִינָא *I smell*, Keth. 49*a*; מִנְחָנָא *I lay*, Ber. 30*b*; מוֹבְרָנָא B. M. 104*b*; מְחִיכְנָא M. Q. 17*a*.²

b) מוֹקְמֵת Hôr. 3*a*, B. B. 72*a*; מוֹתְבֵת Sabb. 21*a*; מְחִיכֵת Sanh. 107*b*, Gitt. 46*a*.—מוֹקְמִית 'Er. 50*b*, Men. 90*a*.

c) מוֹתְבֵינָן Qidd. 50*b*; מְחִיכֵינָן Hull. 47*b*, Yeb. 76*a*; מוֹקְמֵינָן Nidd. 5*a*.

d) מוֹקְמִיתָו Sanh. 44*b*.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHP^eEL.

PERFECT.—§522. *3d sing. masc.:* *a*) אִיתְעָר *awoke*, Ned. 30*a*, Gitt. 68*a*; אִיתְחַן Hull. 14*a*; אִיתְדַר Qidd. 50*a*; אִיתְמַח Gitt. 69*a*.³

b) אִיסְתַּחַיִת *shyed, became mad*, Ned. 41*a*.

c) אִיתְצֹר 'Er. 39*b*, 40*a*.

3d sing. fem.: אִיתְנַחַח *was pleasing*, Qidd. 45*b*.

3d plur. masc.: *a*) אִתְרוּסְאִי Sabb. 124*b*; אִתְרוּסִי ed. Soneisso *ibid*.

b) אִיתְדַן R. H. 16*a*; אִתְרוּסִי O. MS. Sabb. 124*b*.⁴

IMPERFECT.—§523. *3d sing. masc.:* לִיתְעָר 'Er. 104*a*; לִיתְנַחַח *rests himself*, Sabb. 155*a*; לִיתְרוּסִי Sabb. 75*b*.

3d sing. fem.: תִּתְבַּיֵר *became fallow*, B. M. 107*a*; תִּתְבַּיֵל B. M. 66*a*.

3d plur. masc.: לִיתְצֹרֵי Sabb. 43*b*; לִיתְבַּלֵי B. B. 42*a*; נִתְבַּלֵי M. MS. B. B. 141*a*.

3d plur. fem.: לִיתְבַּלֵי B. B. 141*a*; נִתְבַּלֵי Yôma 59*a*; לִיתְצֹרֵי M. MS. Sabb. 43*b* (§216).

INFINITIVE.—§524. *a*) 'itqatûlê: אִיתְנַחֵי Qidd. 45*b*; לִאֲתַעֵרִי Ber. 4*a*; אֲתַנַּחֵי Yeb. 63*a*; אִיתְמַחֵי Gitt. 69*a*; אִיתְצֹרֵי 'Er. 39*b*, Nidd. 45*a*; לִאֲתַצֹרֵי Sanh. 26*b*.

¹ מִנְחָן Alfāsī Bēcā 27*b*.

² מְחִיכְנָא Alfāsī M. Q. 17*a*.

³ √ מַחַח = √ מוֹחַח; cf. Hebrew form נִימְרַח Yôma 75*b*.

⁴ אִתְרוּסִי (= אִתְרוּסִי = אִתְרוּסִי) Še'el. §88.

b) 'ithqatûlân, 'ithqatîlân: אִתְּחַנְּפוּ 'En Y. Yeb. 63a; אִתְּחַנְּפוּ *ibid.*, commentary עֵין יוֹסֵף.

PARTICIPLE.—§525. *Sing. masc.:* a) מְחַנְּף Hull. 45a; מְחַנְּף F. MS. B. Q. 18a; מְחַנְּף 'En Y. Qidd. 50a.

b) מְחַנְּף *is irrigated*, B. B. 8a, 12b.

Sing. fem.: מְחַנְּפָא R. H. 16a; מְחַנְּפָא Keth. 52b, Qidd. 4a, מְחַנְּפָא Gitt. 88a; מְחַנְּפָא Ned. 83b.

Plur. masc.: מְחַנְּפֵי are tread upon, B. B. 101a, C. MS. M. Q. 25a; מְחַנְּפֵי Nidd. 45a; מְחַנְּפֵי, Pes. 65b.

Plur. fem.: מְחַנְּפָא Keth. 52b; מְחַנְּפָא Yoma 53a; מְחַנְּפָא Sabb. 46a.

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA'AL.

PERFECT.—§526. *3d sing. masc.:* a) אִתְּחַיֵּב Ber. 17b; אִתְּחַיֵּב B. M. 30b; אִתְּחַיֵּב Ber. 36a, B. M. 108a; אִתְּחַיֵּב B. Q. 113b (§80); אִתְּחַיֵּב Hull. 95a.

b) אִתְּחַיֵּב Bekh. 60a.

c) אִתְּחַיֵּב A. Z. 11a.

3d sing. fem.: אִתְּחַיֵּבָת Ned. 50b; אִתְּחַיֵּבָת Keth. 85a; אִתְּחַיֵּבָת M. Q. 18a; אִתְּחַיֵּבָת Meg. 14b; אִתְּחַיֵּבָת Gitt. 30a.

2d sing. masc.: אִתְּחַיֵּבָת B. M. 30b; אִתְּחַיֵּבָת Sotā 35b.

1st sing. com.: אִתְּחַיֵּבִי Qidd. 81b.¹

3d plur. masc.: a) אִתְּחַיֵּבִין M. Q. 26a.

b) אִתְּחַיֵּבִי A. Z. 11b.²

1st plur. com.: אִתְּחַיֵּבָנָא becomes incumbent on me, M. Q. 26a.

IMPERFECT.—§527. אִתְּחַיֵּב Ker. 2b; אִתְּחַיֵּב R. H. 24b, Gitt. 55b; אִתְּחַיֵּב R. H. 15a; אִתְּחַיֵּב Gitt. 18a; אִתְּחַיֵּב 'Er. 54a; אִתְּחַיֵּב Meg. 14b; אִתְּחַיֵּב M. Q. 9b; אִתְּחַיֵּב R. H. 29a, Bekh. 56b.

IMPERATIVE.—§528. אִתְּחַיֵּבוּ become ye converts to Judaism, A. Z. 64a.

INFINITIVE.—§529. a) אִתְּחַיֵּב: אִתְּחַיֵּב Sanh. 18b, אִתְּחַיֵּב Gitt. 56a; אִתְּחַיֵּב, אִתְּחַיֵּב, Yeb. 34a; אִתְּחַיֵּב M. MS. Hull. 13a; אִתְּחַיֵּב Šebu. 25b.

b) אִתְּחַיֵּב: אִתְּחַיֵּב Sanh. 47a.

¹ אִתְּחַיֵּבִי *Igg. Šertrā* 32; אִתְּחַיֵּבִי TG. ed. Harkavy, §436.

² אִתְּחַיֵּבִי TG. ed. Harkavy, §233.

PARTICIPLE.—§ 530. מִפְּנֵי Ker. 20*a*; מִיֶּעֱפָה doubled, M. MS. Hull. 51*b* (passing into ע'ע); מִפְּנֵינָה Yeb. 53*b*; מִפְּנֵינָה Yeb. 23*a*; מִתְּקִימֵי B. B. 112*a*; מִתְּקִימֵי Hull. 92*a*; מִפְּנֵינָה Gitt. 85*a*; מִתְּפַנֵּן 'En Y. Pes. 111*a*.—With enclitic pronouns: מִפְּנֵינָה Sabb. 131*b*; מִתְּחַיֵּבָנָה Qidd. 13*a*; מִיֶּחֱיִיבָהּ Gitt. 56*a* Succā 25*b*; מִסְּחִיבָהּ Sanh. 67*b*.

VERBS ל"א, ל"ו, AND ל"י.

§ 531. *a*) Verbs ל"א retain their ל"א in a few cases; verbs ל"ו only in two examples of one stem (§§ 539, 547); in all other cases both have become ל"י verbs.

b) Intransitive structure still appears in a few verbs (§§ 535–6). Feminine forms like those given under § 536*a* may also, for all we know, be of intransitive structure.

c) The vowel before the affirmatives of the perfect is less certain than the vocalization of other parts of the verb, as little help can be derived on this point from traditional pronunciation.

d) The insertion of an ל"א to preserve an *i*-vowel is exceedingly rare in our printed editions, but occurs with more frequency in MSS. and in Gaonic literature.

e) Some verbs in the Qal and in the Ithp^el have קמץ after the first stem-consonant instead of ševā, a phenomenon we have met with also in the strong verb.¹ We might call it a Hebraism. To what extent and with what consistency such usage prevailed is difficult to tell.

ENDINGS OF THE PERFECT QAL.—§ 532. *3d sing. masc.*—In verbs of transitive structure the ending is *ā* or *āi*. The latter is an analogical formation after the derived stems, where *āi* is a diphthongization of *i*. In verbs of intransitive structure the ending is *i*.

3d sing. fem.—The ending in verbs of transitive structure is *āiāt*, *āiā*, *āt*, and *ātā*; in verbs of intransitive structure, *iīā*, *i'ā* *iā*, *āi*. The last form is difficult to explain.

2d sing. com.—The ending is *ēt*, *āit*, *āt*, *e*, in verbs of transitive structure; *it* in those of intransitive structure. The ending *āt* is shortened from *āit*.

1st sing. com.—The ending is *eti*, *et*, *e*, *āi* (§ 80).

¹ Cf. §§ 84, 231, 266.

3d plur. masc.—The traditional pronunciation of this ending is *û*, not *ô*, as would be expected. This is supported by the vocalization of the C. MSS. (§573) and must be inferred from such forms as פָּסְרִי (§567), אֲמַטְרִי (§573), and אִיבְרִי (§585), where we evidently have the diphthongization of *û* to *ûi*, as in Neo-Syriac.¹ In a few cases we have *ân*.

3d plur. fem.—The ending is *aiân*, *ai*. But the last form is doubtful. It may be the singular used for plural.

2d plur. masc.—The ending is *etân*, *etâ*.

1st plur. com.—The ending is *enâ*, *enân*, *en*, *enû*, *ân*. The last is shortened from *ain*.

ENDINGS OF THE OTHER PARTS OF THE QAL.—§533. *Imperfect.*—The forms without affirmatives end in *e*. In a few cases we find *â*, just as in the infinitive. Second fem. sing. ends in *in*. Second and third plur. masc. end in *un*, *û*, and *e* (§532); third plur. fem. in *ian*. The ending *e* is probably masculine.

Imperative.—Sing. masc. ends in *i* or *â*. The last ending may be a shortening of *âi*. But compare note 2 to §550. Sing. fem. ends in *ai*. Plur. masc. has *û*.

Infinitive.—The usual form of the infinitive, as in the other verbs, is *miqtal*. It occurs here in two forms: ending in *e* and in *â*. The first comes from פָּ"ל verbs, the latter from פָּ"ל verbs.²

Participles.—The ending of the sing. masc. is *e*, at times diphthongized to *âi*. The sing. fem. ends in *â*. The usual ending of the plur. masc. is *û*, less frequently *e* and rarely *en*. Whether forms ending in פָּ"ל are masculine and are to be vocalized פָּ"ל, or are feminine, is impossible to tell. The same difficulty obtains with the ending פָּ"ל. It may be a shortening of *âin* and may be the feminine *ân*. Feminine plural ends in *ian*.

DERIVED STEMS.—§534. The perfect in the derived stems differs but slightly from that of Qal. Sing. masc. has usually *i*, rarely *â*.³ Sing. fem. has never *ât*, but instead it has at times *â*. Imperfect, imperative, and participles do not differ in their endings from Qal. The infinitives are formed just as from strong verbs.

¹ Cf. also §449, n. 1, and §583, n. 1. These forms may, however, be explained by analogy of strong verbs (§231).

² Cf. Barth, *NB.*, §162*d*. In the discussion of the infinitive ending פָּ"ל (§222) I have overlooked Barth's correct explanation of this ending by analogy of verbs פָּ"ל. I am inclined to think that the infinitive ending פָּ"ל is by analogy of verbs פָּ"ל.

³ The vocalization פָּ"ל, as in Palest. Aramaic, is unknown to tradition.

Qal, Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl, Ithpe'ēl, and Ithpa'al.

| | QAL. | PA'ĒL. | APH'ĒL. | ITHPE'ĒL. | ITH-PA'ĀL. |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| PERFECT— | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | מָטָא | מָטִי | אָמַטִי | אִימָטִי | אִימָטִי |
| 3d fem. . . | מָטָא | מָטָא | אָמַטָא | אִימָטָא | אִימָטָא |
| | מָטִיאַ | מָטִיאַ, (ט) | אָמַטִיאַ | אִימָטִיאַ | — |
| 2d com. . . | מָטִית | מָטִי [חִי] | אָמַטִית | אִימָטִית | — |
| 1st com. . . | מָטָא | מָטָא | אָמַטָא | אִימָטָא | אִימָטָא |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | מָטוּ | מָטוּ | אָמַטוּ | אִימָטוּ | אִימָטוּ |
| 3d fem. . . | מָטִינָן, מָטָא | מָטָא | — | אִימָטִינָן | — |
| 2d masc. . . | מָטִיתוּ | — | אָמַטִיתוּ | — | — |
| 1st com. . . | מָטִינָא, — | — | אָמַטִינָא, — | אִימָטִינָן | — |
| | —, מָטָן | | | | |
| IMPERFECT— | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | לִימָטִי | לִימָטִי | לִימָטִי, לִ' | לִימָטִי | לִימָטִי |
| 3d fem. . . | תִּימָטִי | תִּימָטִי | תִּימָטִי | תִּימָטִי | תִּימָטִי |
| 2d masc. . . | תִּימָטִי | תִּימָטִי | תִּימָטִי | תִּימָטִי | תִּימָטִי |
| 2d fem. . . | — | — | — | תִּימָטִי | — |
| 1st com. . . | אִימָטִי | אִימָטִי | אָמַטִי | אִימָטִי | — |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | לִימָטוּ | לִימָטוּ | לִימָטוּ | לִימָטוּ | לִימָטוּ |
| 3d fem. . . | — | — | — | לִימָטִיאַן | — |
| 2d masc. . . | תִּימָטוּ | תִּימָטוּ [ך] | תִּימָטוּ | תִּימָטוּ | תִּימָטוּ |
| 1st com. . . | נִימָטִי | נִימָטִי | — | נִימָטִי | — |
| IMPERATIVE— | | | | | |
| Sing. 2d masc. . . | מָטִי | מָטִי | אָמַטִי | אִימָטִי | אִימָטִי |
| 2d fem. . . | מָטָא | — | אָמַטִי [ך] | אִימָטִי | אִימָטִי |
| Plur. 2d masc. . . | מָטוּ | מָטוּ | אָמַטוּ | אִימָטוּ | — |
| INFINITIVE | מָמַטִי, — | מָטוּי | אָמַטוּי | אִימָטוּי | אִימָטוּי |
| PARTICIPLE— | | | | | |
| Active, sing. masc. | מָטִי | מָמַטִי | מָמַטִי | — | — |
| fem. . . | מָטִיאַ | מָמַטִיאַ | מָמַטִיאַ | — | — |
| Passive, sg. masc. | מָטִי | מָמַטִי | — | מִימָטִי | מִימָטִי |
| fem. . . | מָטִיאַ | מָמַטִיאַ | — | מִימָטִיאַ | מִימָטִיאַ |

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

PERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§535. *a)* בָּעָא Ned. 36*b*; חָזַא *ibid.* 23*a*; שָׂרָא *ibid.* 7*b*, 22*b*; מָטָא M. Q. 12*a*; טָשָׂא *he hid himself*, Taan. 29*a*; טָעָא Macc. 12*a*; חָאנָא B. B. 91*a*, Qidd. 71*a* (§531*e*);¹ אִיטָשָׂא A. Z. 70*a* (§87).²

b) חָזַא M. MS. B. M. 85*b*; חָלָא *ibid.* 128*a*; מָטָא *ibid.* B. Q. 112*b*.

c) שָׂרָא Ned. 77*a*; סָרָא *was spoiled*, *ibid.* 50*b*; סָגָא *it sufficed*, Keth. 95*b*, Taan. 32*a*; אָשָׂא Sabb. 141*a*; אִימָא *was able*, Keth. 62*a*; אִיסָא M. MS. Taan. 7*a*; אִיזָא K. MS. Sanh. 106*a*; אִיזָא Sanh. 106*a* (§87).³

3d sing. fem.—§536. *a)* חָנִיָּה *she learned*, Pes. 62*b*; חָזִיָּה Taan. 25*a*; חָזִיָּה R. H. 26*b*,⁴ מָטִיָּה B. M. 86*a*; רָמִיָּה Ned. 51*a*; חָנִיָּה *repeated*, Qidd. 81*b*.

b) שָׂרָה *she untied*, Yeb. 39*b*; חָזָה Meg. 16*a*, B. B. 3*b*; רָמָה Ned. 50*b*; מָטָה B. Q. 115*a*,⁵ מָטָה Alfasi *ibid.*,⁶ בָּנָתָה *she built*, 'En Y. Taan. 25*a*.⁷

c) חָזָא Taan. 25*a*; סָנָא *she went*, B. B. 79*b*.

d) סָנִיָּה Macc. 8*a*; סָנִיָּה *she hated*, Sabb. 26*a*; בְּרִיָּה *she became healthy*, Alfasi Gitt. 45*b*; שָׂוִיָּה *she waited*, Yeb. 121*b*.

2d sing. com.—§537. *a)* קָרִית Sanh. 113*b*; חָנִית R. H. 22*a*; קָלִית *thou didst burn*, Sanh. 96*a*; קָנִית B. B. 59*a*; קָנִית 'En Y. *ibid.*; שָׁנִית *thou didst learn*, B. Q. 17*b*.⁸

b) טָפָה *thou didst give more*, B. M. 83*a*.⁹

c) חָבִית *thou didst want*, Taan. 29*a*; שָׂוִית *thou didst tarry*, Ber. 24*b*.

1st sing. com.—§538. *a)* בָּנִית Taan. 25*a*; חָזִי 'Er. 40*b*; פָּעִי Sabb. 140*a*.

¹ The explanation of חָנָא given by Jastrow, *s. v.* בָּרִי, is incorrect.

² חָאנָא SM. No. VII. (voc.); חָאנָא Seder R. 'Amrām, p. 8; בָּעָא SM. No. VII. (voc.); מָטָא *ibid.* No. XXV. (voc.); עָרָא *ibid.* No. XXVIII. (voc.).

³ אִיזָא *she committed adultery*, seems to be shortened rather from an original masculine form than from a feminine form.

⁴ Cf. מָטִיָּה Kethib in Dan. 4:21.

⁵ This form might be masculine for feminine; but cf. similar Mandaic forms before enclitica, Nöldeke's MG. §191. The apocope of חָ presupposes a shortened form מָטָה.

⁶ בָּכָה *she wept*, SM. No. CLIV. (voc.).

⁷ Cf. Nöldeke, MG. §191.

⁸ בָּכִית SM. No. xciv. (voc.); בָּעִיתָ *ibid.* No. CCXIII. (voc.).

⁹ Cf. the qerē to Dan. 4:19.

b) *כָּפַי* *I gave to eat*, Hull. 95a; *חָזַא* Ber. 10a, 56b; *גָּלַא* *I emigrated*, Pes. 49b; *קָלַא* B. Q. 98a; *שָׁנַא* *ibid.* 17b; *חָלַא* Ber. 57a; *קָנַא* Keth. 82b.¹

3d plur. masc.—§539. a) *בָּעַי* Macc. 3b; *חָזַי* *ibid.* 5a; *בָּלַי* *pine away*, Ber. 6a; *טָשַׁי* *ibid.* 54b, Sabb. 33b, Taan. 24a; *בָּכַי* *they wept*, Ber. 5b; *שָׂרַי* Ned. 8a, 77b; *רָמַי* *ibid.* 25a; *בָּעִין* Taan. 25a; *חָנַי* *they learned, taught, passim.*²

b) *חָטְאוּ* *they sinned*, Sabb. 56a; *מָלְאוּ* *they filled*, B. B. 73b; *חָדְדוּ* Nidd. 66a.

3d plur. fem.—§540. *שָׂרְיָן* *they threw*, Meg. 27b; *מָלְאִי* Meg. 11b (in Ag. Esth. ed. Buber); *לָבְאִי* *dried up*, M. Q. 11a.³

2d plur. masc.—§541. *גָּלִיתוּן* Sabb. 116b; *חָזִיתוּן* Ned. 65a; *בָּעִיתוּן* Meg. 23a; *בָּעִיתוּ* M. MS. *ibid.*; *חָזִיתוּ* B. Q. 117a; *שָׂרִיתוּ* *ye have allowed*, Yeb. 37a; *כָּפִיתוּ* Hull. 95b.

1st plur. com.—§542. a) *שָׂנִינָן* Pes. 55b; *חָזִינָן* M. MS. Ber. 56a; *חָנִּנָא* M. Q. 25a, Šebu. 30b, Macc. 3b; *שָׂנִין* Pes. 17b; *גָּלִינָן* *we were exiled*, Ber. 58a; *גָּלִינוּ* M. MS. *ibid.*; *שָׂנִין* M. Q. 13b (§80).

b) *חָנְנָן* *we have learned*, Ned. 5a, *passim*; *חָזְנָן* *we saw*, Ber. 56a; *בָּעִין* *we asked*, Ber. 21a.

IMPERFECT.—*3d sing. masc.*—§543. *לִיחֲזִי* Ned. 2b, 12a; *לִיבְעִי* *ibid.* 40a; *לִיקְנִי* *ibid.* 48b; *לִיחֲזִי* *ibid.* 5b; *לִיקְרִי* Ber. 3a; *לִיגְלִי* Macc. 8a; *לִיבְנִי* M. Q. 7a; *נִימַשִּׁי* *washes*, Sabb. 140b; *לִיחֲזִי* Ned. 40a; *לִחְדִי* Ber. 55b.⁴

3d sing. fem.—§544. *חָטְשִׁי* *throws*, Sabb. 110a; *חִירְמִי* Ned. 51a; *חָסְכִי* B. M. 86b.

2d sing.—§545. *Masc.*: *חִיחֲזִי* M. Q. 9b; *חִיבְעִי* Ber. 49a; *חָטְשִׁי* Pes. 113a; *חִמְחִי* B. B. 120a.

Fem.: *חִיחְבִּיין* *wantest*, Gitt. 85b (legal style).⁵

1st sing. com.—§546. *אִישְׁדִי* Ber. 45b; *אִיזְכִּי* M. Q. 22a; *אִיהֲדִי* Sanh. 26a; *אִישְׁתִּי* Pes. 107a; *אִיגְנִי* Sabb. 110b.

¹ *חָזִיתִי* *HG. ed. pr.* 69d.

² *חָטְאוּ* Alfasi 'Er. 86a; *מָלְאוּ* *ibid.* Pes. 103b.

³ *חָזַא* *they saw fit*, *TG. ed.* Harkavy, §182.

⁴ *חָזְרִי* Ber. 55b.

⁵ The three yōdhs are to prevent the reading *חִיחְבִּיין* 3d plur. fem.

3d plur. masc.—§547. a) לִיבְלוֹ Sabb. 30b; לִיבְעוֹ Taan.* 24b; רִימְטוֹ reach, *ibid.* 25a.¹

b) נִיחְדוֹרִי Nidd. 66a.

2d plur. masc.—§548. הִתְגַּנְּנוּ Ber. 8b; הִתְחַלְּנוּ Hull. 50a; הִתְחַדְּנוּ Ber. 62b; הִתְחַדְּנוּ Sanh. 100a; הִתְחַדְּנוּ Sabb. 140b; הִתְחַדְּנוּ *ibid.* 104b; (הִתְחַדְּנוּ Sanh. 100a); הִתְחַדְּנוּ 'Er. 54b.

1st plur. com.—§549. נִחְדוּ Ber. 22b; נִשְׁדוּ Pes. 103b; נִבְעוּ Yoma 69b; נִקְנוּ Gitt. 14b; נִשְׁנִי Ber. 31a; נִיחְדוּ 'Er. 54b (*cf.* §233).

IMPERATIVE.—*Sing. masc.*—§550. a) שְׂדִי Macc. 11a, Ber. 22a; שְׂחִי *ibid.* 62b; תְּחִי Ned. 3a; תְּחִי *ibid.* 77b; בְּעִי *ibid.*; דְּרִי carry, Meg. 28a.²

b) תִּלְהֵ throw on, Ber. 43b; תִּשְׁלֵ throw, Hag. 15b, B. B. 155b; קְנֵ buy, Ber. 63a.³

Sing. fem.—§551. חֲדָא rejoice, Pes. 69b; חֲדָא Ned. 6b; שְׂדָא Keth. 61b.

Plur. masc.—§552. שְׂרוּ M. Q. 17a; מְנוּ *ibid.* 22a; חֲדוּ Hōr. 12a; שְׂחוּ Sabb. 67b; אֲשָׁחוּ *ibid.* 41a (§87).

INFINITIVE.—§553. a) miqtal: a) מִיִּשְׁדָּא Macc. 11a; מִיִּשְׁחָ *ibid.* 12a; מִיִּחְדָּא Yeb. 4a; מִיִּקְרָא Ber. 3a; מִיִּגְנָא B. M. 66b; מִיִּפְעָא 'Er. 75b; מִיִּרְבָּא Ber. 40b; מִלְקָא Zeb. 9a; מִשְׁתָּחָ B. M. 86a. β) מִיִּתְחִי Ned. 4b; מִיִּשְׁחִי *ibid.* 8ab; מִיִּשְׁדִּי M. Q. 4a; מִיִּחְדִּי Macc. 6a; מִיִּבְנִי *ibid.* 10b; מִיִּקְרִי *ibid.* 18b.

b) miqtala: מִשְׁתָּחִי Pes. 113b; מִיִּתְחִי Ker. 3a; מִקְנִיָּא, מִקְנִיָּה B. M. 47b; מִבְעִיָּא Keth. 2a, Ber. 2b.

c) muqtal: מִוִּקְשָׁה Yeb. 40a; מִוִּמְחָא Sabb. 58a.

d) miqtalat: מִכְפָּח Gitt. 62a (§222e).

e) iqtal: אִתְחָא Bekh. 44a (§259j, n. 2).

f) qutulē: לְסִנְדוּי Sanh. 95a; לְחִתוּי A. Z. 38b; לְטְפוּי B. B. 93b; לְחִתוּי Ber. 11b; שְׂבוּי M. MS. Ber. 60b; לְעִרְוִי B. M. 40b.⁴

¹ רִפְנוּ are at leisure, Ned. 37b.

² שְׂחִי HG. ed. pr. 68d.

³ A form like קְנֵ may be explained as a shortening from קְנִי = קְנֵא, or like the infinitive מִקְנָא and the imperative in the derived conjugations in Syriac, as a reminiscence of verbs לִיָּא or לִיָּר. But it is more probably a kind of precativ perfect. *Cf.* §244b. The use of the third for the second person would offer no difficulty in our idiom.

⁴ לְשִׁחְדוּי Hal. Pes., p. 80; לְמִחְדוּי TG. ed. Cassel, §7; עֲנִי MV. 32; מִיִּעְנִיָּה *ibid.* 31; מִעְנִיָּה *ibid.* 34.

g) *miqtalān*: לְמִי־סָחַק *to bathe*, Pes. 118*b*. This form is uncertain, as the ending *-an* may also be the objective suffix 3d plur.

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—*Sing. masc.*—§554. בָּלִי Ber. 5*b*; תָּחַי Macc. 7*a*; שָׁחַי *ibid.* 16*b*; מָצִי Ned. 19*b*; צָרִי splits, Hull. 123*b*,¹ בָּנִי Sabb. 156*a*,² שָׁחִי is different, Pes. 23*a*, *passim*,³ בָּעִי C. MS. Meg. 12*a* (voc.); מְרִילִי fills, MM. Sabb. 10*b*; מְרִילֵא is full, *ibid.* Taan. 24*a* (§80, and Nöldeke, *MG.* §22).

Sing. fem.—§555. עָמְיָא gets dark, Ber. 53*b*; דְּמִיָּא Ned. 71*b*; מְשִׁיָּא washes, *ibid.* 91*a*; בָּעִיָּא Gitt. 84*a*; לָקִיָּא *ibid.*; קָנִיָּא Qidd. 7*a*; שְׁחִיָּא M. Q. 4*a*; בָּרִיָּא let her get well, Taan. 21*b*,⁴ שְׂרִיָּא Gitt. 83*b*; לָקִיָּא Ned. 68*a*.

Plur. masc.—§556. a) בָּעִין Taan. 24*b*; בָּעִיין *ibid.*,⁵ קָרִי Sanh. 13*b*; עֵי Sotā 48*a*; בָּכִי Sanh. 103*a*; תָּלִי Yalq. MS. B. Q. 113*b*; סָבִי walk, B. M. 44*b*.

b) דָּבִי Pes. 116*a*; סָבִי Sabb. 88*b*; תָּאֲנִי C. MS. M. Q. 3*b*.⁶

c) קָרוּ M. Q. 12*a*, Ned. 49*a*, 52*b*; בָּעִי B. Q. 59*b*; שְׁחִי M. Q. 14*b*; רָמוּ *ibid.* 19*a*; מָצִי Gitt. 38*a*; חָזוּ Succ. 20*b*.⁷

Plur. fem.—§557. a) בָּעִיין Ned. 37*b*, 39*b*; סָבִיין B. M. 45*a*; זָכִיין Ber. 17*a*; קָשִׁיין *ibid.* 25*b*; דְּמִיין *ibid.* 20*a*; בָּנִיין Sabb. 65*a*; מְלִיין M. MS. Sabb. 62*b*.

b) חָטָאין B. B. 91*b*; מְלָאין Sabb. 62*b*.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—*Sing. masc.*—§558. a) מָלִי C. MS. Meg. 7*a* (voc.); צָלִי Ned. 51*b*; בָּעִי Ber. 16*a*; גָּלִי M. Q. 28*a*; פָּלִי Nidd. 21*a*; חָזִי (MSS. חָאֲזִי) M. Q. 12*b*; שָׁרִי, סָנִי, C. MS. Meg. 25*b* (voc.); e. חָזִיא fit, Ber. 23*a*.—סָנְאִי Meg. 25*b*; טִישָׁא hidden, M. MS. A. Z. 70*a* (passing into עָרִי).

¹ עָאֲנָה *HG.* 69.

² This is usually taken to be a nominal form בָּנִיָּא.

³ Pronounce שְׁחִי with diphthongization (§80). For vocalization compare יֶאֱחִיב (§432, n. 3) = *jaïtëb*. These and other examples go to show that our traditional vocalization is younger than the fixed orthography of the text, a phenomenon not to be wondered at, since such pronunciation may be at least six hundred years later than the fixing of the text. In the light of this, the statement in §17 should be modified.

⁴ For the imperative use of the participle *cf.* Nöldeke, *MG.*, p. 378; and Maclean, *op. cit.*, p. 142. *Cf.* also the frequent חָזִי מָרְנִין and חָזִי מָרְנִין in the חָזִי-formula.

⁵ This may also be the fem. בָּעִיין; *cf.* §231.

⁶ בָּעִין *HG.* 277.

⁷ קָאֲבָעִי *SM.* No. LXXII. (voc.); בָּעִי *JQR.* IX. 682 (voc.).

b) *e. debarred, unfit*, Ber. 23a.¹

Sing. fem.—§559. שְׁדִּירָא Sabb. 63b; שְׁרִירָא Yeb. 8a, Ber. 36b; סְנִירָא Pes. 113a; חֲוִירָא M. Q. 18b; חֲלִירָא Ber. 25a; בְּדִירָא, בְּדִירָא, Tem. 7a (§69); סִירָא TF. Ker. 6a.

b) בְּקִירָא Hag. 5a, Qidd. 7b; בְּזִירָא Pes. 110a.²

Plur. masc.—§560. a) שְׁדִּירִין 'Er. 44b; סְנִינִי 'En Y. Ned. 50b; בְּלִירִין Sabb. 156a; סְנִירִין Meg. 14b; שְׁדִּירִין Ber. 61b, Yeb. 8a; שְׁבִירִי captives, Qidd. 72b.³

b) חֲזוּ fit, Sabb. 124b; קָנוּ B. M. 73a; קָנוּ homely, Ned. 50b; קָרוּ are gathered, Yeb. 121a.

c) בְּרִירִי Keth. 60b; בְּקִירִי Qidd. 30a.

Plur. fem.—§561. a) קְשִׁירִין B. B. 84b; קְרִירִין Ned. 37b, 38a; רְמִירָא M. MS. Sabb. 138a; O. MS. *ibid.* רְמִירִין.

b) *e. שביריתא* Qidd. 81a.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—*Active Participle.*—§562. a) בְּעִירָא Sanh. 94b; בְּבִירָא Keth. 103b; חֲוִירָא Ber. 13b; סְנִירָא I hate, Yômā 9b; רְעִירָא, צְבִירָא, Yeb. 107b; קְרִירָא, קְרִירָא, I read the Bible, Qidd. 49b; שְׁדִּירָא I sow, Keth. 103b; שְׁדִּירִין Sabb. 37b.⁴

b) טְעִירָא Nidd. 3b; חֲרִירָא carriest, Meg. 28a; צְחִירָא art thirsty, Ber. 62b; מְחִירָא B. B. 17b; בְּנִירָא M. MS. B. B. 4a.⁵

c) בְּעִירָא we must, Ber. 9b; רְמִירָא *ibid.* 7a; פְּפִירָא Keth. 63b; תְּלִירָא Nidd. 4a; מְחִירָא, מְצִירָא, *ibid.* 7b; בְּעִירָא, בְּנִירָא, we want, C. MS. Zeb. *passim* (§83); נְצִירָא M. Q. 16a; נִירָא Alf. *ibid.* (§80); מְלִירָא A. Z. 53b.⁶

d) בְּעִירָא Sanh. 93a; מְמִירָא Taan. 14b; שְׁדִּירָא A. Z. 72b.

Passive Participle.—§563. נִירָא Ned. 7a.—בְּקִירָא we are skilled, Qidd. 30a.

¹ שְׁדִּירָא kept, HG. ed. pr. 134a.

² מְטִירָא TR. II. 13.

³ חֲזִירִין Alfasi Beḡā 33b.

⁴ בְּעִירָא SM. No. xxviii. (voc.); זְכִירָא TG. ed. Harkavy, §72; בְּעִירָא TG. ed. Cassel, §91 (f.).

⁵ בְּעִירָא HG. 103.

⁶ חֲוִירָא HG. 60; שְׁרִירָא *ibid.* 100; בְּעִירָא *ibid.* 97; מְחִירָא *ibid.* 207; תְּלִירָא *ibid.* 541; חֲזִירָא *ibid.* 525; מִירָא *ibid.* 178 (§69); קְלִירָא HG. ed. pr. 15b; חֲזִירָא TG. ed. Harkavy, §64; חֲזִירָא *ibid.* §78.

EXAMPLES FOR PA"ĒL.

PERFECT.—§564. *3d sing. masc.*: a) שָׁנִי C. MS. Meg. 14b (voc.); צָלִי *he prayed*, Ber. 21a; דָּלִי Ned. 50a; שָׁפִי Sabb. 98b; הִתָּלִי *he lowered*, M. MS. Zeb. 19a; בָּאָזִי B. B. 37a (with resolution of doubling).

b) לָוִי Keth. 72a; מִיָּדָא Sabb. 58a; מָדָה B. B. 39b.

3d sing. fem.: a) שָׁנְאִי Yeb. 65b; מָחָאִי Keth. 68b.

b) גָּלִיָּא A. Z. 28a; גָּלִיָּא Meg. 13a.¹

2d sing. com.: גָּלִיתִי B. B. 5a; שִׁנִּיתִי *didst change*, B. M. 96b.

1st sing. com.: a) צָלִיתִי M. MS. Ber. 30b; eds. צָלִי.

b) שָׁנִי *I answered*, Bēqā 22a; רָבִיאִ *I raised*, B. M. 109a; שָׁנְאִי *I made*, Sabb. 156b; דָּלִי Yeb. 92b.

3d plur. masc.: לָוִי Pes. 52b; שָׁדִי *they made*, Yeb. 34a; צָלִי *they prayed*, Ber. 30b.

3d plur. fem.: וָנְאִי *they committed adultery*, Keth. 101b.

IMPERFECT.—§565. *3d sing. masc.*: a) לָגִלִי Ber. 55b; לִימְלִי *ibid.* 6a; לִי־צָלִי *ibid.* 7b; לִי־רָצִי *makes expiation*, Zeb. 5a.

b) לִי־שָׁמָא *makes unclean*, Hull. 70a.

3d sing. fem.: תִּרְבִּי *grows, raises*, B. M. 71a.

2d sing. com.: תִּרְבִּיָּי Sanh. 97a.—תִּקְנָא Pes. 113a.

1st sing. com.: אִישְׁנִי Sanh. 96a; אִינָסִי *ibid.* 96b; אִשְׁפִּי B. M. 15a; אִצְלִי Ber. 30a; אִגְרִי Taan. 25a.

3d plur. masc.: לִי־רָצִי Zeb. 5a; לִימְלִי Sabb. 148a.

2d plur. masc.: תִּרְבִּנָּה Ned. 40a; תִּרְפִּנָּה Sabb. 140b.


1st plur. com.: נִי־תִתִּי *we lower*, Zeb. 54b.

IMPERATIVE.—§566. *Sing. masc.*: צָלִי Ber. 30a; שָׁנִי Pes. 62a; שָׁנִי Taan. 24a; סָמִי Sabb. 52a; שָׁפִי Gitt. 73a; נָסִי Sanh. 107b.

Plur. masc.: דָּלִי B. Q. 117a; פָּנִי Pes. 111b; כָּסִי 'En Y. M. Q. 28b; גָּלִי (= גָּלוּ לִי) Sanh. 96b; כָּסִי *cover yourselves*, M. Q. 28b (§532).²

INFINITIVE.—§567. a) qattûlê: צָלוּי Ned. 49b, Ber. 7b; תָּלוּי Ned. 91a; גָּלוּי Sabb. 10b; תָּלוּי Ber. 20a; דָּלוּי *ibid.*

¹ זְנִיָּא HG. 327; שְׁנִיָּא Se'el. 121.

² There are a number of examples of Qal and Pa"ēl used where we should expect a reflexive form. Cf. the same phenomenon in Biblical Aramaic (Baer's *Daniel*, p. lix). The explanation given there is too mechanical. The solution is rather to be found in semasiological reasons. Cf. Hebrew דָּלַל Ps. 10:3 and פָּתַח in many cases, and Syr.  *fluctus agitatus est*.

57*a*; טַמּוּרִי Zeb. 21*a*; לְשׁוּרִי Qidd. 45*b*; רַבּוּרִי C. MS. Meg. 13*a* (voc.); חַרּוּרִי 'Arûkh A. Z. 38*b*; בִּאֲזוּרִי B. B. 37*a*.¹

b) qattûla: דְּחוּרִיא Šebu. 40*b*.

c) qattûl: רַפּוּי B. B. 142*a*; לְצַלּוּי Succ. 41*b*; לְשׁוּי Sabb. 155*a*.

d) qittâl: פִּילּוּי 'Er. 88*a*.

e) qattâlû: לְנִסְיוֹנָהוּ Raši Sanh. 101*b*).

f) qattâlût: לְמַלְיוּחִיהָ (*to fill it up*, B. M. 105*b*).

g) maqattalâ: לְמִידְלִיָּא Qidd. 81*a*; לְמִמְנִיָּה (*Sotâ* 40*a*; לְמִמְלִיָּה M. Q. 10*a*).

h) maqattal or maqattil: לְמִפְנֵי *to ease oneself*, Ber. 62*a*; מְמַלָּא or מְמַלֵּא 'Er. 12*a*; לְמִיפְסָנָהוּ Sanh. 101*b*).²

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 568. *Sing. masc.*: מִזֵּבֵי Ned. 36*a*; מִשְׁנֵי *ibid.* 43*b*; מִירְצֵי Zab. 5*a*; מְעֵי Yeb. 71*b*; מְשִׁטֵּי B. Q. 24*b*; מְעוּאֵי Hull. 53*a*.

Sing. fem.: מְכַלֵּיא Sabb. 140*b*; מְגַלֵּיהָ Ber. 59*a*; מְסַכֵּיא *waits longingly*, Keth. 62*b*; מְמַחֲרֵיא *ibid.* 11*a*; מַחְרֵיא *rakes*, Hag. 5*a*; מְטַמֵּיא, מִשְׁטַמֵּיא, Bekh. 34*b*; מְשַׁדֵּיא *throws*, R. H. 24*a*.

Plur. masc.: a) מְבַזֵּזִין Ned. 65*a*; מְצִילֵי Ber. 30*b*; מְפַנֵּי Sabb. 140*b*; מִיִּשְׁטֵי Pes. 97*a*; מְסַנֵּי Keth. 105*b*; מְצַלֵּי Ber. 30*a*; מְגַלֵּי Sabb. 18*b*.

b) מִיִּשְׁטַמֵּיא M. MS. Pes. 97*b*.

Plur. fem.: מְדַכֵּנִן *observe cleanness*, Nidd. 66*b*; מְשַׁרְרֵין *sing antiphonically*, Sanh. 14*a*.³

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 569. *Sing. masc.*: מְעֵלִי or מְעִלִי Ned. 49*b*.⁴

Sing. fem.: מְגַלֵּיא Sabb. 29*b*; מְדַלֵּיהָ *is on high sea*, Ber. 57*a*; מְעֵלִיא Šebu. 45*b*; e. מְעַלִּיתָא Bêṣa 32*b*.

Plur. masc.: מְעַלִּין Sabb. 65*a*; מְחַפֵּי *covered*, Gitt. 58*a*; מְעַלֵּי Sabb. 109*b*, Ber. 10*a*.⁵

¹ The two last examples passing into ע"ע forms. The last example with resolution of doubling.

² מְצַלּוּרִי, לְצַלּוּרִיהָ, Igg. Šertrâ 24; לְמַסְמָא TG. ed. Cassel, §86; טַרּוּרִי TG. ed. Cassel, §86; לְצַלּוּרִי TR. II. 10; לְצַלּוּרִי *ibid.* 22; שְׁוִירִי TG. ed. Harkavy, §82.

³ Cf. Syriac ܡܫܪܪܐ *antiphony*. The Samaritan שְׁרִיר, which Heidenheim explains as a contraction of שְׁרִירִי יְהוָה (*Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für Englisch-theol. Forsch. u. Kritik*, I., 406-7), probably has the same meaning, and must be vocalized שְׁרִירִי.

⁴ The uniform orthography מְעֵלִי speaks for the form מְעִלִי.

⁵ מְעַלֵּי HG. 257.

Plur. fem.: מְשַׁיִי are trimmed, B. B. 69a; מְעַלְּן Hag. 5a; e. מְעַלְּיָתָא Ber. 8a. Cf. § 226.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—*Active Participle*.—§ 570. a) מְטַמֵּיִן Nidd. 20b; מְצַלִּיָּה Ber. 8a; מְטַפֵּיִן I give more, B. B. 107b; מְנַסֵּיִן, מְנַסְּתָא, Sanh. 107a.

b) מְגַלֵּחַ A. Z. 28a.

c) מְשַׁוִּיִּן Succ. 48b; מְלִוִּיִּן Sabb. 118a; מְכַפֵּיִן Sebu. 3b; מְנַפְּיִן we deduct, B. M. 109a; מְמַלְּאִיִן 'Er. 12a; מְשַׁיִיִן Qidd. 4b; מְדַמֵּיִן B. B. 130b.¹

d) מְטַמְּאִיָּהוּ Nidd. 19b; מְדַמִּיָּהוּ Ned. 30a; מְתַנִּיָּהוּ Ber. 55a.

Passive Participle.—§ 571. מְעִלִּיָּן we are better, Pes. 87b, Zeb. 55a.

EXAMPLES FOR APH'EL.

PERFECT.—§ 572. 3d sing. masc.: אָהָרַי Ber. 8a; אָהָרִי *ibid.* 48a; אָמַטִּי Sabb. 110a; אָהָרַי Qidd. 70b; אָמַצִּי M. Q. 28a; אָרַצִּי he counted, B. B. 48b; אָבְרִי *ibid.* 155b.

3d sing. fem.: a) אָהָרְיָא B. Q. 99b; אָהָרְיָא Yômâ 53b, Sanh. 93a.

b) אָחַלָּא she lit, Sabb. 26a; אָיַחַלָּא 'En Y. *ibid.*

2d sing. com.: אָהָרִית B. M. 63b, A. Z. 14b; אָהָרִית Hag. 5a; אָמַטִּית Sanh. 109a; אָמַטִּית Ber. 9b; אָמַטִּי M. MS. *ibid.*; אָהָרִית B. M. 84a; אָמַטִּת Gitt. 37b.

1st sing. com.: אָקַשִּׁי I asked, Hull. 57b; אָבְרִי B. Q. 36b; אָחַרִּי 'Er. 54b; אָקַנְאִי B. M. 34b; אָהָרְנְאִי A. Z. 14b; אָמַטִּאִי Sanh. 109a, B. M. 73b; אָנְשִׁאִי Ber. 53b; אָהָרִיִּי H. MS. B. M. 84a.

3d plur. masc.: a) אָמַטִּו Sanh. 109a; אָהָרוֹ *ibid.* 99b; אָהָרוֹ Ber. 28a; אָהָרְנוֹ C. MS. Meg. 12a (voc.); אָרַצִּי Hag. 14b; אָחַרִּי Sanh. 109b; אָיַפְּלִיִּי M. MS. A. Z. 74b; אָמַטִּו Sabb. 129a (§ 532); אָהָרִיָּאֵי Yômâ 22b.²

1st plur. com.: אָהָרִיָּנָא Hull. 110b; אָרַמִּיָּנָא Sabb. 156b; אָקַשִּׁיָּנָא Hull. 139b.

IMPERFECT.—§ 573. 3d sing. masc.: לִלְקִי Qidd. 81a; לִשְׁקִי Bēcā 4a; לִימְצִי Taan. 29b; לִיבְרִי B. B. 155b; לִאֲשִׁי Qidd. 76b (§ 208, note); לִיחִיִּי B. B. 167a.³

¹ מְצַלִּיָּנִין TR. II. 1b; מְגַלִּיָּנָא TG. ed. Cassel, § 91.

² אָהָרִיָּיִךְ Igg. Sertrā 25.—אָקַשִּׁיָּיִךְ TG. ed. Harkavy, § 74.

³ יִחְרִי Hag. 5b.

3d *sing. fem.*: תִּקְנִי B. Q. 49*b*; תִּשְׁרִי B. M. 71*a*.

2d *sing. masc.*: תִּחַרִּי B. Q. 117*a*.

3d *plur. masc.*: לִירְצֵה R. H. 5*b*.¹

2d *plur. masc.*: תִּחַלְלוּ A. Z. 37*b*.

IMPERATIVE.—§ 574. *Sing. masc.*: אֲחֹרִי M. Q. 22*b*; אֲמַטִּי Pes. 104*b*, Yeb. 46*a*; אֲצַלִּי Beḡā 15*a*; אֲכַסִּי B. B. 21*a*; אֲיַבְרֵא M. MS. Taan. 21*b*; אֲחֹרִי B. Q. 116*b*.

Sing. fem.: אֲחַלִּי *light*, Sabb. 26*a*; אֲחֹרִי Raši *ibid.* 140*b*.

Plur. masc.: אֲשֹׁרִי Pes. 30*a*; אֲחַלְלוּ Sabb. 35*b*; אֲחַנְנוּ B. M. 85*b*; אֲקָרִי Ned. 50*a*; אֲמַטִּי *bring ye*, A. Z. 10*b*.

Plur. fem.: אֲחֹרִי Sabb. 140*b*.

INFINITIVE.—§ 575. *a*) 'aqṭûlê: אֲקַצִּי Ned. 20*b*; אֲשְׁקִי Qidd. 9*a*; אֲקָרִי Ber. 17*a*; אֲצַלִּי Sabb. 13*a*; אֲפַנְיִי Yeb. 74*b*; אֲקַנְיִי B. M. 45*b*; אֲחֹרִי Sanh. 36*a*; אֲשֹׁרִי Sabb. 141*a*; אֲפַלְיִי Ber. 25*a*; אֲיַפְלוֹאִי M. MS. *ibid.*; אֲרַפִּי M. Q. 2*b*; אֲשֹׁדִי A. Z. 16*a*, for אֲרַפִּי, אֲשֹׁדִי; אֲחַנְנוּ C. MS. Meg. 12*a* (voc.).

b) 'aqṭûlâ: אֲשְׁקִי Alfasi Qidd. 9*a*.

c) maqṭûlê: מִרְפִּי M. Q. 2*b*.

d) maqtal or maqtîl: מִיַּחֲרִי B. B. 167*a*; לְמַחֲרִי *ibid.* 'En Y.; מִיַּחֲרִי B. Q. 86*a*.²

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 576. *Sing. masc.*: מַחֲרִי Ned. 16*b*; מַמַּטִּי Succ. 37*b*; מַרְפִּי M. Q. 2*b*; מַרְעִי Sanh. 109*ab*; מִיַּקְרִי Taan. 24*a*; מִיַּכְלִי Zeb. 42*b*; מַחֲרִי *shows*, 'Arûkh B. Q. 86*a*.

Sing. fem.: מַרְצִיָּא Ned. 20*b*; מַחֲרִיָּא Keth. 65*a*; מַרְפִּיָּא Ber. 62*a*; מַפְלִיָּא Ber. 25*a* (§ 224); מַסְנִיָּא B. B. 73*b*; מַקְנִיָּא Qidd. 7*a*.³

Plur. masc.: מַחֲרִי Macc. 10*b*; מַחֲרִי M. Q. 16*a*; מַסְנִי B. M. 81*b*; מַחֲרִי Ber. 55*b*; מַחֲרִי Ned. 50*a*; מִיַּקְנִי B. M. 45*b*; מַדְלֵן Pes. 113*b*.

Plur. fem.: מַחֲרִיָּי, מַחֲרִיָּי Sôtâ 21*a*; מַסְנֵן Sabb. 79*b*; מַמִּינֵן *take a vote*, Pes. 52*a*, passing into עָרַ.

PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 577. מַרְפִּיָּא B. B. 142*a*.

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§ 578.

Active Participle.—*a*) מַחֲרִיָּנָא Ber. 49*a*; מַסְנִיָּנָא Yômâ 86*a*; מַזִּיגְנָא *I lay down*, Sabb. 119*a*, passing into עָרַ; מַחֲרִיָּנָא Bekh. 37*b*.

¹ לקְרִינִי HG. ed. pr. 109*d*.

² אֲצַלְיוֹרִי TR. II. 16; אֲצִילְיוֹרִי *ibid.* 42; לְמַשְׁחִי HG. ed. pr. 35*e*; לְאֲשְׁקִי TG. ed. Harkavy, § 342; לְאֲסַנְיָא SM. No. VII.

³ מַשְׁחִיָּא HG. ed. pr. 68*d*.

b) מְקַשִּׁית Nidd. 3b; מַחֲרִית Sanh. 39; מִיַּחֲרִית Hull. 59b; מְרַפֶּית B. B. 17b; מַתְנִיחַ Ker. 25b; מַטְעִית B. B. 153a.

c) מְרַמִּינָן Sabb. 156b; מַמְטִינָן B. B. 21a; מַסְפִּינָן Yoma 83a; מַחֲרִינָן B. Q. 23b; מַשְׁקִינָן Sanh. 20a.¹

d) מַתְנִיחוֹן Sabb. 145a.²

EXAMPLES FOR ITHP^a EL.

PERFECT.—§ 579. *3d sing. masc.*: a) אִיתְחַדְנִי Ned. 50a; אִיתְחַדְתִּי M. Q. 28a; אִשְׁתַּחֲרִי Ned. 50a; אִיקָרִי *ibid.* 25a; אִיבָרִי *ibid.* 39b; אִידְחִי Zeb. 19b.

b) אִיתְחַדְוֵא B. M. 84b; אִשְׁתַּחֲבֵא Gitt. 45a; אִיבַעֲא Sotā 48b.

c) אִיבָרָא Pes. 104a,³ אִיקוֹשׂ Sabb. 74b; אִיקוֹשָׂא *ibid.* ed. Ven.; אִיקִישׁ M. MS. אִיקִישׁ *was hardened*; אִימָר *he refused*, B. M. 77a (§ 87).

3d sing. fem.: אִיקְשִׁיתָ Bekh. 31b; אִיקְנִיתָ Sanh. 93b; אִשְׁתַּחֲרִיתָ Yeb. 105a; אִשְׁתַּחֲנִיתָ H. MS. B. B. 74a; אִיתְלִיתָ 'En Y. Sabb. 156a; אִידְחִיתָ Yeb. 8a; אִיבְלִיתָ Sanh. 107a; אִיבַעֲיתָ Ned. 68a.

b) אִיבָרָא Nidd. 50b; אִיבְלָא Hull. 56b; אִיקָרָא M. MS. Men. 3b; אִידְחָא Zeb. 32b; אִשְׁתַּחֲבֵא Gitt. 38a; אִשְׁתַּחֲרֵא Zeb. 16b, 32b; אִימָרָא 'Arūkh Hull. 58b; אִיבַעֲא Keth. 49a.

c) אִישׁוּוֹא Pes. 76b; אִימָרָא Hull. 58b.⁴

2d sing. com.: אִיתְחַדְנִיתָ B. Q. 20b; אִימְרִיתָ Yeb. 79a, Sotā 35b.

1st sing. com.: אִשְׁתַּחֲלִי Ber. 53a; אִשְׁתַּחֲלֵא Bēcā 4b.

3d plur. masc.: אִיתְחַדְחוּ Sabb. 156a; אִיתְחַקְרוּ Ned. 31a; אִישְׁתַּחוּ Hull. 17a; אִימְנוּ B. B. 12b, Sotā 40b; אִיקְרוּ Ber. 25b; אִידְחוּ *ibid.* 28a; אִיבְרוּ Sabb. 156a; אִיתְחַלוּ Hull. 17a; אִיעֲנוּ Taan. 23b; אִיבַעֲי 'En Y. *ibid.*⁵

3d plur. fem.: אִישְׁתַּחֲבִינָן Keth. 23a; אִיבְלִינָן Gitt. 56b (§ 226).⁶

1st plur. com.: אִשְׁתַּחֲלִין Keth. 33a.

IMPERFECT.—§ 580. *3d sing. masc.*: a) לִיתְחַדְנִי Sabb. 120b; לִישְׁתַּחֲרִי Sabb. 35a; לִינְשְׁתַּחֲרִי 'Er. 12b; לִיַּחֲדִי M. Q. 28a; לִיבַעֲי Ned. 67b.⁷

¹ מְלַקְיִנִי *MY*. 76.

² מְגַבִּיחוֹן *TG*. ed. Harkavy, § 235.

³ אִיתְחַמְחָא *HG*. ed. pr. 66b; אִתְחַמְי *SM*. No. xxv. (voc.).

⁴ אִישְׁתַּחֲבִיָּה *HG*. 454; אִיבְלִיָּה *HG*. ed. pr. 95b.

⁵ אִיתְחַמְצִיָּא *TG*. ed. Harkavy, § 546.

⁶ אִשְׁתַּחֲרִינָן *Alfasi* Pes. 48b.

⁷ יִתְחַדְנִי B. M. 85b, Sabb. 156a; נִרְחַמְצִי *HG*. ed. pr. 126d; לִישְׁתַּחֲרֵא *HG*. 73.

b) לִישָׁרָא 'Arakh Gitt. 68a.

3d sing. fem.: לִישָׁרָא Yeb. 8b; תִּשְׁתַּקֵּי 'Er. 53b; תִּיֶהְיֶה Men. 12a; תִּבְעֵי Ned. 7a, 10b, 21b, 51b, Nāz. 13b.

2d sing. fem.: תִּשְׁתַּקֵּי Sanh. 94b.

1st sing. com.: אִתְּהֵי Ned. 50a.

3d plur. masc.: לִישָׁרָא 'Ar. 29a, M. Q. 13a, Bekh. 57a; לִיֶּהְיֶה Taan. 23b; נִבְעֵי Ber. 49a; נִבְעֵי ed. Ven. *ibid.*

3d plur. fem.: לִשְׁתַּרְיָא C. MS. M. Q. 13a.

2d plur. masc.: תִּתְחַזֵּי Ber. 35b; תִּשְׁתַּרְיָא Yeb. 37a.

IMPERATIVE.—§581. Sing. masc.: אִיקְרֵי B. M. 40b.

Sing. fem.: אִתְּפֵי Sanh. 94b.

Plur. masc.: אִיפְלוּ be locked up, Bekh. 8b.

INFINITIVE.—§582. a) 'ithqatûlê: אִיקְרוּי B. B. 30a; אִתְּרִמוּי Meg. 18b; אִתְּחַזֵּי B. M. 63b, Ned. 50a; לִיגְלוּי Sabb. 110b (§50); אִיבְעֵי 'Ar. 5a.

b) 'ithqatûl: אִתְּמַחוּ Sabb. 113b; with loss of last stem-consonant, אִתְּמַחוּ O. MS. *ibid.*; לִאֲשַׁתְּרוּי TF. Ker. 26a.

c) 'ithqatal: אִישָׁתְּרָא Yeb. 7b; לִאֲתַחֲזֵא 'En Y. Ned. 50a.

d) 'ithqatalûth: אִשְׁתַּרְיֵי Ned. 50a.

e) 'ithqûtal: אִתְּרוּמֵי A. Z. 70b; אִיבְעֵי F. MS. B. Q. 43b; אִתְּרוּמֵי Hull. 12a; by analogy with strong verbs.¹

PARTICIPLE.—§583. Sing. masc.: מִתְּחַרֵּי Tam. 32a; מִתְּחַזֵּי Ned. 77a; מִשְׁתַּחֲי Sabb. 109a; מִיֶּמֶי Pes. 60b; מִיֶּחַזֵּי M. Q. 7a; מִיֶּעֲנֵי Ned. 65b; מִיֶּשֶׁרֵי B. Q. 119b; מִיֶּמְתָּא Sabb. 161ab; מִיֶּדְלָא is raised, Sabb. 99b.

Sing. fem.: מִיֶּקְרִיא Ned. 55a, Ber. 15a; מִתְּחַזֵּיא Ber. 59b; מִתְּהֵיא Yeb. 13a; מִיֶּדְחֵיא Yeb. 32a; מִתְּקַרְיֵי Hôr. 5b (§232b); מִיֶּבְעֵיא F. MS. B. Q. 43b.

Plur. masc.: מִשְׁתַּרְיָא 'Er. 8b; מִיֶּבְרוּ Sanh. 65b; מִתְּמַנֵּי Pes. 89a; מִשְׁתַּחֲלֵי Ber. 23a; מִסְּחַגֵּי B. M. 107b.²

Plur. fem.: מִיֶּגְלִיָּן Sabb. 79b; מִתְּקַרְיָן B. B. 61b; מִיֶּקְנֵי *ibid.* 77a; מִיֶּדְלִיָּן Bekh. 55b; מִתְּחַזֵּיָּן Men. 37b, Tem. 22a; מִיֶּקְרִיָּן Ker. 15a; מִיֶּקְלִיָּן B. M. 85b; מִדְּמִיָּן Ber. 56a; e. מִשְׁוִיתָא Ber. 44b.³

¹ אִשְׁתַּרְיֵי HG. 275; לִאֲיַגְלוּי Alf. B. M. 102b; מִיֶּבְעֵי Jud. b. Barzillai al-Barcelônî in JQR. IX. 695.

² מִתְּרִמֵּי HG. 289; מִיֶּמְנֵי in יהוסי תנאים 1b (§532).

³ מִשְׁתַּרְיָאָן HG. ed. pr. 57b.

PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUN.—§ 584.

a) *מִסְתַּפֵּינָא* *I am afraid*, C. MS. Meg. 13*b* (voc.); *מִתְבַּעֵינָא* Hag. 4*b*; *מִבְעֵינָא* Sanh. 98*a*.

b) *מִבְרִית* *thou art created*, 'En Y. Taan. 25*a*.

c) *מִקְלִינָן* *we are burned*, B. B. 73*a*.

d) *מִסְתַּפִּיחוּ* *ye are afraid*, Ber. 62*a*; *מִסְתַּפִּיחוּ* *MM. ibid.*

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA¹AL.

PERFECT.—§ 585. *3d sing. masc.*: a) *אִשְׁתַּפֵּי* Ber. 35*b*, Sanh. 96*a*; *אִשְׁתַּפֵּי* B. M. 85*b*; *אִיפְסִי* Taan. 25*a*; *אִיפְרִי* Sanh. 64*a*; *אִינְבִי* B. B. 15*b*; *אִשְׁטַמִּי* Šebu. 18*b*, Zeb. 20*b*.

b) *אִשְׁטַמֵּא* Šebu. 18*b*; *אִשְׁתַּחֲדָה* Yeb. 42*a*.¹

3d sing. fem.: a) *אִשְׁתַּפֵּיָא* B. M. 84*b*.

b) *אִשְׁתַּחֲדָא* Men. 43*a*; *אִתְקַצָּא* Bēcā 30*b*; *אִתְרַבָּא* Gitt. 77*b*.²

1st sing. com.: *אִתְרַצָּא* *I agreed*, B. B. 2*b*.

3d plur. masc.: *אִשְׁטַמוּ* Pes. 33*b*, Zeb. 23*a*; *אִדְדֵּי* Bēcā 11*a*; *אִינְבוּ* H. MS. B. B. 15*b*; *אִתְלָדוּ* Ned. 22*a*; *אִתְלָדוּן* 'En Y. *ibid.*; *אִתְרַבּוּ*, *אִתְרַבֵּי*, Men. 93*b*; *אִינְבוּי* B. B. 16*b* (§ 532); *אִינְבִיאוּ* M. MS. *ibid.*; *אִתְנַבֵּיאוּ* Hag. Hatt. *ibid.*; *אִתְרַעֵיאוּ* Sanh. 94*b*; *אִשְׁתַּנִּיאוּ* C. MS. M. Q. 25*b* (eds. *אִשְׁתַּעֵי*).³

IMPERFECT.—§ 586. *3d sing. masc.*: *לִישְׁתַּפֵּי* Sanh. 40*b*, 44*b*; *לִישְׁתַּעֵי* Qidd. 70*b*.

3d sing. fem.: *לִתְחַנֵּי* Keth. 65*a*.

2d sing. masc.: *לִתְסַפֵּי* Sanh. 97*b*; *לִתְנַרָּה* A. Z. 10*a*.

3d plur. masc.: *לִישְׁתַּחֲדוּ* Sanh. 44*b*, 46*b*; *לִישְׁתַּעֵי* *ibid.* 107*a*; *נִצְטְרוּ* A. Z. 65*b*.

2d plur. masc.: *לִתְשַׁחֲדוּ* A. Z. 11*a*.

IMPERATIVE.—§ 587. *Sing. masc.*: *אִיפְסִי* R. H. 25*a*; *אִינְרִי* Gitt. 56*b*.³

Sing. fem.: *אִתְסַפֵּי* Sanh. 97*b*; *אִינְפָּא* Keth. 63*a*.

INFINITIVE.—§ 588. a) *'ithqattûlê*: *אִתְרַוֵּי* 'Er. 26*a*, Succ. 37*b*; *אִיטְמוֵי* Macc. 2*a*; *אִדְדֵּי* Bēcā 11*a*; *לְקַנְאוֵי* Ber. 28*a*; *לְאִיקְנוֵי* ed. Ven. *ibid.*

b) *'ithqattûl*: *אִינְבוּי* B. B. 15*b*; *אִשְׁתַּחֲדֵי* Alf. Yeb. 80*b*.

c) *'mithqattala*: *לְמַנְיָא* Sabb. 140*b*.⁴

¹ *אִתְשַׁעֵי* HG. ed. pr. 135*d*.

² *אִשְׁתַּחֲדָא* SM. No. xcvi; *אִתְרַצָּא* TG. ed. Harkavy, § 228.

³ *אִשְׁתַּעֵי* HG. ed. pr. 101*b*.

⁴ *לְאִישְׁתַּחֲדֵי* HG. ed. pr. 2*b*, Seder R. 'Amrām, p. 2.

PARTICIPLE.—§ 589. *Sing. masc.*: מִיכְסִי Ned. 49*b*; מִחְסִי Sabb. 11*a*; מִשְׁחָעִי Yôm. 9*b*; מִיחָתִי 'Er. 85*b*; מִירָצִי, Taan. 23*b*; מִשְׁחָסִי B. Q. 24*b*; מִחָבִי *ibid.* 60*b*; מִחָבָא 'En Y. *ibid.*

Sing. fem.: מִיכְסִיָּא Ned. 49*b*, Ber. 25*b*; מִשְׁחָעִיָּא 'Er. 53*b*; מִחָרְבִיָּא Yeb. 87*a*; מִחָכְבִיָּא V. L. Sanh. 96*a*; מִינְצִיָּא B. M. 84; מִיחָתִיָּא Pes. 108*a* (§ 224).

Plur. masc.: מִחְקָנָאִין Pes. 113*a*; מִיִּשְׁמִי Zeb. 3*b*; מִיכְסֵי Sanh. 107*a*; מִיחָתָאִי B. Q. 80*a* (nominal ending).

Plur. fem.: מִיכְסִיָּין Sabb. 79*b*.

PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§ 590.

a) מִשְׁחָעִינָא B. M. 35*b*; מִשְׁחָדִינָא Gitt. 76*b*.

b) מִינְצִיָּת B. M. 85*b*; מִינְפִיָּת Sanh. 107*a*; מִשְׁחָעִיָּת Ber. 44*b*; מִשְׁחָעִת ed. Ven. *ibid.*; מִינְצִת Keth. 103*b*; מִכְסִּת ed. Ven. Ber. 56*b*.

DOUBLY WEAK VERBS.

A. THE VERBS הָוָה *to be* AND חָיָה *to live*.

QAL.—PERFECT.—§ 591. *3d sing. masc.*: הָוָה Ned. 7*a*, 8*b*; הָוָא *ibid.* 48*b*, 50*a*, C. MS. M. Q. 18*b*; חָיָי Ber. 58*a*, Yômā 18*a*; חָיָה Hull. 7*b*.¹

3d sing. fem.: חָיָא Bêç. 23*a*; הָוָא Macc. 10*a*; חָוָה Ber. 20*b*, M. Q. 16*a*, 27*b*; חָוָה R. H. 26*b*, Sanh. 82*a*; חָיָה Hull. 7*b*.²

2d sing. com.: חָיִית Ber. 11*a*, B. M. 106*a*; חָיִית Taan. 25*a*; חָוָה Hull. 95*a*, M. MS. B. M. 106*a*; חָוָה Sanh. 102*b*, Ned. 21*b*.

1st sing. com.: חָיִיתִי Tām. 32*a*, Succ. 44*b*; חָוָה Taan. 9*a*; חָוָה B. M. 63*b*; חָיִי A. Z. 55*a*; חָוָא Sabb. 156*a*, Sanh. 109*b*; חָיִי Taan. 25*a*.

3d plur. masc.: חָוָה Ned. 59*a*; חָוִין 'En Y. Sanh. 37*a*; חָיִי Zeb. 21*b*; חָוִי V. L. Sanh. 39*a*, Bekh. 3*b*.³

3d plur. fem.: חָוִיָּין O. MS. 'Er. 62*b*; חָוָא AE. Meg. 13*b*.

2d plur. masc.: חָוִיתִין Sanh. 8*b*.

1st plur. com.: חָוִינָא Ber. 21*a*, B. Q. 92*b*, Hull. 76*a*; חָוִינָא 'Er. 89*b*, ed. Sal.; חָוִינָא B. B. 25*b*, 98*a*; חָוִין C. MS. M. Q. 25*a*; חָוִין or חָוִיָּין Sabb. 156*a*.

¹ חָיִי *Igg. Šeritā*, ed. Goldberg, p. 2; חָיִי *SM*. No. xxv. Cf. the same form in the particles אֵיחָד and מִיחָד, § 182.

² חָוִיתִי *HG*. 250.

³ חָוִין *HG*. 301; חָוִין *Igg. Šeritā*, ed. Goldberg, p. 7; חָיִי *ibid.* 12.

IMPERFECT.¹—§ 592. 3d sing. masc.: לִיְהוֹרִי M. Q. 17a, Ber. 52a; נִהְיִי Yômâ 18a; נִיְהוֹרֶה 'En Y. Sôt. 46b; יִהְיִי Ber. 55b; יִהְיִי Sabb. 156a; נִהְיִי A. Z. 65a, *passim*; יִהְיִי eds. B. M. 12b; נִיְהוֹרֶה Tem. 6b, B. M. 62a.²

3d sing. fem.: תִּהְיֶה Macc. 11a, M. Q. 7a; תִּהְיֶה Hull. 38b.

2d sing. masc.: תִּהְיֶה Nidd. 33b.

2d sing. fem.: תִּהְיֶיךָ Gitt. 85b (legal style; the three yôdhs are to prevent the reading תִּהְיֶיךָ).³

1st sing. com.: אֶהְיֶה B. M. 8a; אֶהְיֶה Hull. 44b; אֶהְיֶה 3 R. MS. *ibid*.

3d plur. masc.: לִיהוֹרֶה M. Q. 27b; נִהוֹרֶה Pes. 38a; יִהְיֶה B. B. 142b; יִהְיֶה Alf. *ibid*.; יִהְיֶה Macc. 4b; יִהְיֶה B. B. 131a (legal style).⁴

3d plur. fem.: לִיהוֹרֶיךָ 'Er. 4a; לִיהוֹרֶיךָ Alf. Sabb. 65a.

2d plur. masc.: תִּיהוֹרֶה M. MS. Sanh. 39a.

2d plur. fem.: תִּיהוֹרֶיךָ Sabb. 140b.

1st plur. com.: לִיהוֹרֶה Sanh. 39a; לִיהוֹרֶה M. MS. *ibid*. (§ 232a).

IMPERATIVE.—§ 593. הֵרֵךְ *be thou*, Macc. 11a, Ber. 63a; הֵרֵךְ *be ye*, Sanh. 39a.⁵

INFINITIVE.—§ 594. מִיהוֹרֶה Macc. 12b; מִיהוֹרֶה read מִיהוֹרֶה O. MS. Sabb. 145b; מִיהוֹרֶה 'En Y. Yômâ 21b; מִיהוֹרֶה Yeb. 120b.⁶

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 595. הוֹרֵךְ Ned. 3b; הוֹרֵךְ B. M. 107b.—הוֹרֵךְ Ber. 49a.—הוֹרֵךְ *ibid*. 9b; הוֹרֵךְ Ker. 5a; הוֹרֵךְ C. MS. Zeb. 53a.—הוֹרֵךְ M. Q. 25a; הוֹרֵךְ Taan. 25a; הוֹרֵךְ Alf. B. B. 40b; הוֹרֵךְ Ber. 48a.

APH'EL.—§ 596. אֶחְיֶה *he resurrected*, Sanh. 47a; אֶחְיֶה *he makes alive*, Pes. 68a.

B. VERBS נָטַח AND נָטַח.

APH'EL.—§ 597. אָדַי *he sprinkled*, Zeb. 42b; מָדַי *he sprinkles*, *ibid*.; מָדַי Yômâ 19a; מָדַי R. H. 12a.

¹ On יִהְיֶה and תִּהְיֶה cf. § 8, n. 4.

² לִיהוֹרֶיךָ HG. 44; נִהְיֶה *ibid*. 71.

³ According to *Hal. Pes.* ed. Schlossberg, p. 102, the Palestinians write תִּהְיֶיךָ; cf. § 233.

⁴ נִיהוֹרֶה HG. 415; לִיהוֹרֶה *ibid*. 386; נִיהוֹרֶה HG. ed. pr. 102a.

⁵ הוֹרֵךְ HG. 396 (f.).

⁶ לִמְהוֹרֶה TG. ed. Harkavy, § 69; לִמְהוֹרֶה *ibid*. § 74.

⁷ Of verbs פִּיץ and לִי only these two assimilate the first stem-consonant.

C. VERBS יָרָא, יָמָא, יָרִיא.¹

QAL.—§598. יָמְיִין *they swear*, 'Arûkh Pes. 113*b*.

APH'EL.—§599. אֹדְרִי *he confessed*, Sanh. 30*b*; אֹדְרִי *he taught*, Ber. 11*b*; אֹדְרִי *I taught*, Hull. 52*a*; אֹדְרִי *they confessed*, Ned. 81*a*; לֹדְרִי Šebu. 42*b*; אֹדְרִי *confess thou*, Sabb. 125*a*; אֹדְרִי Yeb. 62*a*; אֹדְרִי Taan. 26*b*; מֹדְרִיא Keth. 85*a*; מֹדְרִיא Hull. 6*b*; מֹדְרִי Ned. 46*a*; מִמְיָאן *they swear*, O. MS. Pes. 113*b*; מִמְיָאן 'En Y. *ibid.*; מִימָן 2 M. MS. *ibid.*; מֹדְרִי C. MS. Pes. 102; מֹדְרִינָא B. B. 76*a*; מֹדְרִית Yeb. 62*a*; מֹדְרִיתוֹ Sabb. 57*b*.²

D. VERBS אָרָא, אָסָא, אָפָא, אָרִיא, AND אָרַח.

§600. These verbs combine the peculiarities of verbs פָּ"ח (§409*sq.*) and of verbs לִ"י (§531*sq.*). Only the Aph'el of אָרַח differs from that of other פָּ"ח verbs by passing into the פָּ" class instead of into that of פָּ"ו. The resulting diphthong *ai* is at times contracted to *ē*, at other times to *ā*.

EXAMPLES FOR QAL.

PERFECT.—§601. 3*d sing. masc.*: אָרַח Ned. 7*b*.³

3*d sing. fem.*: אָרִיָּא Ned. 50*b*, Taan. 24*a*; אָרִיָּא Alf. Keth. 65*a*; אָרִיָּא M. Q. 16*a*, B. M. 65*a*; אָרַח Ned. 50*a*, 51*a*, 66*b*; אָרִיָּא 'En Y. Succ. 51*b* (!); אָרִיָּא MM. Qidd. 81*b*.

2*d sing. com.*: אָרִיָּת Ber. 15*a*, Macc. 13*b*; אָרִיָּת Keth. 65*a*.

1*st sing. com.*: אָרִיָּת Tām. 32*ab*, Succ. 44*b*, Sabb. 116*b*, Pes. 110*b*; אָרִיָּת M. MS. Pes. 110*b*; אָרִיָּא Sabb. 140*a*.

3*d plur. masc.*: אָרוּ Ned. 9*b*, Sanh. 96*a*.

3*d plur. fem.*: אָרִיָּין Meg. 27*b*, Taan. 24*b*; אָרִיָּא Qidd. 81*a*.⁵

2*d plur. masc.*: אָרִיָּתוֹ Macc. 6*a*; אָרִיָּתוֹ M. MS. Sanh. 95*a*.

1*st plur. com.*: אָרִיָּין M. Q. 25*a*; אָרִיָּין 'Arûkh B. Q. 30*b*; אָרִיָּין C. MS. M. Q. 25*a*; אָרִיָּין or אָרִיָּין M. MS. Ber. 6*a*, *ibid.* 39*a*.

IMPERFECT.—§602. 3*d sing. masc.*: לִיָּת Taan. 24*b*; לִיָּת Gitt. 29*b*.⁶

3*d sing. fem.*: לִיָּת Keth. 85*a*.

¹ Cf. §§427*sq.*, 531*sq.*

² אֹדְרִי or אֹדְרִי to confess, *HG.* ed. pr. 40*a*.

³ אָרִיָּא *SM.* No. LXXII. (voc.).

⁴ אָרִיָּא *SM.* No. v. *a* (voc.).

⁵ אָרִיָּא *they came*, *HG.* ed. pr. 118*a*, 130*c*.

⁶ לִיָּת *SM.* No. XXVIII. (voc.).

1st sing. com.: אִיתִּינָא Keth. 65 a (§ 232 a); אִיתִּי Sabb. 41 a.

3d plur. masc.: לִיתָּהּ Ber. 28 a; יִיתָּהּ *ibid.* 53 a.

2d plur. masc.: תִּיתָּהּ B. B. 130 b.

1st plur. com.: נִיתִּי Taan. 25 a; יִיתָּהּ *ibid.* (§ 233).

IMPERATIVE.—§ 603. Sing. masc.: אִפִּי bake thou, B. M. 81 a; אִתָּא M. Q. 28 a; תָּא Ned. 11 b, 51 a, with retention of original final נ.

Sing. fem.: תָּא or תָּא 'Er. 53 b.

Plur. masc.: אִתָּהּ Ber. 25 a; אִתָּהּ M. MS. B. B. 29 a; תָּהּ B. B. 21 b.

INFINITIVE.—§ 604. a) miqṭal: לְמִיתָּא Pes. 48 b; לְמִיתָּא B. B. 145 b; לְמִיתָּי Ber. 28 b, Yôma 77 b; מִיתָּי Yeb. 115 a (§ 80); (לְמוֹפִיָּה to bake it, Alfasi A. Z. 65 b).

b) qūṭlê: לְאִפִּי Alf. B. B. 13 b; אִדִּי B. Q. 22 a, Bêṣā 39 a.¹

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 605. Sing. masc.: אִפִּי Men. 94 a; אִרִּי Keth. 16 a; אִתִּי Ned. 9 b, 25 a; אִתִּי C. MS. Meg. 12 b (voc.).

Sing. fem.: אִתָּא Ned. 4 b, 50 b.

Plur. masc.: אִתָּהּ B. Q. 113 a, Ker. 23 b; אִתָּהּ TF. Ker. 24 a.

Plur. fem.: אִתָּיִן Ned. 3 b; אִפִּיִן Ber. 58 b; אִתָּאִן Ker. 26 a; אִתָּן TF. *ibid.*

PARTICIPLES WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§ 606. אִפִּינָא B. M. 81 a; אִתִּינָא Ber. 20 a, Qidd. 96 b; אִתִּינָא Ber. 16 b; אִתִּינָא B. M. 109 a.

EXAMPLES FOR PA"ĒL.

INFINITIVE.—§ 607. לְאִסְתָּהּ Sabb. 67 a, Ned. 49 a; אִסְתָּי B. Q. 86 a; (לְאִסְתָּיהָ Ned. 49 a; לְאִסְתָּיהָ eds. *ibid.*).

PARTICIPLES.—§ 608. מְסִי Sanh. 107 b, Sabb. 111 a; מְסִי Sabb. 78 a; מְסִיִן Gitt. 56 b.—מְסִינָא I heal, B. Q. 85 a..

EXAMPLES FOR APH'ĒL.

PERFECT.—§ 609. 3d sing. masc.: אִיתִּי Ber. 8 b, Ned. 25 a; אִיתִּי C. MS. Pes. 88 b, 89 a.

3d sing. fem.: אִיתָּהּ, אִיתָּהּ, Nidd. 20 b; אִיתָּהּ Alf. Ned. 91 b, M. MS. Sabb. 64 a; אִתָּא Ned. 91 a, Keth. 67 b; אִיתָּתָּהּ 'En Y. Ned. 66 b; אִיתָּתָּהּ Alf. Ned. 91 b; אִיתָּתָּהּ MM. Taan. 24 b.²

2d sing. com.: אִיתִּיתָּ A. Z. 14 b; אִיתִּיתָּ Gitt. 52 b.

¹ מִיתָּא TG. ed. Harkavy, § 234.

² אִתָּתָּהּ HG. 300; אִתָּתָּהּ HG. ed. pr. 63 a; אִיתָּתָּהּ *ibid.* 69 a.

1st sing. com.: אֵייתִי Qidd. 72*b*; אֵתִי 'En Y. Meg. 27*b*; אֵתִי Meg. 27*b*, Me'ilā 20*b*, Ker. 20*b*.

3d plur. masc.: אֵתִי Taan. 25*a*, Ned. 49*b*; אֵתִי 'En Y. Ned. 50*b*; אֵתִי M. MS. Ber. 31*b*, 'En Y. Sanh. 101*a*, eds. אֵתִי; אֵתִי Ned. 2*b*.¹

1st plur. com.: אֵתִי Keth. 103*b*, Pes. 107*b*; אֵתִי Pes. 107*b*; אֵתִי Taan. 24*a*; אֵתִי M. MS. Pes. 107*b*; אֵתִי B. Q. 16*a*, 30*b*.²

IMPERFECT.—§ 610. *3d sing. masc.*: לֵיִתִּי Sabb. 134*a*; נִיִּתִּי Ker. 5*a*; נִיִּתִּי TF. *ibid.*; לֵיִתִּי Pes. 88*b*.

3d sing. fem.: הִתִּי Taan. 25*a*.

2d sing. com.: הִתִּי M. MS. B. Q. 113*b*.

1st sing. com.: אֵתִי Ned. 54*b*, B. M. 67*b*, Sanh. 96*a*.

3d plur. masc.: לֵיִתִּי, לֵיִתִּי, Sabb. 134*a*; לֵיִתִּי Gitt. 67*b*; נִיִּתִּי Pes. 88*b*; נִיִּתִּי Yeb. 9*a*, M. MS. Pes. 27*a*; נִיִּתִּי C. MS. Pes. 88*b*.

3d plur. fem.: לֵיִתִּי 'En Y. Taan. 24*b*; נִיִּתִּי Pes. 27*a*.

2d plur. masc.: הִתִּי Sabb. 96*b*.

IMPERATIVE.—§ 611. *Sing. masc.*: אֵתִי Ber. 22*b*, 44*b*, B. Q. 113*b*, Sanh. 96*a*; אֵתִי TF. Ker. 18*a*.³

Sing. fem.: אֵתִי Ned. 66*b*.

Plur. masc.: אֵתִי Bekh. 8*b*; אֵתִי Ned. 50*a*.

INFINITIVE.—§ 612. *a*) 'aqtālē: אֵתִי M. Q. 11*a*; לֵאֲתִי Ned. 48*b*, 50*b*, 89*a*; לֵאֲתִי Ned. 48*b*, 55*a*.⁴

b) 'aqtālā: אֵתִי Šotā 33*b*.

c) maqtāl: לֵמִיתִי 'En Y. Taan. 24*b*, with omission of last stem-consonant.

d) maqtal: מִיִּתִּי Keth. 65*a*.⁵

ACTIVE PARTICIPLE.—§ 613. *Sing. masc.*: מִיִּתִּי Sabb. 66*b*; מִיִּתִּי TF. Ker. 5*a*, 24*a*; מִיִּתִּי Ned. 64*b*, Ker. 5*a*.

Sing. fem.: מִיִּתִּי Gitt. 5*b*; מִיִּתִּי Ned. 81*a*.⁶

Plur. masc.: מִיִּתִּי M. MS. Hōr. 3*a*; מִיִּתִּי Yeb. 9*a*; מִיִּתִּי Gitt. 56*a*; מִיִּתִּי TF. Ker. 23*a*.⁷

¹ אֵתִי HG. 405; אֵתִי *ibid.* 541.

² אֵתִי *ye brought*, HG. 464 (§ 232*a*).

³ Cf. אֵתִי לֵאֲתִי bring not, B. Q. 113*b*. Cf. § 30, n.

⁴ The traditional pronunciation is לֵאֲתִי.

⁵ לֵאֲתִי HG. 102.

⁶ מִיִּתִּי (= מִיִּתִּי) HG. 219.

⁷ מִיִּתִּי HG. 404.

Plur. fem.: מִיִּיתָן B. M. 106 a, Ker. 7 b.

PARTICIPLE WITH ENCLITIC SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§ 614.

a) מִיִּיתָנָה Qidd. 60 b.¹—b) מִיִּיתָת Ber. 44 b; מִיִּיתָת ed. Ven. *ibid.*, MM. B. M. 84 b.—c) מִיִּיתָן Nidd. 20 b.²

EXAMPLES FOR ITHPA"AL.

§ 615. PERFECT.—3d sing. masc.: אִתְּפֵי Sabb. 33 a.

3d sing. fem.: אִתְּפִיָּה Gitt. 69 b; אִתְּפִיָּה Keth. 62 b.

1st sing. com.: אִתְּפֵנָה Yoma 84 a; אִתְּפֵנָה B. M. 85 b; אִתְּפֵי M. MS. *ibid.*

3d plur. masc.: אִתְּפֵי Hag. 3 a.

INFINITIVE.—אִתְּפֵי Gitt. 12 b.

PARTICIPLE.—מִתְּפֵי Ned. 50 b.—מִתְּפֵי A. Z. 27 a.

RARE CONJUGATIONS.

§ 616. These conjugations contain rare forms of the tri-consonantal verb and quadri-consonantals. The latter fall into three groups: a) Tri-consonantal stems with a formative element; b) tri-consonantal stems with duplication of third consonant, or bi-consonantal stems with duplication of entire stem; c) denominative and foreign quadri-consonantal verbs. The formative element of the first group may be either prefixed in front of the stem, or infix after the first or the second stem-consonant.

§ 617. *Prefixed Stems*.—Some stems are prefixed by ה, ש, ט, נ, or ת. The first three are old causative forms; the last two, although having an active force, are derived from reflexive stems.

§ 618. *Infix Stems*.—The infix after the first stem-consonant is either נ, ר, or ש, about which see § 45. The infix after the second stem-consonant is ת, which is probably of reflexive origin.

§ 619. *Duplicated Stems*.—About the formation of stems with duplicated third stem-consonant, cf. Barth, *Nominalbildung*, § 141. Duplicated bi-consonantal stems appear sometimes also in a simpler form as ע"ו; as נמנם, הלחל, שפשה; or as ע"ע; as בלבב, גלגל, דלדל, and others. Parpel forms are sometimes dissimilated Palpel stems (§ 53). Once we find a tri-consonantal stem with duplication of the first stem-consonant (§ 637).

¹ מִיִּיתָנָה HG. 473.

² מִיִּיתָן HG. 526, 527.

Rare Conjugations.

| | ACTIVE. | PASSIVE. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| PERFECT— | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. | פִּלְגִּיל | אִפְלָגַל |
| 3d fem. | — | אִפְלָגְלָא |
| 2d masc. | פִּלְגִּילָהּ | אִפְלָגְלָהּ |
| 1st com. | פִּלְגִּילִי | אִפְלָגְלִי |
| Plur. 3d masc. | פִּלְגִּילוּ, פִּלְגִּינָא | אִפְלָגְלוּ, אִפְלָגְלוּ |
| 3d fem. | — | אִפְלָגְלָן |
| 1st com. | פִּלְגִּילָנָא, פִּלְגִּלָן | אִפְלָגְלִין |
| IMPERFECT— | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. | לִיפְלָגִיל, לָג | לִיפְלָגַל, (ג) |
| 3d fem. | חִפְלָגִיל | חִפְלָגַל, (ג) |
| 2d masc. | חִפְלָגִיל | חִפְלָגַל, (ג) |
| 1st com. | אִפְלָגִיל | — |
| Plur. 3d masc. | לִיפְלָגְלוּ | לִיפְלָגְלוּ |
| 1st com. | נִפְלָגִיל | — |
| IMPERATIVE— | | |
| Sing. 2d masc. | פִּלְגִּיל | — |
| Plur. 2d masc. | פִּלְגִּילוּ | — |
| INFINITIVE | | |
| | פִּלְגִּילִי | אִפְלָגְלוּלִי |
| PARTICIPLE— | | |
| Active, sing. masc. | מִפְלָגִיל | |
| fem. | מִפְלָגִילָא | |
| Passive, sing. masc. | מִפְלָגַל | מִפְלָגַל |
| fem. | מִפְלָגִילָא | מִפְלָגִילָא |

Pô'EL.—§ 620. Here belong three verbs סֹבֵר with its graphical variant סוֹבֵר *to cup*, צוֹרֵץ *to cry*, and זוֹטֵר *to be small* (§§ 51, 56). סֹבֵר appears in Syriac as ܣܒܪ and has a variant סִבֵר (*cf.* 'Arûkh s. v. סִבֵר iv). זוֹטֵר belongs originally to § 636 and appears in Syriac as ܙܘܬܪ.

Perfect.—צוֹרֵץ Nidd. 42*b*; צוֹרֵץ B. M. 29*b*; זוֹטֵרֶת Qidd. 12*b*.

Infinitive.—לְסִיבֹרִי or לְסִיבֹרִי A. Z. 29*a*. This form may be Pô'el with dissimilation of first vowel; it may be Pai'el or Pa'el.

Participle.—מְסוֹבֵר Ned. 54*b*; (מְסוֹבֵרִין Yeb. 72*a*; זוֹטֵרִין H. MS. B. Q. 92*a*).¹

ITHPÔ'EL.—§ 621. **Perfect.**—אִיזוֹטֵר *it seemed of little value*, Sanh. 95*a*; אִיזוֹטֵר 'En Y. *ibid.* (§ 51).

Participle.—מִתְזוֹטֵר Ned. 50*b*.

ITHPÔLEL.²—§ 622. **Perfect.**—אִתְמוּגֵגִי *I was languid*, M. MS: A. Z. 70*b*.

Imperfect.—תִּתְנוּפֶפֶי *thou shakest thyself*, 'Arûkh Yeb. 63*a*.

Participle.—מִתְמוּגֵגֵג M. MS. A. Z. 70*b*.

HAPH'EL.—§ 623. **Perfect.**—(הִימֵינִה *he believed him*, B. Q. 115*a*); הִימֵנִי *I believed*, B. B. 73*b*; הוֹדַעְתִּינֵהוּ *I informed them*, Sanh. 107*a*; הִימְנִיהוּ Pes. 4*b*; נִיְהִימְנִיהוּ M. MS. *ibid.*).

Imperfect.—(לְהִימְנִיהוּ Pes. 4*b*; נִיְהִימְנִיהוּ M. MS. *ibid.*).

Active Participle.—מְהִימֵן B. B. 176*b*,³ מְהִימֵן Alfasi *ibid.*; מְהִימֵנָא *I trust*, B. M. 86*a*; מְהִימֵנָא B. B. 170*a*; מְהִימֵנִן B. Q. 112*b*).

Passive Participle.—מְהִימֵן B. M. 36*b*, B. B. 159*a*, Keth. 27*b*, A. Z. 17*b*; מְהִימֵנָא Gitt. 3*a*; מְהִימֵנִי B. B. 159*a*; מְהִימֵנָת B. M. 36*b*).⁴

Infinitive.—הִימוּנִי Gitt. 29*b*, B. Q. 115*a*, A. Z. 17*b*.⁵

¹ For participles of passive stems *cf.* § 189.—מְסִיבִיל *bears*, TG. ed. Harkavy, § 550.

² On the formation of the form *cf.* Barth in *Semitic Studies in honor of Dr. Kohut*, pp. 83–93.

³ The *a* is due to the influence of the following nasal.

⁴ הִימֵן is an old loan-word found also in Arabic and in the other Aramaic dialects. *Cf.* Lagarde, *Uebersicht*, p. 121, note.

⁵ הוֹבְחָתִין Hal. Pes. § 73; מְהִימֵנָא HG. 410; הִנְפֵק, denominative of הִנְפֵק, is frequently found in later literature; הִרְרִי HG. 71; לְהִימוּנִי *ibid.* 61; לְהִקְבֹּלִי *ibid.* 153; לְהִנְפִישִׁי *Igg. Šerîrâ*, ed. Goldberg, p. 24; מְהִנְפִישִׁין TG. ed. Harkavy, § 186; מְהִנְפִישִׁין TG. ed. Cassel, § 91.

ITHHAPH'AL.—§624. *Imperfect*.—לִּיתְהִי־מֶ Sotā 2b.¹

ITTAPH'AL.²—§ 625. אִיתוּב *became composed*, Sabb. 52a; - אִיתוּר *remained*, Pes. 83b; אִיתוּסָה *was added*, Qidd. 77b; - אִיתוּב *was refuted*, Sabb. 40a, 50a; אִיתָקַשׁ *was compared*, Pes. 61a, Šebu. 13b; אִיתָקִישׁ *ibid.*, Sabb. 83b, Qidd. 34a; אִיתָקוּשׁ Sanh. 63a; אִיתָצֵל *was saved*, Ber. 54a; אִיתָצִיל Sotā 46b.— אִיתוּסָפָא Yeb. 57a.— אִיתָצֵלָה A. Z. 18b; אִיתוּקָה Ber. 9b.— אִיתוּקִי *ibid.*— אִיתוּסָפוּ (*sic*) *ibid.* 28a; אִיתָקוּשׁ Šebu. 8b.— מִיתָדַע *TF. Ker.* 25a.³— לִיתוּסָפוּ M. MS. 'Er. 54b.— אִיתָקוּשִׁי Sanh. 63a, Šebu. 8b.— מִיתָדַע *TF. Ker.* 18b, 22b; מִיתָדַע *ibid.* 25b,³ מִיתוּסָה Ned. 17a; מִיתוּר *is hired*, M. MS. B. M. 65a; מִיתוּסָה Yom. 2b; מִיתָצִיל Gitt. 70b.— מִיתוּסָפָא Yeb. 57a; מִיתוּקָמָא Nidd. 18a, B. B. 82a— מִיתוּקִי Qidd. 29b.— מִיתָצֵלָה A. Z. 18a; מִיתָצִילִין V. L. Sanh. 93a.⁴

ŠAPH'EL.—§626. *Perfect*.—שָׁחַד he rescued, Ber. 60a; שָׁחַדָּה he manumitted, *ibid.* 47b; שָׁחַדָּה B. M. 13a, B. B. 176a; שָׁחַדָּה he enclosed him, 'Arūkh Gitt. 68a; שָׁחַדָּה Yeb. 114b; שָׁחַדָּה Gitt. 13b; שָׁחַדָּה A. Z. 2b; שָׁחַדָּה M. MS. *ibid.*

Imperfect.—(ליטלתחופינהו Sabb. 98b.)

Infinitive.—שָׁלַח־ B. M. 25*a*, B. B. 99*a*; שִׁיעְבֹּדִי Gitt. 49*b*, Sanh. 106*a*; שִׁיעְבָדָה 'Ar. 23*b*; (לְשִׁיזְבִיהָ to rescue him, B. M. 86*b*; לְשִׁיזְבוּתֶיהָ F. MS. *ibid.*).⁶

Active Participle.—מְשַׁעֲבֵד Gitt. 49b; מְשַׁעֲבָא Qidd. 7a; מְשַׁעֲבִי Sanh. 106a.

Passive Participle.—מִשְׁעָבֵד B. M. 73b; מִשְׁעָבֵדִי B. B. 69b;
מִשְׁלַחֲפִי B. B. 99a, B. M. 25a; שְׁלֹחִי Ber. 6b; מִשְׁלֹחִי M. MS. *ibid.*

IŠTAPH'AL. — § 627. *Perfect.* — אִשְׁתַּעֲבַדְיָ A. Z. 2b, 8b;
 אִשְׁתַּעֲבַדְיָ 'En Y. A. Z. 2b; אִשְׁתַּעֲבַדְיָ Bekh. 48b; אִשְׁתַּעֲבַדְיָ
 'Ar. 20b; אִשְׁתַּעֲבַדְיָ Yeb. 97b; אִשְׁתַּעֲבַדְיָ Bekh. 48a; אִשְׁתַּעֲבַדְיָ
 'En Y. A. Z. 2b.

¹ *TG. ed. Harkavy, § 64.* אִיתְהַנֶּפֶק

* Here belong the following verbs: נָסַח, נִצַּח, נָזַק, יָתַר, יָתַב, יָסַח, יָדַע, אָגַר.
חָוַה, חָנַן.

³ By analogy with פ"י.

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לְשִׁיזְבָּא TG. ed. Harkavy, §388.

Imperfect.—לִישַׁעֲבִיר B. M. 73b; לִישַׁעֲבִיר Gitt. 39b.

Infinitive.—אִישַׁעֲבִיר Gitt. 38a.

Participle.—מִשַׁעֲבִיר B. Q. 20b, Gitt. 49b; מִשַׁעֲבִיר B. B. 157a; מִשַׁעֲבִיר *ibid.* 44b; מִשַׁעֲבִיר *ibid.*; מִשַׁעֲבִיר Bekh. 48b (with nominal ending).—מִשַׁעֲבִיר B. Q. 20b, Pes. 31a.

NOTE.—Here belongs the denominative אִשַׁעֲבִיר *to identify*. אִשַׁעֲבִיר Keth. 104b. Only in legal style.

SAPH'EL.—§ 628. *Participle.*—מְסַרְהֵב *hastens*, Ber. 47a; (מְסַרְהֵב Hull. 7b).

TAPH'EL.—§ 629. *Perfect.*—הִפְשִׁחַ he *chopped off*, 'Arūkh M. Q. 10b, B. B. 54a; (הִרְנִמָּה he *explained it*, Ber. 19b; הִרְנִמָּה ed. Ven. *ibid. id.*); הִרְנִמָּה Ned. 38b, Pes. 42b; (הִרְנִמָּה they *explained it*, B. B. 69a); הִרְנִמָּה Qidd. 48b; (הִרְנִמָּה we *explained it*, B. B. 107b; הִרְנִמָּה *id.* Sanh. 8b).

Imperfect.—הִתְרַנֵּם Gitt. 41a; הִתְרַנֵּם B. B. 77b, 78b.

Infinitive.—לְהַרְבִּיץ *to sprinkle*, M. Q. 6b; מְטַרְוִי *to molest*, 'Er. 61a; (for מְטַרְוִי by assimilation).

Active Participle.—מְתַרְנֵם Pes. 68a; מְטַרְוִי 'Er. 61a; מְטַרְוִי M. MS. *ibid.*; (מְתַרְנֵם Nidd. 31b, Sabb. 10b).

NAPH'EL.¹—§ 630. *Imperfect.*—לִינְשִׁיתִין *makes water*, Sabb 134a.

Active Participle.—[מְנַשְׁתִּין Sabb. 134a (§ 58)]; מְנַשְׁתִּין M. MS. *ibid.*; מְנַשְׁתִּין 'Arūkh *ibid.* (§ 35).

PAR'EL.—§ 631. *Perfect.*—שָׂרַפִּיב 'Er. 102b; (הִרְזָקִיהָ he *locked him up*, 'Arūkh B. Q. 85b).

Imperfect.—נִגְרִיבֵל Gitt. 69a; נִגְרִיבֵל 'Arūkh *ibid.*; (לְבַרְזִלִּיהָ Sabb. 66b).

Imperative.—שָׂרַפִּיב Sabb. 147b.

Active Participle.—מְשַׂרְפֵּי Sabb. 94a.

Passive Participle.—מְהֻרָּק 'Arūkh Ned. 91b.

¹ Cf. Assyrian nābutu, *naprašu, *naplašu (Delitzsch, *Assyr. Gram.*, p. 234), and Arabic قَرَدَ = نَقَرَدَ IV., خَسَّ = خَسَّسَ I. II., خَرَبَ = فَحَرَبَ II., بَدَدَ = نَبَدَرَ IV., نَهَسَ = هَرَجَ I. II., نَهَرَ = هَتَرَ III. IV., هَبَلَ = نَهَبَلَ IV., قَتَلَ = قَتَلَ I. Cf. also قَتَلَ and the noun قَتْلٌ.

ITHPAR'AL.—§632. *Perfect.*—אִיפְרָדִם *was lopped off*, Men. 38*b*; אִשְׁתַּרְבֵּב Sanh. 24*a*; אִיפְרָדִם Men. 39*a*; אִיפְרָדְמוֹ Alfasi *ibid.*; אִשְׁתַּרְבֵּב 'En Y. Qidd. 49*b*.

Infinitive.—אִשְׁתַּרְבֵּבִי Sanh. 24*a*; אִיפְרָדְמִי Men. 38*b*, 39*a*; אִיפְרָדְמִי Alfasi Men. 39*a*.

Participle.—מְהַרְזִיק Ned. 91*b*.

PAN'EL.—§633. *Imperfect.*—נִפְנָה־ר let him roll, A. Z. 28*a*; (נִפְנָה־רִיהִי Gitt. 69*b*).

ITHPAN'AL.—§634. *Perfect.*—אִיפְנָה־ר Arūkh Gitt. 77*b*.

Infinitive.—אִיפְנָה־ר B. Q. 35*a*; אִיפְנָה־רִי M. MS. *ibid.*

Participle.—מְפַנָּה־ר B. Q. 35*a*; מְפַנָּה־רָא *she lords it*, Taan. 23*b*.

PAS'EL.—§635. *Perfect.*—בִּשְׁקִרְוָהָ *they discovered it*, Yeb. 120*a*).

Passive Participle.—מְבִשְׁקֵר 'Er. 19*a*.

PA'TEL AND ITHPA'TAL.—§636. *Participle.*—מְנַשְׁתַּפֵּא Arūkh B. M. 23*a*; מִינְשְׁתַּפֵּא eds. *ibid.*¹

PA'PEL.—§637. *Perfect.*—הִרְדִּיג *he dripped*, Keth. 17*b*.

Infinitive.—הִרְדִּיגִי *ibid.*

PA'LEL.—§638. *Perfect.*—שָׁרַט־ה *he drew lines*, Gitt. 7*a*.

Participle.—מְשַׁרֵּט Yeb. 106*b*; מִמְרִט Hull. 92*b*.

ITHPA'LAL.—§639. *Perfect.*—אִימְרִט־ה *was depilated*, A. Z. 69*a*, Nidd. 56*b*; אִיעֲרַב־ה *became confused*, R. H. 16*b*.

Imperfect.—לִיעֲרַב־ה R. H. 27*a*, 28*a*; לִיעֲרַב־ו A. Z. 2*b*.

Infinitive.—אִימְרִטִי A. Z. 69*a*.

Participle.—מִיעֲרַב־ה R. H. 28*a*; מִימְרִט Arūkh Nidd. 56*b*.

PALPEL.—§640. *Perfect.*—זָלַז־ל Keth. 48*a*; עָרַע־ה *he took exception*, B. B. 29*b*; הִרְרָה *he meditated*, Ber. 56*a*; נִימְנֵם A. Z. 4*b*, Qidd. 31*b*; שִׁכְשַׁךְ־ה *he rinsed*, A. Z. 57*b*; שִׁכְשַׁכְתִּי *I rinsed*, Zeb. 94*a*; הִרְרָהוּ Sanh. 37*a*; צִימְצְמוֹ Yeb. 46*a* (with loss of stem-vowel).

Imperfect.—לִיטְלֵט־ל, נִיטְלֵט־ל, 'Er. 24*b*, Succā 24*b*; לִיטְלֵט־ה A. Z. 59*b*; תִּזְלֹז־ל Hag. 5*b*; לִיזְלֹז־ל Yōmā 2*b*; נָעַר־ה Gitt. 4*b*.

Imperative.—טַא־ה sweep, Meg. 18*a*, R. H. 26*a*.

Infinitive.—*a*) לִזְלֹז־ל C. MS. Meg. (voc.); לְהִרְרָהוּ Nidd. 13*a*; לְקַשְׁקֹשׁ־ה Succ. 44*b*; לְכַכְּבוֹשׁ־ה Sabb. 140*a*; לְטַלְטֹל־ה *ibid.*

¹ Here belonged originally also זָרַק־ה Cf. §620.

45 *a*; חֲלוּלִי Hull. 119 *b*; מְסֻמִּי *ibid.* 4 *a*; עֲרֵעִירִי Gitt. 4 *a*; פְּסוּסִי Sabb. 155 *a*.

b) טִילְטוּלִי 'Er. 24 *b*.

c) לְזִילְזוּלָא A. Z. 35 *a*.

d) שִׁיכְשׁוּךְ A. Z. 57 *b* (used as finite verb).¹

Active Participle.—*a*) מְשַׁלְשֵׁל Sabb. 110 *a*; מְמַסְמֵס Hull. 4 *a*; מְבַלְבֵּל *ibid.* 69 *a*; מְשַׁפֵּשֵׁף Sabb. 154 *b*; מְפַעֵפֵעַ Hull. 97 *a*; מְגַמְגֵּם Meg. 31 *b*; מְעַרְעֵר B. B. 43 *b*; מְנַמְנֵם Pes. 120 *b*, Sabb. 56 *b*; נְמַנֵּם Pes. 120 *b*.

b) מְמַסְמֵס Yeb. 42 *b*; מְמַשְׁמֵשׂ Hull. 9 *a*; מְבַצְבָּצָא *ibid.* 46 *b*; מְקַלְקֵל Yeb. 120 *a*; מְחַלְחֵל Zeb. 94 *a*; מְנַמְנֵה Keth. 17 *b*.²

c) מְקַשְׁקֵשׁ Succ. 44 *b*; מְנַמְנֵם *ibid.* 53 *b*; מְלַבְלֵב A. Z. 38 *b*; מְזַלְזֵל Men. 52 *a*; מְמַשְׁמֵשׁ R. H. 15 *a*; מְטַלְטֵל Sabb. 128 *a*; מְזַלְזֵל A. Z. 36 *a*; מְדַבְדֵּב Alf. B. M.

d) מְשַׁלְשֵׁל *act as laxative*, Gitt. 70 *a*, Keth. 10 *b*; מְקַרְקֵר Hull. 53 *ab*.

Passive Participle.—*a*) מְמַסְמֵס Hull. 28 *a*, 53 *b*; מְקַרְקֵעַ B. B. 68 *a*.³ *e*. מְטַלְטֵל *ibid.*; מְקַרְקֵעָא *ibid.* 150 *a*.

c) מְחַלְחֵל Ber. 59 *a*; מְקַרְקֵעִי, B. B. 44 *b*.

d) מְבַלְבֵּל *are mixed up*, Bekh. 44 *a*.

Participle with Enclitic Subject-Pronouns.—*a*) מְנַמְנֵמִי *I doze*, O. MS. Pes. 120 *b*.⁴ מְזַלְזֵלִי M. Q. 18 *a*; מְזַלְזֵלִיךְ B. M. 52 *b*, A. Z. 10 *b*; מְטַלְטֵלִיךְ Sabb. 47 *a*, 49 *a*, 124 *a*; מְפַסְפְּסִיךְ *ibid.* 155 *a*.

ITHPALPAL.—§ 641. *Perfect.*—אִיבְלָל B. M. 40 *a*, Gitt. 73 *a*; אִידִלְדֵּל 'Arūkh, Hull. 44 *a* (Tos. *ibid.* אִידִלְדֵּל).

Imperfect.—לִישַׁלְשֵׁל Sabb. 108 *a*; לְבַלְבֵּל M. Q. 9 *b*.⁵ לִיקְלֵקֵל R. H. 19 *b*.

Infinitive.—לִישַׁלְשֵׁל Hull. 44 *a*; לִיאִיקְלֵקֵל 'Er. 49 *a*; לִקְלֵקֵל M. MS. *ibid.*

¹ לערער RLOW. § 101.

² This is shortened from מְנַמְנֵה. Cf. מְנַשְׁתֵּה for מְנַשְׁתֵּה (58).

³ קרקע (= قَرَعَ) is a dissimilated form of קרקר = Assy. kakkaru.

⁴ Shortened form for מְנַמְנֵמִי. It is, however, possible that we have here the possessive pronoun for the enclitic; cf. § 327, n. 3, and § 714.

⁵ לְבַלְבֵּל SM. No. CXLIII. (voc.).

Participle.—מִיקְלָקֵל R. H. 19*b*; מִיחֲלֵחַל F. MS. Ber. 59*b*; מִיקְלָקֵלָא 'Er. 88*b*; מִיבְלָבֵלִי Hull. 26*b*; מִישְׁלָטֵלִי B. B. 69*a*.¹

PARPEL.—§ 642. *Perfect*.—פָּרַפֵּישׁ he nodded assent, B. B. 143*a*, 'Er. 65*b*.

Imperfect.—נִקְרָקֵשׁ A. Z. 12*b*, 'Arūkh Pes. 112*a*.

Imperative.—פָּרַפֵּישׁ Niddā 42*a*.

Infinitive.—פָּרַפֹּשִׁי Sabb. 79*b*; קָרָקֵשִׁי Ber. 29*b*.

Active Participle.—מִקְרָקֵשׁ A. Z. 60*a*, Keth. 86*a*; מִקְרָקֵשָׁא Ber. 62*a*; מִקְרָקֵשִׁי B. B. 156*a*.

DENOMINATIVE AND FOREIGN PLURICONSONANTAL VERBS.—

ACTIVE.—§ 643. *Perfect*.—פִּירָפֵס he twitched, Gitt. 70*b*; פָּרַפֵּיס 'Ar. 7*a*; מִשְׁפִּין B. M. 72*a*; מִשְׁפִּין B. M. 68*a*, 73*b*.

Imperfect.—(אֶפְרֹזְמִינְהוּ) I will press it out, 'Arūkh Gitt. 69*a*).

Infinitive.—*a*) פָּרַסְוִי 'Ar. 29*a*, Ber. 14*a*, Pes. 112*a*; פָּרָקֹדִי Men. 96*b*; מִשְׁפִּוּנִי M. MS. B. M. 113*a*.

b) פִּירְפוּסִי 'Ar. 7*a*.

Active Participle.—מִטְרִטִין Nidd. 14*a*; מְרַבֵּל sifts, B. M. 26*b*; מֵאֲרַבֵּל 'Arūkh *ibid.*; מְפָרֵסְמָא Men. 40*a*; מְהַנְדֵּסִי B. B. 89*b*; מְהַלְקִיטִין Sabb. 156*a*.

Passive Participle.—מְפָרֵסְמָא Hôr. 4*a*.

PASSIVE.—§ 644. *Perfect*.—[דְּ]רַבִּיל [דְּ] Hull. 49*a*, for *דְּרַבִּיל; מֵאִפְרֵסְמָא R. H. 24*a*, Hôr. 4*b*.²

Imperfect.—לִיפְרָסֵם Yeb. 101*b*.

Infinitive.—מִיִּרְבֵּל (= מִיִּאֲרַבֵּל*) Hull. 43*a*.

Participle.—מִיפְרָזֵל Gitt. 68*b*; מִיפְרָקָא Men. 96*b*; מִיִּהַנְדִּין Hull. 43*a*.

VERBS WITH OBJECTIVE SUFFIXES.

A. VERBS NOT ל"י WITH OBJECTIVE SUFFIXES.

§ 645. Owing to the lack of vocalization, the changes which the verbal forms undergo before suffixes cannot be exactly determined. Nor is tradition of much help here. The tables of paradigms subjoined here (pp. 166, 167) are calculated to afford some help to the student, but cannot do justice to the great variety of forms, both in the body of the verb, as well as in the suffixes.

¹ מִידְמָדִין are moving, SM. No. LIII.

² אִיִּהַנְדִּין HG. ed. pr. 127*c*, for אִיִּהַנְדִּין.

Strong Verb with Suffixes.

| <u>QAL.</u> | 1st sing. com. | 2d sing. masc. | 2d sing. fem. | 3d sing. masc. | 3d sing. fem. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| PERFECT — | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | קָטַלְךָ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְהָ | קָטַלְתָּ |
| 3d fem. . . | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ |
| 2d com. . . | קָטַלְתָּ | — | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ |
| 1st com. . . | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ |
| 2d masc. . . | קָטַלְתָּ | — | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ |
| 1st com. . . | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ |
| IMPERFECT — | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | לִיקְטֹלְךָ | לִיקְטֹלְתָּ | לִיקְטֹלְתְּ | לִיקְטֹלְהָ | לִיקְטֹלְתָּ |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | לִיקְטֹלְוּ | לִיקְטֹלְוּ | לִיקְטֹלְוּ | לִיקְטֹלְוּ | לִיקְטֹלְוּ |
| IMPERATIVE — | | | | | |
| Sing. 2d masc. . . | קָטַלְךָ | — | — | קָטַלְהָ | קָטַלְתָּ |
| 2d fem. . . | קָטַלְתְּ | — | — | — | — |
| Plur. 2d masc. . . | קָטַלְוּ | — | — | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ |
| INFINITIVE | מִקְטֹלְךָ | מִקְטֹלְתָּ | מִקְטֹלְתְּ | מִקְטֹלְהָ | מִקְטֹלְתָּ |
| <u>PA'EL.</u> | | | | | |
| PERFECT — | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | קָטַלְךָ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְהָ | קָטַלְתָּ |
| 3d fem. . . | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ |
| 2d com. . . | קָטַלְתָּ | — | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ |
| 1st com. . . | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ |
| 2d masc. . . | קָטַלְתָּ | — | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ |
| 1st com. . . | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ |
| IMPERFECT — | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | לִיקְטֹלְךָ | לִיקְטֹלְתָּ | לִיקְטֹלְתְּ | לִיקְטֹלְהָ | לִיקְטֹלְתָּ |
| IMPERATIVE — | | | | | |
| Sing. 2d masc. . . | קָטַלְךָ | — | — | קָטַלְהָ | קָטַלְתָּ |
| Plur. 2d masc. . . | קָטַלְוּ | — | — | קָטַלְוּ | קָטַלְוּ |
| INFINITIVE | קָטַלְךָ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְהָ | קָטַלְתָּ |

Strong Verb with Suffixes.

| QAL. | 1st plur. com. | 2d plur. masc. | 2d plur. fem. | 3d plur. masc. | 3d plur. fem. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| PERFECT— | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| 3d fem. | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| 2d com. | קָטַלְתָּ | — | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| 1st com. | — | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| 2d masc. | קָטַלְתָּ | — | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| 1st com. | — | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| IMPERFECT— | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | לִיקְטֶנָּה | לִיקְטֶנָּה | לִיקְטֶנָּה | לִיקְטֶנָּה | לִיקְטֶנָּה |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | לִיקְטֶנָּה | לִיקְטֶנָּה | לִיקְטֶנָּה | לִיקְטֶנָּה | לִיקְטֶנָּה |
| IMPERATIVE— | | | | | |
| Sing. 2d masc. . . | קָטַלְתָּ | — | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| 2d fem. | קָטַלְתְּ | — | — | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| Plur. 2d masc. . . | קָטַלְתָּ | — | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| INFINITIVE | מִקְטֵלְתָּ | מִקְטֵלְתָּ | מִקְטֵלְתְּ | מִקְטֵלְתָּ | מִקְטֵלְתְּ |
| <i>PA'EL.</i> | | | | | |
| PERFECT— | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| 3d fem. | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| 2d com. | קָטַלְתָּ | — | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| 1st com. | — | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| 2d masc. | קָטַלְתָּ | — | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| 1st com. | — | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתְּ | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| IMPERFECT— | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | לִיקְטֶנָּה | לִיקְטֶנָּה | לִיקְטֶנָּה | לִיקְטֶנָּה | לִיקְטֶנָּה |
| IMPERATIVE— | | | | | |
| Sing. 2d masc. . . | קָטַלְתָּ | — | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| Plur. 2d masc. . . | קָטַלְתָּ | — | — | קָטַלְתָּ | קָטַלְתְּ |
| INFINITIVE | מִקְטֵלְתָּ | מִקְטֵלְתָּ | מִקְטֵלְתְּ | מִקְטֵלְתָּ | מִקְטֵלְתְּ |

Q

Plural.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| 1st com.... | יְיָ, יִי, יָן, יָן, יָן, יָן, יָן, יָן |
| 2d masc. ... | כִּי, יָכֹחַ, יָכֹחַ, יָכֹחַ, יָכֹחַ, יָכֹחַ, יָכֹחַ |
| 2d fem. ... | יָכֹחַ, יָכֹחַ |
| 3d masc. { | יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ |
| | יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ |
| | יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ |
| 3d fem. ... | יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ, יָדֹחַ |

NOTE.—Instead of objective suffixes we find sometimes possessive suffixes with the verb, and the reverse with the noun. Cf. also § 113.¹

Bracketed forms occur only in Gaonic literature.

The traditional pronunciation of the pronominal suffix of the third feminine singular is יָדֹחַ, the correctness of which is confirmed by the occurrence of the spelling אֶדֹחַ for יָדֹחַ. The vocalization יָדֹחַ found in two or three examples in the C. MSS. is to be judged in the same manner as סָאִי (§ 558a) and similar examples.

PERFECT WITH SUFFIXES.

3D SING. MASC.

§ 648. 1ST SING. MASC.—*Qal*: קָבַעַן R. H. 26b; נִבְנֶה Ned. 50b; נִבְנֶה *ibid.*; חֲנַנִי Pes. 110b (in an old charm-formula).

Pa'el: קָרַחְנִי Pes. 110b (in an old charm-formula).

Aph'el: אִשְׁתִּיקֶן Keth. 104a; אִתְּבֶן Pes. 110a, B. B. 31b; אִתְּבֶן A. Z. 58a.

Ithp'el: אִשְׁתַּמְיִטֶן B. Q. 12a; אִשְׁתַּמְיִטֶן eds. *ibid.*

§ 649. 2D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: שִׁבְקֶךָ Ned. 50a; יִהְיֶה Ber. 54b; יִהְיֶה Keth. 104b.

Pa'el: בִּרְכֶךָ M. Q. 9b.

Aph'el: אִזְמִינֶךָ Sanh. 109b; אִזְמִינֶךָ Qidd. 52b; אִפְסְדִינֶךָ B. Q. 89a; אִזְמִינֶךָ *ibid.* 36a; אִזְמִינֶךָ 'En Y. Sanh. 109b.

§ 650. 2D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: נִשְׁקֶיךָ Hull. 127a.

¹ The enclitic personal pronoun with a verb is probably found in תִּמְהוּרִי *I am astonished at you*, Sanh. 95a. For other explanations of this word see the dictionaries.

§ 651. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: קָרְעִיהָ Ber. 20*a*; שִׁבְקִיהָ Nêd. 62*a*; קָצְיִיהָ B. B. 60*b*; חֲרָקִינִיהָ Gitt. 46*a*; קָרְעִנִיהָ B. B. 169*a*; גִּזְיִיהָ Sanh. 96*a*; גִּזְיִיהָ M. MS. *ibid.*; סִדְיִיהָ R. H. 4*a* (סוד).

Pa"el: חִיבִייהָ Ned. 31*b*; גִּפְשִׁייהָ Gitt. 67*b*; נִגְדִינִיהָ 'Arakh Pes. 52*a*; זִבְיִנְהוּ Keth. 91*a*.¹

Aph'el: אִנְגְמִייהָ Ned. 41*a*; אִתְיִייהָ Ned. 35*a*; אִשְׁפְחִינִיהָ Sanh. 118*b*; אִוְתְבִינִיהָ 'Er. 30*a*; אִחְרִיבִיהָ Sanh. 64*a*.

Šaph'el: שִׁיזְבִין Sanh. 66*a*.

§ 652. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: קָטְלָה Macc. 16*a*.

Pa"el: שִׁיירָה B. B. 3*b*; קָבְלָה *ibid.* 62*b*; קִידָשָׁה Qidd. 59*a*, גִּרְשָׁה Pes. 110*b*; שִׁבְשָׁה Yeb. 108*b*.

Aph'el: אִסְמַכָּה M. Q. 5*a*; אִוְתָבָה Keth. 60*a*; אִדְרָה Ned. 50*a*; אִסְפָּרָה Meg. 28*b*; אִינְסַכָּה Ned. 23*a*.

§ 653. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Qal*: חֲשִׁבִינָן Pes. 50*b*; יִהְיִינָן M. Q. 6*a*.

Pa"el: עִיִּלִּינָן Taan. 23*b*.

Aph'el: אִשְׁמוֹעִינָן Ned. 73*b*; אִשְׁבִּיעַן Taan. 24*a*; אִשְׁמְעִינָן Ber. 36*a*.

§ 654. 2D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: חֲנַנְכִּי Pes. 110*b* (in an old magic formula).

Aph'el: אִוְקְמִינְכִי Qidd. 58*a*.

§ 655. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: פָּתְבִינְהוּ M. Q. 3*a*; רָקִיעִנְהוּ B. Q. 101*a*; טַמִּינְהוּ Gitt. 68*a*; פָּרְעִינְהוּ Keth. 85*a*; שְׂאִילְנְהוּ 'Er. 53*b*; קְטִילְנִין Ber. 54*b*; טַעֲמִינְהוּ Ned. 91*b*; טַעֲמִינְהוּ Alfasi *ibid.*; חֲנִקְנִין Me'ilā 2*ab*; אִגִּירָן M. MS. Zeb. 18*b*.²

Pa"el: עִיִּלְנִין Macc. 20*a*; לִיִּטִּינְהוּ Šebu. 36*a*; תִּרְצִנְהוּ Ber. 61*b*.³

Aph'el: אִכְשִׁירִינְהוּ Sanh. 26*b*; אִפְקִינְהוּ Pes. 110*a*; אִוְתְבִינְהוּ Macc. 20*b*, Gitt. 47*a*; אִפְקִירִינְהוּ B. M. 30*b*; אִשְׁפְחִינְהוּ *ibid.* 22*a*; אִנְהִירִינְהוּ Yeb. 35*a*; אִוְקְמִינָה Sanh. 72*a*.⁴

§ 656. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: אִמְרִינָה ed. pr. 'Er. 43*a*, 56*a*.

Pa"el: שִׁפְצִנְהוּ Meg. 4*a*.

Aph'el: אִפְרִישְׁנָה C. MS. Zeb. 6*b*.

¹ כְּנִשִּׁיהָ, SM. No. VIII. (voc.).

² שִׁבְקִינְהוּ SM. No. LXXII. (voc.); גִּסְחָפִין HG. ed. pr. 15*b*; גִּסְחָפִין Še'el. 73.

³ שִׁמְחִינְהוּ SM. No. XLVI. (voc.); תִּרְצִינְהוּ Igg. Šertrā, ed. Goldberg, p. 2; חֲבִירִין *ibid.* 9.

⁴ אִשְׁפְחִינְהוּ HG. 455; חִימִינְהוּ TG. ed. Harkavy, § 214.

3D SING. FEM.

§ 657. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: קָרַצְתִּי 'Er. 65*a*.

§ 658. 2D SING. MASC.—*Aph'el*: אֶדְרֹקְךָ B. Q. 47*a*.

§ 659. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: תִּקְלְתִּיהָ Qidd. 39*b*, 40*a*; שָׁקְלָתִיהָ *ibid.* 13*a*; וַיִּנְחִיָּה Sanh. 108*b*.

Pa'el: וַיִּמְנִיָּה Meg. 15*b*; מִיעָטִיהָ Ned. 32*b*; שִׁנְרִיָּה Keth. 62*b*.¹

Aph'el: אֶשְׁבַּחֲתִיהָ B. M. 59*b*; אֶחֱבַחֲתִיהָ Sabb. 109*b*.

Ithp'el: אֶשְׁתַּמְיָחֲתִיהָ Hull. 7*a*, Qidd. 71*b*.

§ 660. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: אֶסְרָתָה Sabb. 81*b*; שָׁקְלָתָה Hag. 5*a*; נִפְתָּחָה Sanh. 82*b*; דָּצָתָה Sabb. 156*b*.

Pa'el: סִתְרָתָה Sanh. 110*a*; גִּירָתָה 'En Y. *ibid.* 82*b*.

Aph'el: אֶדְרֹתָה Ned. 21*b*, 22*a*; אֶפִּיקְתָה Sanh. 39*a*; אֶנְחָתָה Hag. 5*a*.

§ 661. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: לְבִישְׁתִּינָהוּ Keth. 54*a*; מִסְרִיתִנָהוּ B. B. 123*a*; אֶבְלַחְנֹן Ned. 68*a*; מִסְרִיתִנָה AE. Meg. 13*b*.²

Pa'el: שִׁדְרַחְנָהוּ Sanh. 93*a*; שִׁדְרִיתִנָהוּ Alfasi B. B. 10*b*; וַבְּנָהוּ F. MS. B. M. 38*a*.

Aph'el: אֶצְנַעְתִּינָהוּ C. MS. Meg. 16*a* (voc.).³

§ 662. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: תִּבְעַתְנָהוּ Keth. 36*b*; כָּבַשְׁתִּנָהוּ *ibid.* 60*a*; (כָּבַשְׁתִּינָה Alfasi *ibid.*).⁴

2D SING. COM.

§ 663. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: מְנַעְתִּי Hag. *b*; פָּטַרְתִּי Pes. 118*a*.

Pa'el: וַמְנַחְתִּי B. B. 84*a*; צַעַרְתִּי Ber. 56*a*; קִבְּסַתִּי Sanh. 55*a*.

Aph'el: אֶדְרֹפְתִי Ber. 31*a*; אֶדְרֹתִי Keth. 60*b*; אֶחֱבַחְתִּי B. B. 31*b*; אֶדְפַּרְתִּי M. MS. Hag. 22*b*; אֶטְרַחְתִּי Qidd. 40*a*.

§ 664. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: פָּרַעֲתִיהָ Ned. 25*a*; נִגְדִיתִיהָ Ber. 58*a*; יְהִיבִיתִיהָ Yomâ 69*b*.

Pa'el: חִלַּשְׁתִּיהָ Ber. 18*b*; פָּסִיעֲתִיהָ Hag. 5*a*; גָּרִירִיתִיהָ Sanh. 96*a*; גָּרִידִיתִיהָ M. MS. *ibid.*

Aph'el: אֶמְלִיכִתִּיהָ Ber. 13*a*; אֶשְׁלַחֲתִיהָ Ber. 56*b*.

¹ עִי'לִיתִיהָ HG. ed. pr. 101*c*.

² כְּתִבִּיתִינָהוּ HG. ed. pr. 71*d*, 73*c*.

³ אֶחֱלַחְנֹן HG. ed. pr. 73*c*.

⁴ רַחֵיקְתִּנָהוּ HG. 453.

§ 665. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: אִמְרִיתָה Ned. 41*a*; אִמְרִיתָה *ibid.* 41*a*.

Aph'el: אוֹקִימָתָה Ned. 19*a*; אִדְרָתָה *ibid.* 22*a*, 23*a*.

§ 666. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Qal*: הִשְׁדִּיתִּיךָ Taan. 22*a*.

Pa"el: פִּסִּיפְתִּיךָ Qidd. 81*a*.

Aph'el: אֶגְמִיתִיךָ *teach us*, 'En Y. Hag. 13*a*.

§ 667. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: קָטַלְתִּינָהּ Ber. 48*a*, Sanh. 95*b*.

Pa"el: שִׁדְרַתִּינָהּ Succ. 53*a*; שִׁלְיַמְתִּינָהּ Sabb. 121*b*;

קָדַשְׁתִּינָהּ Meg. 27*b*; פִּטְרַתִּינָהּ Ber. 56*a*.

Aph'el: אֶפְסְדִינָהּ B. Q. 101*a*.¹

1ST SING. COM.

§ 668. 2D SING. MASC.—*Pa"el*: קָרִיבִיתָךְ M. MS. B. M. 84*a*.

Aph'el: אִזְהַרְתָּךְ Ned. 51*a*; אוֹיַפְתָּךְ Šebu. 41*a*.

§ 669. 2D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: אִמְדִּיתִיךְ Bekh. 61*a*.

Pa"el: שִׁדְרַתִּיךְ Bekh. 61*a*; גִּרְשִׁיתִיךְ Yeb. 65*a*; סִכְנַתִּיךְ Pes. 112*b*; שִׁיתַּפְתִּיךְ 'Er. 75*b*.

§ 670. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: עִינִשְׁתִּיהָ B. B. 21*b*; כָּבַשְׁתִּיהָ Gitt. 68*b*; שִׁאִלְתִּיהָ Ber. 49*b*; שְׁמִיעִתִּיהָ F. MS. Sanh. 110*a*.

Pa"el: לִטְיִיתִיהָ B. B. 21*b*; קָרִימְתִּיהָ B. M. 42*b*.

Aph'el: אֶחַפְשִׁתִּיהָ B. Q. 45*a*; אוֹקִימְתִּיהָ B. M. 42*b*; אֶסִּיקְתִּיהָ Gitt. 68*b*; אֶזְמִינְתִּיהָ Sanh. 109*b*; אֶדְרִיתִיהָ 'En Y. B. B. 74*a*; אֶשְׁכַּחְתִּיהָ Sabb. 67*a*, ed. pr.

§ 671. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: זָבַנְתָּהּ B. B. 31*a*; אִמְרִיתָה Sabb. 22*a*; רַעֲצִיתָהּ B. B. 74*a*; שִׁקְלִיתָהּ *ibid.*

Aph'el: אֶשְׁפֹּחִיתָהּ B. B. 74*a*; אֶגְבוֹהִתָּהּ B. M. 8*a*; אֶנְחָתָהּ 'En Y. B. B. 74*a*; אֶמְשִׁיפָהּ 'En Y. *ibid.*²

§ 672. 2D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: חִשְׁבַּתִּינָכוּ Ber. 58*b*.

Pa"el: בִּדְרִיתִינָכוּ Taan. 3*b*; כְּנוּפִיכוּ B. Q. 113*a*.

Aph'el: אֶשְׁבַּעְתִּיכוּ Taan. 24*a*; אוֹתְבִינָכוּ Gitt. 47*a*; אֶפְקִיתִינָכוּ M. MS. Ber. 35*a*.³

§ 673. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: שִׁמְעִיתִנָהּ Sabb. 20*b*; שְׁמִיעִתִּנָהּ Hull. 96*a*; שִׁקְלִיתִינָהּ Yeb. 116*b*; קַצְצִיתִינָהּ Me'ilā 7*b*.

¹ אֶשְׁחִידִיתִיךָ Saadia, *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 554.

² הִימִינְתָּהּ *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 1.

³ קְבִילְתִּינָכוּ *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 214.

Pa'el: בְּרִיכְתֵּינָהּ Ber. 57*b*; סִימְתֵּינָהּ *ibid.* 33*b*; שְׁלִימְתֵּינָהּ Sabb. 121*b*.

Aph'el: אֲשַׁפְּחֵתִינָהּ M. Q. 19*b*; אֲשַׁפְּחֵתִינוּן C. MS. Pes. 117*b*; אֲשַׁפְּחֵתִינָא eds. Pes. 117*b*.¹

§ 674. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Aph'el*: אוֹתְבִינָהּ B. M. 42*a*; אֲשַׁפְּחֵתִינָהּ ed. Ven. Ber. 24*a*.

3D PLUR. MASC.

§ 675. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: הִשְׁדִּיךְ M. Q. 18*b*.

Pa'el: בִּירְכוּךְ M. MS. M. Q. 9*b*; צִעֲרִיךְ *ibid.*; צִעֲרִיךְ *ibid.*,² בִּירְכֶנּוּ *ibid.*; פִּקְדִיךְ Sanh. 70*a* (§ 646, 2).

Aph'el: אֲזַקְנֶנּוּ 'Er. 56*a*.

§ 676. 2D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: שִׁבְכָהּ Succ. 48*b*; גִּנְבוּהָ 'Er. 53*b*.

Pa'el: פָּקְדוּהָ Yômā 66*a*; קָדְמוּהָ B. B. 167*a*; קִיבְלוּהָ Sanh. 5*a*.

§ 677. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: זָקְפוּהָ B. M. 83*b*; תְּכַשּׁוּהָ Yômā 69*b*; קָטְלוּהָ Sanh. 96*a*; זִינּוּהָ Beḥā 32*b*.³

Pa'el: קָבְלוּהָ B. B. 90*b*; קִיבְלוּהָ Sanh. 6*a*; קָיְצוּהָ F. MS. B. M. 108*a*; שְׁיִילוּהָ Ber. 11*a*; עִיִּילוּהָ M. Q. 17*a*; זָבְנוּהָ B. Q. 103*a* (§ 646, 2).

Aph'el: אֲזַמְנָהּ R. H. 31*b*; אֲשַׁקְדוּהָ Gitt. 57*a*; אֲתַדְרִינָהּ Ned. 55*a*; אֲטַרְחוּהָ 'Er. 10*b* (§ 646, 2); אֲטַרְחוּהָ Ber. 21*a*; אֲגַבְהוּהָ B. M. 2*b*, 3*a*; אֲהַדִּינָהּ Sanh. 93*a* (נָחַת); אוֹתְבִינָהּ Pes. 102*a* (§ 646, 2).⁴

§ 678. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: אֲמָרוּהָ Sabb. 74*a*; שָׁמְרוּהָ B. B. 133*b*.

Pa'el: בִּשְׁלוּהָ Ber. 22*a*; שְׁדִּירוּהָ, אֲשַׁכּוּהָ, Qidd. 44*b*.

Aph'el: אוֹתְבִינָהּ Sabb. 81*b*; אוֹקְמוּהָ Sanh. 109*b*; אֲשַׁפְּחוּהָ B. M. 84*b*; אוֹקְמִינָהּ Alf. MS. Beḥā (§ 646, 2).⁵

§ 679. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Qal*: שִׁבְכִינוּן Gitt. 56*b* (§ 646, 2).

Pa'el: שְׁדִירֵינוּן MM. Taan. 23*b*.

¹ אוֹתְבִינָהּ *HG.* ed. pr., 93*b*.

² This is either the sing. צִעֲרִיךְ or the plural with thrown back vowel צִעֲרִיךְ.

³ שִׁבְכָהּ *SM.* No. xcvi.; צִלְקָהּ *ibid.* No. ccxiii.

⁴ אֲשַׁבְעוּהָ, אֲשַׁבְעִינָהּ, *HG.* ed. pr. 116*c*; אֲנַקְטוּרִי *SM.* No. ccxx.; אֲהַזְקִינָהּ *ALOW.* § 101.

⁵ שְׁדִירֵינוּן *SM.* xxv.; תְּרַגְמִינָהּ *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 238; מִסְקִינָהּ *SC.* IV. 3, § 48.

§ 680. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: קָטְלוּנֶהוּ M. MS. Taan. 21*a*; שְׁקִלְוֶנְהוּ 'Arūkh B. Q. 86*a*; שְׁקִלְוֶנְהוּ Taan. 22*a*; קָטְלוּנֶהוּ *ibid.* 21*a*; קָטְלוּנֶהוּ Ber. 54*b* (§ 646, 2).¹

Pa''el: קָדְשִׁינֶהוּ Ber. 49*a*; תַּקְנִינֶהוּ *ibid.* 33*b*.²

Aph'el: אֶסְקוּנֶהוּ C. MS. M. Q. 25*a*; אֶפְקַעִנֶהוּ C. MS. Pes.; אֶסְקִינֶהוּ B. M. 84*b*; אֶפְקִינֶהוּ Hull. 110*a*; אֶזְמִינֶהוּ B. Q. 73*a*; אֶסְמְכִינֶהוּ Ber. 26*a*; אֶעֱלִינֶהוּ 'Er. 44*b*; אֶקְרוּבִינֶהוּ Tem. 15*b*; אֶפְקִרְנֶהוּ B. M. 30*b* (§ 646, 2).³

§ 681. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: צִירוּנֶהֱי A. Z. 30*a*; בָּהֲדוּי *they cut them off*, 'Arūkh Sanh. 106*a*.⁴

2D PLUR. MASC.

§ 682. 1ST SING. COM.—*Pa''el*: סִבִּינִתִּי Qidd. 29*b*; בִּסְפִיתִי En Y. Hōr. 13*b*; קָבִילְתִּי Pes. 89*b*; קָבִילְתִּי C. MS. *ibid.*

§ 683. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: פָּסְלָתִיהָ Zeb. 101*a*; תַּפְסִיתִיהָ Keth. 84*b*.

Aph'el: אֶקְרִיבִתִּיהָ Zeb. 101*a*; אֶחֱרִיבִתִּיהָ Keth. 112*a*.

§ 684. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Qal*: אֶמְרִיתֵנּוּ R. MS. B. Q. 62*a*.

Pa''el: פָּסִיפִיתֵנּוּ Hōr. 13*b*.⁵

§ 685. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: זָבְנָתִינֶהוּ B. B. 126*a*.

Aph'el: תַּצִּיתִינֶהוּ Keth. 60*a*.

1ST PLUR. COM.

§ 686. 2D SING. MASC.—*Pa''el*: קָבִילְיָךְ Pes. 89*b*.⁶

Aph'el: אֶקְרִיבְיָךְ B. M. 54*a*; אֶחֱרִיבְיָךְ Yōmā 78*a*.

§ 687. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: שְׂמַעֲנִיהָ Gitt. 54*b*; קָרַעֲנִיהָ Keth. 89*b* (legal style); כָּתְבִנִּיהָ, כָּתְבִנֶּהוּ, B. B. 171*b*.

Pa''el: קָבִילְיָהּ Sanh. 38*b*; אֶשְׂרִנֶּהוּ, קָרַמְנִיהוּ, Keth. 21*a* (legal style); אֶחֱרִנֶּהוּ B. B. 171*b*.

Aph'el: אֶכִּילְיָהּ, אֶחֱתִיבְיָהּ, Sanh. 20*a*.

§ 688. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: פָּתַחְנָהּ B. B. 74*b*.

¹ לקרטרנן *Igg. Šerirā*, ed. Goldberg, p. 10.

² קבלינן *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 214; תקנינן *ibid.* 217; שְׁרִילְוֶנּוּ *HG.* ed. pr. 50*d*.

³ אֶחֱרִיבִינֶהוּ *SM.* No. xxviii.

⁴ אֶזְמִינֶהוּ *HG.* 227; אֶקְמִינֶהוּ *HG.* ed. pr. 70*c*; אֶפְקִרְנֶהוּ *SC.* IV. 4, § 24.

⁵ שְׂמַעֲתִינֶהוּ *you heard them*, *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 217.

⁶ סְלִיקְיָךְ *HG.* ed. pr. 71*d*.

§ 689. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: שְׁאִילְנֶהוּ Pes. 106*b*; שְׁאִילְנֶהוּ or שְׁאִילְנֶהוּ Sanh. 29*b*.

Aph'el: אֶקְדֵּשְׁנֶהוּ, אֶטְבֵּלְנֶהוּ, A. Z. 52*b*; אֶקְדֵּשְׁנֶהוּ, אֶטְבֵּלְנֶהוּ, M. MS. *ibid.*¹

§ 690. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: שְׁבַקְיָנָהּ C. MS. Meg. 10*b*.

IMPERFECT WITH SUFFIXES.

FORMS WITHOUT AFFIRMATIVES.

§ 691. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: נִינָסֶכֶן Sanh. 22*a*.²

Pa'el: לִצְעֹר M. Q. 28*a*; לִמְעֹר Keth. 105*b*; לִיבְרֹךְ Taan. 5*b*.

Aph'el: לִיגְמֹר M. MS. Hag. 13*a*; לִיזְלֹךְ Taan. 9*b*; לוֹחֵבֶן Gitt. 60*b*; לִתְבַּרֵּךְ Ned. 51*a*; לִתְבַּרֵּךְ *ibid.* 50*b*, with retention of stem-vowel.

Ithpa'al: תִּצְטַעֵר *thou bearest resentment against me*, Yeb. 117*b*.

§ 692. 2D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: נִקְטָלָהּ Yoma 82*b*; לִיקְטָלָהּ Pes. 25*b*; אִיגְזִיף Sanh. 108*b*; אִפְרִיקָהּ Gitt. 46*a*.

Pa'el: לִיבְרֹךְ M. Q. 9*b*; אִצְעֹרָהּ Sanh. 108*a*; נִקְבֵּלָהּ C. MS. Pes. 89*b*.

Aph'el: נִטְרָהּ Pes. 89*b*; לִיזְלָהּ Yeb. 63*a*; נִטְבִּילָהּ *ibid.* 46*b*; נִשְׁמַעֲרָהּ Ber. 41*b*.³

§ 693. 2D SING. FEM.—*Pa'el*: תִּקְדְּמִי K. MS. Sanh. 25*a*.

Aph'el: אִגְמִרָהּ B. M. 83*b*; אוֹכִלָהּ 'Er. 53*b*.

§ 694. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: לִישְׁלָקָהּ Sabb. 109*b*; לִישְׁקָלִי, לִיחַתְמִי, *ibid.* 66*b*; לִיפְתוֹחִיָּהּ *ibid.* 146*a*; לִיגְרָרִיָּהּ Hull. 83*b*; נִלְטִיָּהּ B. B. 4*a* (לֹט); נִטְחִיָּהּ Gitt. 69*b* (טַח); *ibid.*; לִזְנִיָּהּ Keth. 50*a* (זָן); לִיחַרִּיָּהּ A. Z. 12*b*; לִיחַעֲרִיָּהּ M. MS. *ibid.*; נִשְׁעִיָּהּ B. B. 4*b* (שַׁע); לִיחַבְעִיָּהּ Yeb. 42*b*; נִרְבֵּמְנוֹתִיָּהּ M. MS. Sanh. 95*a*.

Pa'el: לִיחַסִּיָּהּ C. MS. Meg. 12*b* (voc.); לִישְׁמִיָּהּ *ibid.* 4*a* (voc.); תִּקְדְּמִיָּהּ Sanh. 25*a*; לִשְׁיַפִּיָּהּ Sabb. 134*a*; לִיזְבִּנְהוּ Alfasi B. B. 98*a*; אִבְטְלִיָּהּ Gitt. 36*b*; אִיסְלִקִּיָּהּ *ibid.* 52*b*.⁴

¹ אֶדְכֵּרְנֶהוּ TG. ed. Harkavy, § 77.

² לִירְחֵאִי HG. ed. pr. 106*c*.

³ Levy takes this form to be *Qal*; but the Hebrew equivalent הִשְׁמִיעִי Sanh. 82*a*, 93*a*, shows that this is *Aph'el*.

⁴ נִשְׁדָּרִיָּהּ SM. No. xxv. (voc.).

Aph'el: לֹדְעִיהָ Ber. 7*b*; לֹכְלִיהָ Sabb. 109*b*; אוֹסְרִינָה A. Z. 57*a*.¹

Ithp'el: לִישְׁמֹטְתִיהָ 'Er. 100*b*.

§ 695. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: תִּמְרָא, תִּסְבְּרָא, אֲחַמְרָא, נִצְרָא, נִצְרָא, תִּמְרָא, תִּסְבְּרָא, אֲחַמְרָא, נִצְרָא, *passim*; לִישְׁבָקָא Sanh. 82*b*; לִילָפָא Ber. 63*a*; לִיסְבָה *he anoints her*, Sabb. 110*b*.

Pa'el: לִיצְיִנָה B. B. 74*b*.²

Aph'el: לֹאֲדָהָ Ned. 5*b*; לִיאֲדָהָ Gitt. 35*a*,³ נִטְבְּלִינָה Nidd 69*a*; לִטְבְּלָה *let us allow her to take a ritual bath, ibid.* 30*a*.⁴

§ 696. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Qal*: לִיפְרוֹקֵינוּ Sanh. 105*a*.

Aph'el: לִטְמִירָנוּ Nidd. 61*a*; נִיגְמִירָנוּ M. MS. Hag. 13*a*; לִשְׁמִיעָנוּ Pes. 114*b*; לִטְרָדָנוּ B. B. 5*b*; לִישְׁמִיעָנוּ Ber. 36*a*.

§ 697. 2D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: אִיבְדְּקִינָה Sanh. 93*a*.

Pa'el: אֲקַמְסִינָה Gitt. 47*a*.

Aph'el: אֲטַמְרִינָה Nidd. 61*a*; אוֹתְבִינָה Gitt. 47*a*.

§ 698. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: לִישְׁלֹקִינָה Gitt. 68*b*; נִידוֹקִינָה *ibid.* 70*b*; אִישְׁבְּקִינָה *ibid.* 57*a*; נִחְשׁוֹבִינָה A. Z. 9*b*; נִקְטְלִינָה Ber. 54*b*; תִּמְשְׁחִנָה B. M. 107*b*; נִשְׁרְפִינָה Pes. 83*b*; לִיכְפִינָה Yeb. 39*ab* (✓כֶּפֶה); נִגְרוֹסִינָה Sanh. 13*b*; לִינִיפִינָה Hull. 130*a*; לִישְׁדִינָה Sabb. 117*a*.

Pa'el: נִסְכְּרִינָה ed. pr. Sabb. 109*b*; נִסְכְּרִינָה later eds. *ibid.*; לִזְבִּינָה Pes. 40*b*.⁵

Aph'el: אֲהַדְרִינָה Keth. 60*a*; תִּצְיִינָה *ibid.*; תִּבְרִינָה *ibid.* 78*b*; נִוְקְמִינָה B. M. 39*b*; לִיחְרִמִינָה Ar. 28*a*; לִוְכְחִינָה Sabb 55*a*.

Haph'el: לִיהִמְנִינָה Yeb. 47*a*.

B. FORMS WITH AFFIRMATIVES.

§ 699. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: נִנְטֵרָן Ber. 23*b*.

Aph'el: תִּטְרָדָנָן M. MS. Sanh. 97*a*; תִּטְרָדָנָן F. MS. *ibid.*

§ 700. 2D SING. COM.—*Qal*: לִיקְטְלוּךָ Pes. 25*b*.

Pa'el: לִיבְרָכוּךָ M. Q. 9*ab*.⁶

¹ נִפְלִיגִיהָ TG. ed. Coronel, §87; אֲצִינִיעִיהָ TG. ed. Wilna, 1885, § 44.

² נִיבְמִיהָ HG. 274.

³ Cf. Additions and Corrections to § 222.

⁴ Jastrow (*s. v.* טבֵּל) explains this erroneously as 3d person.

⁵ אִישְׁבְּקִינָה SM. No. LXXII. (voc.); לִימְרִינָה TR. II. 22.

⁶ לִבְרָכוּךָ SM. No. CXLIII. (voc.).

§ 701. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: לִקְנֹסֶיהָ Sabb. 3*b*; לְדַחֲקוּהָ B. M. 84*b*; לִיגְזוּהָ Succ. 30*a*; לִיגְרוּהָ B. M. 112*b*; תִּקְרַעְיָהָ B. B. 130*b*; תִּקְרַעְיָהָ R. MS. *ibid*.¹

Pa'el: תִּדְחֶקֶהָ Sanh. 97*a*; נִעְיִלָהָ Ber. 18*b*; תִּחַלְלוּנָהָ Sabb. 119*b*.

§ 702. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: לִיחַבְעִיהָ Yeb. 65*a*; לִמְצִיָּהָ Sabb. 54*b* (בִּצְיָן).

Pa'el: לְשִׁימָהָ B. B. 133*b*; תִּחַלְלוּנָהָ M. MS. Sabb. 119*b* (חלל).

Aph'el: לְתַבֵּיהָ (יִחַב) Sabb. 110*a*; לִפְסָעָה *ibid*.

§ 703. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: נִשְׁקָלִינָהוּ, נִיכָלִינָהוּ, Taan. 25*a*; נִימְרִינָהוּ Pes. 102*b*; תִּיכָלִינָן *ibid*. 87*b*.

Pa'el: לִירַחֲקֶנָהוּ Gitt. 45*a*; לִיקַבְלֶנָהוּ Sabb. 34*a*.

Aph'el: לִיגְמִירֶנָהוּ 'Er. 54*b*; לִיחַבִּינָן V. L. Taan. 8*b*.

IMPERATIVE WITH SUFFIXES.

SINGULAR MASCULINE.

§ 704. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: שִׁבְקֵן Gitt. 55*b*; פִּרְעֵן,² פִּרְעֵן, Šebu. 41*b*; פִּרְעֵן M. MS. *ibid*.; פִּירְקֵן Pes. 87*b*; זִיבֵן B. M. 60*b*.

Aph'el: אוֹקֵבֵן Ber. 30*a*; אוֹשֵׁלֵן B. M. 103*a*; אוֹזֵבֵן Sabb. 66*b*; אֲגַמְרֵן Sanh. 102*b*; אֲגַמְרִי Sôta 36*b*.

§ 705. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: שִׁקְלִיהָ M. Q. 17*a*; אֲכָלִיהָ *ibid*. 11*a*.³

Pa'el: הִיִּינָהָ Sanh. 8*a*; שִׁיִּלָּהָ *ibid*. 98*a*.

Aph'el: אֲתַנְחִיָּהָ Gitt. 24*a*; אֲחַלָּהָ Ber. 35*a*.

§ 706. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: פִּשְׁטָהָ Ned. 58*a*; בִּדְקָהָ Keth. 60*a*; קִטְלָהָ Meg. 12*b*.⁴

Pa'el: בִּעְתָּהָ Nidd. 66*a*.

§ 707. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Pa'el*: עֵיילֵנָא Sabb. 140*a*.

¹ נִדְחֶקֶהוּ *they press him*, SM. No. xciv.

² This word has been differently explained in § 217. The explanation given here according to Alfasi's text. In our texts we have פִּרְעֵן לִי, where the ending יֵן must be = *him*.

³ פִּרְעִיָּהָ TG. ed. Harkavy, § 182; שִׁקְלִי TG. ed. Coronel, § 87.

⁴ שִׁקְלָהָ TG. ed. Wilna, 1885, § 213; נִקְרָהָ *ibid*.

§ 708. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: שְׁקִיפֵהוּ Ber. 18*b*; שִׁבְקֵיהוּ B. M. 85*a*.¹

Pa''el: שִׁימֵיהוּ B. B. 46*b*; סִייעֵיהוּ Sabb. 21*a*.

Aph'el: אֶחָדֵיהוּ Sanh. 26*a*; אוֹקְמֵיהוּ *ibid.* 39*a*; אֶשְׁקֵיהוּ B. B. 46*b*; אֶקְשִׁיהוּ Yeb. 8*a*.

SINGULAR FEMININE.

§ 709. 1ST SING. COM.—*Aph'el*: אֶסְקֶיךָ H. MS. B. M. 84*b*.

§ 710. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Pa''el*: שִׁדְרֵיהוּ *VL.* Sanh. 93*a*.²

PLURAL MASCULINE.

§ 711. 1ST SING. COM.—*Aph'el*: אֶגְמִיךָ Hag. 13*a*; אוֹתְכָּן Hull. 105*b*, B. M. 81*b*.

§ 712. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: יִהְיֶהוּ Gitt. 56*b*; תִּפְסְדוּהוּ B. M. 83*b*; שִׁיבְקוּהָ Naz. 59*a*; בִּירְצוּהָ A. Z. 59*b*.

Pa''el: הִייעֵהָ Meg. 12*b*; פִּיטְסוּהָ Hôr. 13*b*.

Aph'el: אֶפְחֵשׁוּהָ Yeb. 97*a* (§ 23, *c*).³

§ 713. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: שִׁבְקוּהָ Keth. 63*a*; סִיחֲרוּהָ Bekh. 8*b*; תִּפְסְדוּהָ B. B. 34*a*.

Pa''el: אֶחָדוּהָ Sabb. 119*a*.

Aph'el: אֶקְדְּמוּהָ Sabb. 119*a*.⁴

PLURAL FEMININE.

§ 714. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: קְטוּלֶיךָ Sabb. 12*a*; קְטוּלֶיךָ ed. Ven. *ibid.*; קְטִילֵיהוּ O. MS. *ibid.* (§ 258).

INFINITIVE WITH SUFFIXES.

§ 715. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: לְמַקְטִילִי Meg. 16*a*.

Pa''el: לְצַעֲרֶיךָ Gitt. 68*a*.

Aph'el: לְאֶגְמִיךָ Ber. 24*a*; לְאֶצִּילֶיךָ Qidd. 8*b*; לְאוֹזֶנְךָ B. M. 69*b*.

§ 716. 2D SING. MASC.—*Aph'el*: לְאוֹתִיכָּהּ Gitt. 56*b*; לְאוֹתוֹכָּהּ Yeb. 90*b*.

¹ וְהִבְרִיחֵהוּ *give them*, HG. 501; מִהֲלִירְפוֹן HG. ed. pr. 24*d*; נִסְרִירְפוֹן TG. ed. Wilna, 1885, § 214.

² שִׁבְקֵיהוּ *leave thou them alone*, SM. No. xcvi.; שִׁדְרֵיהוּ *send thou them*, SM. No. xxviii. (voc.).

³ אוֹקְמֵיהוּ *place ye him*, SM. No. xxvi. (voc.).

⁴ אֶשְׁקֵיהוּ *take them out*, HG. 501; אֶשְׁקִיפֶיךָ TG. ed. Harkavy, § 210.

§ 717. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: לְמִקְטְלִיהָ Gitt. 57*b*; לְמַבְלִיעֶיהָ Sabb. 30*a*; לְמִיתְבַּעֶיהָ Alf. Yeb. 65*a*; לְאַקְטְלִיהָ ed. Ven. Sanh. 109*a*; לְמַקְצִיעֶיהָ M. Q. 12*b*, B. Q. 26*a*; לְמַלְטִיעֶיהָ Ber. 7*a*; לְמַכְפִּיעֶיהָ Yeb. 39*a*; לְמַגְזִיעֶיהָ Succ. 37*b*; לְמִיחְשְׁדֵיהָ Bekh. 29*a* (by analogy with לִ"י); לְמַשְׁעִיעֶיהָ 'En Y. Succ. 51*b*; לְמַקְצִיעֶיהָ B. Q. 91*b*.¹

Pa'el: לְזַבְוִנֶיהָ M. Q. 10*b*; לְסַבְוִנֶיהָ Sabb. 116*a*; לְיַחֲוִסֶיהָ C. MS. Meg. 12*b*; לְמִיטְיִיעֶיהָ 'Er. 97*a* (ו'טמם); לְמַדְיִיעֶיהָ R. H. 16*a*.²

Aph'el: לְאַדְבֹרֶיהָ Ber. 18*b*, 45*b*; לְאַוְקְמֶיהָ Sabb. 146*a*, B. M. 16*a*; לְאַוְדֹשֶׁן B. M. 42*b* (cf. § 437).³

Haph'el: לְהִימְוִנֶיהָ B. B. 134*b*.

Šaph'el: לְשִׁיזְבוֹתֶיהָ B. M. 86*b*; לְשִׁיזְבוֹתֶיהָ F. M. *ibid*.

§ 718. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: לְמִיתְבַּעָה Taan. 21*a*; לְמִיתְבַּעָה Qidd. 60*b*.

Pa'el: לְנַחֲוֶהָ Sabb. 52*a*; לְצַעֲוֶהָ Gitt. 73*b*; לְתַרְצָה Ned. 16*a*; לְאַחֲרָהָ Sabb. 119*a*.

Aph'el: לְאַוְקְמָה Ned. 5*b*, 61*a*; לְאַוְלֹדָה Keth. 11*b*.⁴

§ 719. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Aph'el*: לְאַשְׁמוּעֶינָן Ned. 52*b*; לְאַשְׁמֵעֶינָן Šebu. 23*a*, Qidd. 26*b*.⁵

§ 720. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: לְמַקְטְלֵהוֹן C. MS. Pes. 50*a*; לְמִיַּצִּינָהוּ M. Q. 10*b* (ו'אִיץ); לְמִיַּחֲיִנָהוּ A. Z. 65*b*; לְמִיתְנַנָהוּ Bekh. 11*b*; לְמַקְבִּיעִנָהוּ Ber. 12*a*; לְמַבְדִּיעִנָהוּ Yeb. 108*a*; לְמִיכְלִינָהוּ Alf. Ber. 38*b*; לְמַשְׁעִינָן Succ. 51*b* (ו'שַׁעַע).⁶

Pa'el: לְעִיִּלִּינָהוּ 'Er. 44*b*; לְמִיַּדְיִנָהוּ M. MS. R. H. 16*a*; לְזַבְוִנֵיהֶן 2 M. MS. Pes. 40*b*.⁷

¹ לְמַצְלִבֶיהָ *TG*. ed. Harkavy, § 388; לְמַדְקָרֶיהָ *SM*. No. LXX. (voc.); לְמַצְלִבֶיהָ *ibid*. xxiv. (misprinted xxvi.) (voc.); מִישְׁמִיעָה *to rate it*, *HG*. ed. pr. 91*a*.

² לְעִיִּינָהוּ *TG*. ed. Harkavy, § 332.

³ לְאַוְקְמֶיהָ *TG*. ed. Wilna, 1885, § 52.

⁴ לְאַוְקְמֶיהָ *TG*. ed. Harkavy, § 42; לְאַוְלֹאֶלָה *ibid*. § 247.

⁵ 2*d plur. masc.*: לְמַבְדִּיעִינָהוּ *SM*. No. xxviii. (voc.).

⁶ מִשְׁחַקְנָהוּ *HG*. 91; לְמִסְחַמִּיעֶינָן *RLow*. § 101; לְמִיַּנְנָהוּ *HG*. ed. pr. 69*d*; לְמִיַּגְרִיסִיעֶינָן *TG*. ed. Harkavy, § 218; לְמִיַּגְרִיסִיעֶינָן *Igg. Šertrā* 26; לְמַקְבִּיעֶינָן *ibid*.

⁷ לְמִיַּחֲיִנָהוּ *HG*. 114; לְמִיַּחֲיִנָהוּ *ibid*. 177; לְמִיַּחֲיִנָהוּ *HG*. ed. pr. 21*d*; לְמִיַּחֲיִנָהוּ *RLow*. § 42; לְמִיַּחֲיִנָהוּ *TG*. ed. Harkavy, § 71; לְמִיַּחֲיִנָהוּ *ibid*. § 210.

Aph'el: לֹאֲהַדְרִינָהּ B. Q. 118a; לֹאֲהַיִּנָּהּ M. MS. Ber. 23b; לֹאֲקוּדְמִינָהּ Ber. 8b; לֹאֲשִׁלוּמִינָהּ *ibid.*; לֹאֲצוּלִינָהּ Sabb. 61b; לֹאֲפָרֶן B. Q. 112b.¹

Palpēl: לִטְלוּלִינָהּ Sabb. 143a.

§ 721. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: לְמַכְתִּינָהּ C. MS. M. Q. 3a; לְמִיכְלִינָהּ C. MS. Alf. Bêṣā 4a.²

Pa''el: לְמִינִינָהּ Yeb. 65a.³

PARTICIPLE WITH SUFFIXES.

BARE PARTICIPLE.—§ 722. *Sing. masc.*: מַצְעִרֵן Sabb. 108a; פִּסְקִיָּה Sanh. 77b; מִיִּתְנִיָּה Pes. 111b (§ 80, b); מְנַשְׁתִּיָּה Sabb. 134a (§ 58); מְלַפְפָּה B. M. 74a; מְקַמְטִינָהּ 'Arākh Gitt. 47a.

Plur. masc.: מַפְסְלִיָּה Yeb. 41b; מְמַצְעִינָהּ 'En Y. Pes. 111a.⁴

WITH SUBJECT-PRONOUNS.—§ 723. פָּרַעְתִּיךָ *thou payest me*, Šebu. 41b; מִסְלָקֶיךָ *I (we) remove thee*, B. M. 15b; מוֹדִילֵנִי *we give him to eat*, K. MS. Sanh. 20a; אֲמַרְיָתֶךָ *you tell us*, R. MS. B. Q. 62a.⁵

B. VERBS ל" WITH OBJECTIVE SUFFIXES.

§ 724. Verbs ל" take the same suffixes as other verbs, and what has been stated in § 646 applies also here. The chief points to be noticed in connection with these verbs is that the 3d masc. of the singular and the plural perfect and the entire imperfect and imperative, when before suffixes beginning with a vowel, restore frequently their third stem-consonant (").

¹ לֹאֲהַדְרִינָהּ TG. ed. Harkavy, § 232; לֹאֲהַיִּנָּהּ HG. 165; לֹאֲקוּדְמִינָהּ HG. ed. pr. 29a; מִשְׁבִּיעֵנָהּ *to cause them to swear*, RLOW. § 42.

² מִינְסָבָהּ HG. 265; לְמִיִּתְבַּעֲיָהּ *ibid.* 445; מְגִזְרָהּ HG. ed. pr. 41a; מִיִּצְפָּהּ *ibid.* (✓ אֶרֶץ) מְסַתְמִינָהּ RLOW. § 101.

³ *Pa*. חִלְפָנָהּ HG. 228; זְבִנְנָהּ *ibid.*—*Aph.* אֲזַפְנָהּ *ibid.*—*Haph.* לְהִמּוֹנְנָהּ TG. ed. Harkavy, § 1.—*Šaph.* שְׁחַרְרָנָהּ HG. 442.—*Palp.* לִטְלוּלָנָהּ *ibid.* 97.

⁴ חִבְרִינָהּ HG. 642; צְמִרִינָהּ *ibid.*; מְדַקִּינָהּ *they pound them*, TR. II. 17.

⁵ D. Hoffmann, in his otherwise just strictures on Goldschmidt's translation of the Talmud, makes the unsupportable statement (*Zeitschr. für hebr. Bibliogr.*, I., 182) that participles with enclitic subject-pronouns cannot take objective suffixes. The examples given here and in § 780 and by Dalman, *op. cit.*, pp. 318 and 328, prove the untenability of his statement.

PERFECT WITH SUFFIXES.

3D SING. MASC.

§ 725. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: מִחִיין Taan. 29a.¹

Pa'el: חִייתו B. M. 67a; חִייתו R. MS. *ibid.*; כִּסִּיין Ber. 56a.

Aph'el: אֶשְׁקִיין Sabb. 145b; אֶשְׁקִיאָ or אֶשְׁקִיאָ Keth. 104b; אֶקְרִיין Yeb. 93b.

§ 726. 2D SING. COM.—*Qal*: עָנָה B. Q. 92b; קָרִיִּיךְ *ibid.*²

Pa'el: לִוְיִךְ Hull. 127a.

Aph'el: אֶקְרִיִּיךְ Sabb. 152b; אֶתְנִיִּיךְ Yeb. 40a; אֶמְרִיִּיךְ Sotā 35b; אֶקְשִׂיִּיךְ or אֶקְשִׂיִּיךְ M. MS. 'Er. 3a; אֶחֱרִיךְ F. MS. Sanh. 109b.

§ 727. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: חִזְיָה Qidd. 81b; שָׁרִיָּה, שָׁרִיָּה, Ned. 23a; מַחֲרִיָּה Ber. 58a; שָׁחֲרִיָּה M. Q. 10b; חֲזִייתִיהָ V. L. Taan. 9a.

Pa'el: פָּלִיָּה Ber. 5b; מַפְיָה Sabb. 154a; פִּבְיָה M. MS. Ber. 60b; שָׁנִיָּה Qidd. 45b; טַמִּיתִיהָ Hull. 3a; נָשִׂיָּה *ibid.* 91a; חֲרִיִּיָּה Zeb. 19a.

Aph'el: אֶלְוִיָּה Ber. 31a; אֶשְׁקִיָּה Sabb. 108a; אֶרְצִיָּה Qidd. 45b; אֶתְנִיָּה Zeb. 30b; אֶרְמִיָּה Pes. 10b.

§ 728. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: חִזְיָה Sanh. 95a; שָׁבִיָּה Ber. 60b.

§ 729. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Pa'el*: דִּלִּינָה B. B. 73a.

Aph'el: אֶקְרִינָה Ber. 56a.

§ 730. 2D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: קָרַפְכוּ V. L. Ber. 58a.

Pa'el: שָׁוִינְכוּ Pes. 51a.

§ 731. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: שָׁרְפָהוּ B. B. 24a; חָלְפָהוּ R. H. 6a, 18b; חָרְפָהוּ B. Q. 101a; חָזַפָהוּ Ber. 28a; קָרִיפָהוּ *ibid.* 58a; חָרְפָהוּ Pes. 51a.³

Aph'el: אֶמְשִׁינָהוּ Yoma 69b; אֶמְשִׁינָהוּ B. B. 153a.⁴

§ 732. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: חָנְפָהוּ Meg. 4a; חָנְפָהוּ 'Er. 60a.⁵

¹ מִיחִיאי *MV.* 28; מִחִיאי *HG.* ed. pr. 74c.

² מִחִיִּיךְ *MV.* 28.

³ קָנְאָפִין *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 75; דְּחִיִּינָה or דְּחִיִּינָה *Igg. Šertrā,* ed. Goldberg, p. 12.

⁴ אֶרִיפָהוּ *HG.* 201.

⁵ שָׁרְפָהוּ *HG.* ed. pr. 32a.

Verbs ל"י with Suffixes.

| <i>QAL.</i> | 1st sing. com. | 2d sing. masc. | 2d sing. fem. | 3d sing. masc. | 3d sing. fem. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| PERFECT— | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | בָּלִיַן | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| 3d fem. | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| 2d com. | בָּלִיָּה | — | — | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| 1st com. | — | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| 2d masc. | בָּלִיָּה | — | — | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| 1st com. | — | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| IMPERFECT— | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה |
| IMPERATIVE— | | | | | |
| Sing. 2d masc. . . | בָּלִיָּה | — | — | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| Plur. 2d masc. . . | בָּלִיָּה | — | — | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| INFINITIVE | מִבְלִיָּה | מִבְלִיָּה | מִבְלִיָּה | מִבְלִיָּה | מִבְלִיָּה |
| <i>PA"EL.</i> | | | | | |
| PERFECT— | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| 3d fem. | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| 2d com. | בָּלִיָּה | — | — | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| 1st com. | — | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| 2d masc. | בָּלִיָּה | — | — | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| 1st com. | — | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| IMPERFECT— | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה | לִיבְלִיָּה |
| IMPERATIVE— | | | | | |
| Sing. 2d masc. . . | בָּלִיָּה | — | — | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| Plur. 2d masc. . . | בָּלִיָּה | — | — | בָּלִיָּה | בָּלִיָּה |
| INFINITIVE | בְּלִיָּה | בְּלִיָּה | בְּלִיָּה | בְּלִיָּה | בְּלִיָּה |

Verbs ל"י with Suffixes.

| QAL. | 1st plur. com. | 2d plur. masc. | 2d plur. fem. | 3d plur. masc. | 3d plur. fem. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| PERFECT— | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | גָּלִינָן | גָּלַנְכוּ | גָּלַנְכִי | גָּלְפָדוּ | גָּלְפָדִי |
| 3d fem. | גָּלִיתִינָן | גָּלִיתִינְכוּ | גָּלִיתִינְכִי | גָּלִיתִפָּדוּ | גָּלִיתִפָּדִי |
| 2d com. | גָּלִיתִינָן | — | — | גָּלִיתִפָּדוּ | גָּלִיתִפָּדִי |
| 1st com. | — | גָּלִיתִינְכוּ | גָּלִיתִינְכִי | גָּלִיתִפָּדוּ | גָּלִיתִפָּדִי |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | גָּלִיוֹנָן | גָּלִיוֹנְכוּ | גָּלִיוֹנְכִי | גָּלִיוֹפָדוּ | גָּלִיוֹפָדִי |
| 2d masc. | גָּלִיתִינָן | — | — | גָּלִיתִפָּדוּ | גָּלִיתִפָּדִי |
| 1st com. | — | גָּלִיוֹנְכוּ | גָּלִיוֹנְכִי | גָּלִיוֹפָדוּ | גָּלִיוֹפָדִי |
| IMPERFECT— | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | לִיגְלִינָן | לִיגְלִינְכוּ | לִיגְלִינְכִי | לִיגְלִיפָדוּ | לִיגְלִיפָדִי |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | לִיגְלִינָן | לִיגְלִינְכוּ | לִיגְלִינְכִי | לִיגְלִיפָדוּ | לִיגְלִיפָדִי |
| IMPERATIVE— | | | | | |
| Sing. 2d masc. . . | גָּלִינָן | — | — | גָּלִיפָדוּ | גָּלִיפָדִי |
| Plur. 2d masc. . . | גָּלִיוֹנָן | — | — | גָּלִיוֹפָדוּ | גָּלִיוֹפָדִי |
| INFINITIVE | מְגַלִּינָן | מְגַלִּינְכוּ | מְגַלִּינְכִי | מְגַלִּיפָדוּ | מְגַלִּיפָדִי |
| PA'EL. | | | | | |
| PERFECT— | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | גָּלִינָן | גָּלַנְכוּ | גָּלַנְכִי | גָּלְפָדוּ | גָּלְפָדִי |
| 3d fem. | גָּלִיתִינָן | גָּלִיתִינְכוּ | גָּלִיתִינְכִי | גָּלִיתִפָּדוּ | גָּלִיתִפָּדִי |
| 2d com. | גָּלִיתִינָן | — | — | גָּלִיתִפָּדוּ | גָּלִיתִפָּדִי |
| 1st com. | — | גָּלִיתִינְכוּ | גָּלִיתִינְכִי | גָּלִיתִפָּדוּ | גָּלִיתִפָּדִי |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | גָּלִיוֹנָן | גָּלִיוֹנְכוּ | גָּלִיוֹנְכִי | גָּלִיוֹפָדוּ | גָּלִיוֹפָדִי |
| 2d masc. | גָּלִיתִינָן | — | — | גָּלִיתִפָּדוּ | גָּלִיתִפָּדִי |
| 1st com. | — | גָּלִיוֹנְכוּ | גָּלִיוֹנְכִי | גָּלִיוֹפָדוּ | גָּלִיוֹפָדִי |
| IMPERFECT— | | | | | |
| Sing. 3d masc. . . | לִיגְלִינָן | לִיגְלִינְכוּ | לִיגְלִינְכִי | לִיגְלִיפָדוּ | לִיגְלִיפָדִי |
| Plur. 3d masc. . . | לִיגְלִינָן | לִיגְלִינְכוּ | לִיגְלִינְכִי | לִיגְלִיפָדוּ | לִיגְלִיפָדִי |
| IMPERATIVE— | | | | | |
| Sing. 2d masc. . . | גָּלִינָן | — | — | גָּלִיפָדוּ | גָּלִיפָדִי |
| Plur. 2d masc. . . | גָּלִיוֹנָן | — | — | גָּלִיוֹפָדוּ | גָּלִיוֹפָדִי |
| INFINITIVE | גָּלִינָן | גָּלִיוֹנְכוּ | גָּלִיוֹנְכִי | גָּלִיפָדוּ | גָּלִיפָדִי |

3D SING. FEM.

§ 733. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: **הָיְתָה** Sanh. 95*a*, 101*a*; **שָׁרְתָה** Meg. 16*a*; **שָׁדְתָה** Sanh. 95*a*; **קָשִׁיתָה** B. B. 98*b*.

Pa''el: **רָבִיתָה** C. MS. Meg. 13*a* (voc.); **שָׁרְתָה** Macc. 16*a*; **מִדְתָּה** Sabb. 80*b*.¹

Aph'el: **אֶשְׁרִיתָה** Ber. 48*a*; **אֶשְׁקִיתָה** Taan. 29*a*; **אֶשְׁקִיתָה** Sabb. 109*b*; **אֶגְנִיתָה** B. M. 84*b*;² **אֶרְוִיתָה** Sanh. 109*b*; **אֶגְנִיתָה** *ibid*.

§ 734. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Qal*: **הָיִיתִנִּי** Keth. 72*b*.

§ 735. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: **שָׁרְתֵּנָהוּ** Qidd. 8*b*.

Ithpa''al: **אֶיִפְתִּינָהוּ** Keth. 54*a*.

§ 736. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: **הָיְתָה** Sanh. 104*a*; **קָלְתָה** *ibid*.

Aph'el: **אֶקְרִיתָה** Gitt. 20*b*.

2D SING. COM.

§ 737. 1ST SING. COM.—*Aph'el*: **אֶקְרִיתֵךְ** B. B. 21*b*; **אֶנְיִתֵךְ** *ibid*. 84*a*.

§ 738. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: **הָיִיתָהּ** Hag. 15*a*.

Pa''el: **מִלִּיתָהּ** M. MS. B. M. 105*a*.

Aph'el: **אֶיִיתָהּ** Hag. 4*b*.

§ 739. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Qal*: **הָיִיתִנִּי** B. B. 110*b*.

Pa''el: **שָׁנִיתִנִּי** Pes. 3*b*.

§ 740. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: **טָוִיתָהוּ** Hull. 110*a*; **מִדְתָּהוּ** Sabb. 148*a*; **מִחִיתָהוּ** Pes. 42*a*; **מִדְתָּהוּ** Ber. 24*a*.

Aph'el: **אֶיִיתָהוּ** Sanh. 95*b*.

1ST SING. COM.

§ 741. 2D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: **הָיִיתָךְ** Hull. 96*a*.

Aph'el: **אֶתְנִיתָךְ** Zeb. 30*b*.

§ 742. 2D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: **הָיִיתִךְ** Sanh. 108*b*.

§ 743. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: **הָיִיתָהּ** M. Q. 25*a*; **בָּעִיתָהּ** B. B. 74*b*; **שָׁרְתָהּ** Taan. 24*a*.

Pa''el: **כָּפִיתָהּ** B. Q. 56*a*.

Aph'el: **אֶתְנִיתָהּ** Zeb. 30*b*; **אֶחֱזִיתָהּ** B. M. 99*b*.

§ 744. 2D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: **הָוִיתֶנְכוּ** Ber. 58*b*.³

¹ **שָׁרְתָהּ** *HG*. ed. pr. 101*c*.

² *Cf.* § 768, note.

³ **שָׁנִיתֶנְכוּ** *TG*. ed. Harkavy, § 214.

§ 745. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: הִזְיִינָהוּ B. B. 73*b*.

Pa'el: עִשְׂיִינָהוּ Keth. 50*a*.¹

§ 746. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: בְּעִיָּתָהּ 'En Y. B. B. 74*a*.²

3D PLUR. MASC.

§ 747. 1ST SING. COM.—*Aph'el*: אֶקְרִיין B. B. 21*b*; אֶקְרִיין Hull. 133*a*; אֶקְרִיין 1 R. MS. *ibid.* (§ 532).

§ 748. 2D SING. COM.—*Pa'el*: שְׁיִיךָ Succ. 48*b*.

Aph'el: אֶקְרִיךָ Yeb. 93*b*.

§ 749. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: מְחַדָּהוּ Ber. 56*a*; שְׁרִינָהוּ Ned. 23*a*; קְרִינָהוּ B. B. 58*a*.

Pa'el: שְׁנִינָהוּ Ber. 59*b*.

Aph'el: אֶדְחִינָהוּ B. B. 73*b*; אֶמְטִינָהוּ B. M. 85*a*; אֵייתִינָהוּ Ber. 31*b*; אֶתִינָהוּ *ibid.* 56*a*; אֶמְטִינָהוּ Keth. 103*b*; אֵייתִינָהוּ Sabb. 121*b*; אֶשְׁקִינָהוּ Gitt. 56*b*; אֶשְׁקִינָהוּ B. M. 83*b* (§ 532).³

§ 750. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: שְׁרִינָהּ B. M. 112*b*; שְׁרִינָהּ O. MS. Sabb. 81*b*.

Pa'el: כְּסִינָהּ Tām. 32*b* (§ 532).

Aph'el: אֶתְנִינָהּ Men. 17*a*; אֶנְשִׁינָהּ Alf. Hull. 93*b*; אֶמְטִינָהּ M. MS. Sabb. 129*a* (§ 532).

§ 751. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: שְׁרִינָהוּ Ber. 23*a*; שְׁרִינָהוּ *ibid.*; חִינָהוּ Sabb. 20*b*; חִינָהוּ M. MS. *ibid.*; מְחַדָּהוּ Gitt. 57*a*; מְחַדָּהוּ *MM. ibid.*; מְלַכָּהוּ Sanh. 109*a*; שְׁדִיין 'En Y. Taan. 25*a*.⁴

Pa'el: שְׁיִינָהוּ Sanh. 110*a*; סְמִינָהוּ B. M. 85*b*; שְׁיִינָהוּ Nidd. 57*b*.⁵

Aph'el: אֵייתִינָהוּ M. Q. 11*a*; אֵייתִינָהוּ Ned. 50*b*; אֶמְטִינָהוּ Pes. 89*a*.⁶

2D PLUR. MASC.

§ 752. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: שְׁרִיתָנָהּ Sabb. 136*b*; שְׁרִיתָנָהּ *ibid.* 91*a*.

¹ אֶקְרִינָהוּ *I placed them in possession*, TG. ed. Harkavy, § 214; אֵייתִינָהוּ HG. 231; שְׁרִיתָנָהּ *I threw them*, SM. No. xxviii. (voc.); שְׁרִיתָנָהּ SC. IV. 4, § 55.

² חִזִּיתָהּ HG. ed. pr. 37*a*.

³ אֶתִינָהּ *they brought him*, SM. No. xxviii.

⁴ מְלַכָּהוּ SM. No. xxv. (voc.); חִינָהוּ *ibid.* No. liii.; כְּפִינָהּ *ibid.* No. cccxiii.; שְׁרִינָהּ Hal. Pes., p. 80; חִינָהוּ Igg. Serira, ed. Goldberg, p. 12; חִינָהוּ *ibid.*, p. 16; חִינָהּ *ibid.*

⁵ שְׁרִינָהּ, שְׁרִינָהּ, TG. ed. Harkavy, § 214.

⁶ אֶתְנָהּ TG. ed. Mussafia, § 99.

1ST PLUR. COM.

§ 753. 2D SING. COM.—*Qal*: חִזִּיקָה Ber. 58*b*.

Pa'el: שִׁינָה Hôr. 13*b*.

§ 754. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: חִזִּיקָה Bekh.; יְחִינָה 'Er. 41*a*.¹

Aph'el: אֶשְׁקִינָה M. Q. 27*a*; אֶקְרִינָה, אֶקְרִינָה Yeb. 106*b* (legal style).²

§ 755. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: חִנָּה C. MS. Zeb. 27*b*.³

§ 756. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: חִנָּה Šeb. 18*a*; חִנָּה B. B. 74*b*; חִנָּה M. MS. *ibid*.⁴

§ 757. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Qal*: חִנָּה Bekh. 38*b*.

IMPERFECT WITH SUFFIXES.

FORMS WITHOUT AFFORMATIVES.

§ 758. 1ST SING. COM.—*Qal*: לִמְטִיךְ Sanh. 7*b*.

§ 759. 2D SING. COM.—*Qal*: נְחִינָה Raši in ed. Cracow Sanh. 25*b*.

Pa'el: נִשְׁוֶה Qidd. 70*b*; נִשְׁוֶה 'En Y. *ibid*.

Aph'el: אֶתְנִינָה Yeb. 40*a*; תִּרְמִינָה A. Z. 34*b*.⁵

§ 760. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: לִחְנִינָה Qidd. 65*a*; לִקְלִינָה Sabb. 110*a*; אֶבְנִינָה Gitt. 68*b*; לִקְלִינָה Ber. 6*a*.

Pa'el: לִשְׁוִינָה Meg. 16*a*; לִטְמִינָה Hull. 3*a*; לִימְלִינָה Sabb. 109*b*; לִיחְנִינָה *ibid*. 67*a*; לִשְׁוִינָה M. MS. Meg. 16*a*; נִשְׁוִינָה Qidd. 81*a*; לִרְבִינָה Ber. 62*a*; אִישְׁוִינָה Yeb. 49*b*; וְחִינָה C. MS. Pes. 20*a* (voc.) (= וְחִטְמִינָה).

Aph'el: לִימְצִינָה Sabb. 104*a*; לִימְטִינָה *ibid*. 110*a*.⁶

§ 761. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: חִירְמִינָה M. Q. 2*b*.

Pa'el: אֶסְמִינָה Yeb. 40*a*; נִשְׁנִינָה Sabb. 119*a*.

Aph'el: אֶתְנִינָה C. MS. Meg. 4*a* (voc.); נִיחָה Qidd. 61*b*; תִּיחָה *ibid*. 32*a*.⁷

§ 762. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Aph'el*: תִּשְׁקִינָה Qidd. 70*a*.

¹ יחוסין תנאים in יחוסין, p. 1*b*.

² אֶינְשִׁינָה TG. ed. Harkavy, § 181.

³ אֶקְרִינָה HG. 315.

⁴ חִזִּיקָה Hal. Pes. § 132; אֶתְנִינָה Ig. Šertrā, pp. 13, 14.

⁵ Cf. Luzzatto's *hebr. Briefe*, p. 1040.

⁶ נִקְנִינָה HG. 406.

⁷ תִּיחָה TG. ed. Harkavy, § 359 (§ 86).

§ 763. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: נִקְלִינֵהוּ Yeb. 79*a*; נִקְלִינֵהוּ Gitt. 69*a*; אֲחֻזֵּינֵהוּ Keth. 63*a*; נִיחֲנֵהוּ Ker. 3*a*; לִיחֲנֵהוּ 'Er. 16*a*; לִישְׁדֵּנֵהוּ Hull. 90*b*; נְחֻזֵּנָא Rasi Sanh. 25*b*; לְשֹׁדֵיךְ Sabb. 66*b*; לְכַפִּירֵהוּ Yeb. 39*ab*.¹

Pa''el: לְסַמֵּינֵהוּ Gitt. 68*b*; נִפְלִינֵהוּ *let us destroy them*, Meg. 13*b*; כְּלִינֵהוּ לִי C. MS. *ibid.* (voc. and in two words; see "Additions and Corrections").

FORMS WITH AFFIRMATIVES.

§ 764. 2D SING. COM.—*Qal*: נִקְרִינֶהּ M. MS. B. M. 105*a*.

§ 765. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: לְקָרִינָהּ B. M. 16*a*; לִיקְלִינָהּ Gitt. 56*b*; לִיחֻזִּינָהּ Hull. 78*a*; לִיחֻזִּינָהּ Sabb. 67*a*.

Aph'el: לְקָרִיךְ Hull. 133*a*.

§ 766. *Qal*: לִיקְנִינָהּ Succā 30*b* (§ 532).²

§ 767. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Aph'el*: לִיכְרִינֵהוּ Sanh. 27*a*; לְשֹׁדֵינֵהּ, eds. Pes. 30*a*.³

IMPERATIVE WITH SUFFIXES.

SINGULAR.

§ 768. 1ST SING. COM.—*Aph'el*: אֲשַׁקֵּיךְ B. M. 60*b*, Qidd. 9*a*, 31*b*; אוֹיְגֵנִי or אוֹיְגֵנִי B. M. 84*b*,⁴ אֲגַנֵּיךְ or אֲגַנֵּיךְ H. MS. *ibid.* (f.); אֲשַׁקֵּיךְ Sanh. 67*b*.

§ 769. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: שְׁדִּינָהּ B. B. 63*a*.

Pa''el: דְּלִינָהּ Ber. 18*a*; נִסְפִּינָהּ A. Z. 15*a*.

§ 770. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: בְּעִינָהּ 'Er. 80*a*.

Aph'el: אִיתְנִינָהּ Qidd. 32*a*.

§ 771. 1ST PLUR. COM.—*Aph'el*: אֲשַׁקִּינֶךְ A. Z. 58*ab*.

§ 772. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: מְנִינֵהוּ Sanh. 39*a*; קְלִינֵהוּ Yômā 84*a*.

Pa''el: זְפִינֵהוּ Bekh. 8*b*; פְּסִינֵהוּ Sanh. 110*a*.

Aph'el: אִיחִינֵהוּ Bekh. 8*b*.

PLURAL.

§ 773. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: שְׁדִּינָהּ Yômā 69*b*.

Pa''el: חֲפִינָהּ Yômā 69*b*.

Aph'el: אִיחִינָהּ eds. Ber. 56*a*; אֲמַטִּינָהּ Sabb. 119*a*; אֲבִינָהּ Yeb. 97*a*.

¹ לִימְחֵנֵהוּ HG. 560.

² לִיקְרִינָהּ Se'el. 154.

³ לִישְׁדֵּינֵהוּ HG. ed. pr. 29*c*.

⁴ Passing into שׁ, or obscuring the vowel.

§ 774. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Pa'el*: שְׁיִנְּהוּ B. B. 172a.

Aph'el: אֲוִיפְּנֵהוּ A. Z. 71a.

§ 775. 3D PLUR. FEM.—*Pa'el*: שְׁוִינְּהִי B. B. 172a.

INFINITIVE WITH SUFFIXES.

§ 776. 3D SING. MASC.—*Qal*: לְמַרְמִיָּה Sabb. 62a; לְמַחֲוִיָּה Ber. 56a; לְמִיחֲוִי R. H. 17a; לְמַסְנִיָּה Pes. 113b; לְמַשְׁנִיָּה 'En Y. *ibid.*¹

Pa'el: לְבִזְוִיָּה C. MS. Meg. end.²

Aph'el: לְאַיחֲוִיָּה Sabb. 62a; אֲרַמִּיָּה Pes. 10b.³

§ 777. 3D SING. FEM.—*Qal*: לְמַקְרִיָּה Meg. 4a; לְמִיחֲלִיָּה A. Z. 53b.

Ithp'el: לְאַיִשְׁתְּרוֹיָּא 'En Y. Yeb. 102b.

§ 778. 2D PLUR. MASC.—*Pa'el*: לְנַסְיִיכֵי M. MS. Sanh. 101b; לְמִינְסִיכֵי V. L. *ibid.*

§ 779. 3D PLUR. MASC.—*Qal*: לְמִישְׁנִיָּהוּ 'Ar. 16b; לְמַבְנִיָּהוּ B. B. 73b; לְמַבְנִיָּה 'En Y. *ibid.*; לְמִפְּיָהוּ *to bake them*, A. Z. 65b.⁴

Pa'el: לְרַבִּינְהוּ Tem. 32b; לְנַסְיִינְהוּ Raši Sanh. 101b; לְמִינְסִינְהוּ Sanh. 101b; לְמִינְסִינְהוּ *ibid.* 'En Y.

Aph'el: לְאַיִחֲוִינְהוּ Sabb. 57a; לְאַוְרִינְהוּ Zeb. 116a; לְאַטְוִינְהוּ Bēcā 4a.⁵

PARTICIPLE WITH SUFFIXES.

§ 780. מְרַבִּיָּה Ber. 62a.—מְשַׁקְיָּיָה *we give him to drink*, K. MS. Sanh. 20a.

THE NOUN.

§ 781. Under this head are included substantives and adjectives. The difficulties which present themselves to us in the classification of nouns even in Syriac are infinitely augmented in Babylonian Aramaic, both on account of the uncertainty of the vocalization, as well as from the lack of a dictionary answering modern requirements. The classification can, therefore, at best, be only tentative. Still it is hoped, that even such a tentative attempt will result in much that is positive; it will clear up many uncertainties, and furnish points for further research in many directions.

¹ לְמִיחֲוִיָּה *to teach it*, TG. ed. Harkavy, § 1 (§ 86).

² לְתַחֲוִיָּה HG. 184. ³ לְאַרְיִיָּה TG. ed. Coronel, § 87. ⁴ לְמַשְׁדְּנֵהוּ HG. 141.

⁵ אֲוִיפְּנֵהוּ HG. 91; לְאַתְוִינְהוּ *ibid.* 449; אֲיִחֲוִינְהוּ *ibid.* 91; לְאַקְנוֹיָנְהוּ TG. ed. Harkavy, § 237.

original *ā* does no justice to the facts. In many cases Aramaic *qāmēç* is, like the Hebrew *qāmēç*, merely a produced *ā*. The only difference between Aramaic and Hebrew, with regard to the production of *ā* to *ā̄*, is that in the latter the process is still in full life, while in the former we have only petrified remnants of this process. Everybody will admit that in the Syriac equivalents *ܩܡܝܚܐ*, *ܩܡܝܚܐ*, *ܩܡܝܚܐ*, of the Hebrew *מִשְׁחָה*, *עֵבֶר*, *רֶסֶן*, *רָצָה*, *qāmēç* represents *ā̄*; but nobody seems willing to do the same in the case of *ܩܡܝܚܐ*, *ܩܡܝܚܐ*, *ܩܡܝܚܐ*, the equivalents of Hebrew *מִשְׁחָה*, *עֵבֶר*, *רֶסֶן*, and *רָצָה*.

§ 785. From the above quoted examples of *ܩܡܝܚܐ*, etc., we also learn that *qāmēç* may stand for a helping vowel. This explains the targumic form *ܩܡܝܚܐ*, the diphthongized form of the Persian *gūn*. This form is later easily mistaken for *qattāl* and explains the Hebrew form *גִּיטִים*.

§ 786. The recognition that the production of *ā* to *ā̄* is still a more or less living process in Aramaic throws light on the numerous cases mentioned in the preceding pages of this work, where we found unexpected *qāmēç*, and proves the correctness and reliability, in the majority of cases, of living tradition. I say "in the majority of cases." For I am not blind to the fact that in some cases tradition may be wrong; but the more I have worked in this field, the more my conviction has grown, that mere *a priori* theories are worthless in this field, and then the more so when they are in opposition to authenticated tradition, even if that tradition be only oral. I am conscious to be in this regard in opposition to preconceived notions, but doubt not, that those, who will give the subject an unbiased and earnest investigation will finally come around to my way of looking at it.

§ 787. In the light of the above, I want to point out, that I do not consider forms like *ܩܡܝܚܐ*, *ܩܡܝܚܐ*, and the like, as false, because the superlinear vocalization of the Targūmīm shows still a long vowel under the second stem-consonant. It is perhaps not superfluous to call attention to the fact, that even as near a dialect as Palestinian Aramaic need not in every case agree with our Babylonian Aramaic, and that Babylonian Aramaic continued to live and develop for many centuries after Palestinian Aramaic had died out. Many of the corruptions of the current vocalization

of the Targûmîm are probably due to the influence of Babylonian Aramaic, with which the naqdânîm were more familiar.

NOTE.—The limited space at my disposal, as well as the nature of footnotes, have induced me to be concise in my etymological explanations. Sometimes I have limited myself to a mere suggestion. It is, therefore, hoped that students will examine the respective dictionaries before passing judgment on the proposed etymologies.

SUMMARY OF NOMINAL FORMS.

I. INTERNAL VOWEL CHANGE ONLY.

1. ONE SHORT VOWEL.

فَعْلٌ.—§ 788. To the regular forms given below it must be added that, under the influence of adjacent consonants, *qatl* may pass into *qitl* or *qutl*; *qitl* into *qutl* or *qatl*; *qutl* into *qitl* (or *qatl*?). Thereby the original vowel may be kept under the first consonant in one form, and the derived vowel under the second consonant in another form, and *vice versa*. Thus we have **יִרְרָא**, **יִרְרִיא**, *cord*; **הִרְשָׂא**, **הִרְשִׂיא**, ¹ *heap*; **זִמְנָא**, **זִמְנִיא**, ² *time*.

§ 789. The laws under which these vowel changes take place cannot yet be stated with accuracy; but the following general rules may already be given:

1. *qatl* passes into *qitl* mostly in stems having a guttural as its last consonant, under the influence of **ט**, and in **ע"ע** forms, when the sharpened consonant is followed by a vowel.

2. *qatl* passes into *qutl* under the influence of labials, liquids, emphatic consonants, **ג** and **כ**, when these sounds directly follow the vowel.

3. *qitl* passes into *qutl* under the same conditions as *qatl* does, but less frequently.

4. *qitl* passes into *qatl* when its vowel is in a closed syllable before a guttural—but this happens only in a few cases—and under the same conditions and with the same frequency as *qutl* passes into *qatl*.

5. *qutl* and *qitl* frequently interchange for other than phonetic reasons, and, according to some, through *û*. For *qutl* passing

¹ R. Nissim, **המפלת** 32b = Sabb. 35a.

² TG. ed. Harkavy, § 74.

גִּבְרָא, *man*, plur. גִּבְרִי.¹ גִּבְרָא *young man*, Sanh. 95 a (= Hebr. עֶלֶם, or עֶלָם?); נֶחֱמָא, *bread*; קְטִילָא *killing*,² אִפְחָזָא *levity*; תִּרְבָּא *fat*.³ Plur.: אִפְרִיָּא, *respect, solicitude for one's honor*, אִפְרִיָּין *our respect*, with helping vowel; אִמְטָא *entirely*, [ל] גִּמְרִי.⁴ תִּזְוֶרָא *on* = אִפְרִיָּין לִי.

b) לִפְתָּא *turnip*; שִׁיבָא *seven* (§ 50, 4); נִשְׁפָּא, *dawn*; רִישְׁפָּא *demon*,⁷ מַצְמָא = *staff*,⁸ plur. סַלְחָא *C. MS. Meg. 7b (voc.)*; קִשְׁבִּי *vine*.

c) קִרְצָא *rose*; יֶרֶחָא *month*; יִתְרָא, *assembly*; וְעָדָא *rose*; § 791. יִתְרָא (§ 788).

§ 792. פִּיפָּא *laughter* (עוֹךְ = אֶחָד = *one*); פִּיפָּא *stone*, T. F., Ker. 6 a); עֲנָא, *small cattle*; פִּיפָּא *rib-bon*; רִישָׁא, *head*.

§ 793. a) אִנְפָּא, *face*; מַצְמָא *treasure*; plur. גִּבְרִי *at the side of*.

b) עִזָּא *goat*.⁹

¹ The plur. גִּבְרִי, which occurs but a few times, is probably of Palestinian origin.

² With prothesis: אִקְטִילָא *SM. No. ccxx.*

³ פִּיפָּא is a secondary stem of פִּיפָּא found in רִיבִיבִים *rain*; רִיבִיבִים *greasy spot*; פִּיפָּא *fruit-juice*; Tigrē rūbā *river*; Tña. revrevē *sprinkle with water*. Galla wārabā *draw water*, Amh. wadab *river*, Egypt. warem *inundation*; Bilin wārabā, Chamir wirbā, *river*; Saho rōb *rain*, rōbāb *rainstorm*, rōbta *raindrop*; Somali rōb *river*, warabi *to water*. It is at least not certain that, as Gesenius' *Dict.*, 12th ed., asserts, rōb *be large* is connected with it. The same applies to P. Smith's *Thesaurus Syr.*, where it is connected with רִיבָא *grow*.

⁴ Cf. Samar. אִפְרִי *thanks*, Heidenheim's *Bibl. Samarit.*, 5-6, index.

⁵ The form is like Targumic לִקְדָּמִין; the plural is frequently used in adverbial and prepositional expressions.—(כְּמִין) *SM. No. xxviii.*

⁶ The abs. and the constr. states are very rare. But, from the few cases that do occur, the conclusion seems justified that qatl gives less frequently a form קִטְלָא than the cognate languages. Whether a form like נִשְׁפָּא is to be pronounced נִשְׁפָּא or נִשְׁפָּא cannot be decided by the material at hand. Such forms are therefore left unvocalized.

⁷ Cf. רִישָׁא *demon* in the Hebrew text of Tobit published by Dr. Gaster.

⁸ عقد = أجد ; حمص , of حمص ; אנדר *is a secondary stem of* חגד.

⁹ The word goes back to פִּיפָּא = פִּיפָּא with primitive meaning *be rough to the senses*, then *strong* in a physiological as well as psychological sense; from the latter the idea of fruitfulness is derived. Here belong زعر , يعر , وعر , معر , معز , عزز.

§ 794. ע"ע: Nouns of these stems appear in two forms: a) regular, with sharpened syllable, and b) with resolution of doubling compensated by long vowel. Forms like מִלְלָא = מִלֵּה live coals probably go back to longer forms.

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§ 795. ע"ר: Nouns of these stems are of threefold formation: a) showing a diphthong; b) monophthongized to *o*, *e*; or c) monophthongized to *a*.⁴

= שַׁעַר (but not שַׁעֲרִים = سَعْدَة light rain), عَرَّ, عَزَّ be scurvy, عטר, = عَص = عنص, and their equivalents in the cognate languages. Here be specially mentioned the names for goat: עֲטֵר = מַעַר = עֲנַר = שַׁעֲרִים, all except the last meaning shaggy. On עֲטֵר cf. § 980, n. 1. עֲנַר = עֲנַס = Assy. anzu = עֲנַר, and עֲרַר, Assy. aru, eru, kinds of eagle, on account of their rough plumage. מַעַר, מַעַר, מַעַר, hair, Targ. מעזר.

On interchange of ר and sibilants, cf. جعر, جئر = جبر, جبر = جبر, ضار, ضامخز = ضامخ, سباد = سباد, سبع = ربح, دحر = دحر, جعس, عثن = عرن, عجيز = عجيز, طعس = طعز = طعز, طبز = طبز, ضاز = مزن = مرن, برد = مزد, بدح = بدح = مزح = مزح, قكز = قكز, هبز = هبز, نزی = ناز = نار, نهز = نهز, نغز = نغز, نیش = نیش, هَجَرَة = هَجَرَة, and many more.

¹ Cf. the spelling סנא TR. II., 13.

² Cf. שלמה שרביט הזהב. ר', p. 22.

³ Cf. Wellhausen, *Reste arab. Heid.*, 2d ed., p. 110, n. 1.

⁴ Cf. Marti, *Gram. d. bibl.-aram. Sprache*, § 83 b.

a) **הַחִיטָּה** *habit*, VL., B. B. 22b; **כִּרְיָא**, **כְּרִיָּא**, or **כְּרִיָּאָה**, *fish*;¹ **אֵילָנָא** *ram*; **זַיִתָּא** *arms*; **שִׁישָׁא**, **שִׁישָׁא**, *marmor*.

b) מוֹתָא *death*; צוּמָא *fasting, fast-day*; זֵיתָא *olive*; חֵילָא *strength*; עֵינָא *eye* (עֵינֵינוּ *our eyes*, Sôta 6a); סוּף, סִיפָא, *end*.²

c) דָּוָר generation; טוֹב good; זָקֵן old man; דֶּלֶת door.⁸

§ 796. לָרִי : Nouns of these stems appear in a fourfold form :

a) with retention of last stem-consonant, b) with assimilation of last stem-consonant to the second and sharpening of the latter, c) with resolved doubling and consequent compensatory lengthening of first vowel, d) with entire loss of last stem-consonant.

NOTE.—Stems נ'ב in all cases and פ'ב when passing into פ'ב are included under this head.

a) אַרְיָא *lion*; בֶּדִי, בְּדִיָּא, *kid*; טְבִיָּא *deer*; טַמְיָא (by-forms טַמָּא, טַמְבִּיָּא), literally, *a being engulfed in, overwhelmed by, a sea (of trouble)*, only in the expression בֵּי טַמְיָא *house of mourning*.⁴ קַסְוָא *bowl*, plur. קַסְוִי.—חֲרִיָּא *serpent*; סִילְוָא *thorn*; סִיתוּא *rainy season, winter*.

¹ $\sqrt{\text{כר}} = \text{Assyr. } \text{כמר}$ (Delitzsch, *Assyr. HWb.*, כמר II.) *grow in abundance*. Cf. נִקְּאָ *abundance of riches, large troop of wild animals*. The same idea underlies דָּג (Guidi, *Della sede*, p. 591) and سَمَك ($\sqrt{\text{سمك}} = \text{Assyr. } \text{שמח}$). Just as כמר I. is transposed in Assyrian to כרם , so כמר II. appears in the cognate languages as כרם , in Assyrian as כור (§ 961, n. 2), whence כָּרֵם and כְּרִמָּל . From the same stem is derived the proper name מַכְמֵר , מֶכֶר , *Machaerus*. The form מְכָאָר , to which the classical name goes back, may be a broken plural; but is more likely due to a process the reverse of that described sub § 81. This would also explain traditional $\text{גִּבְרִינְיָא} = \text{גִּבְרִינָא}$ VL., B. M. 63b, 66b. For the form כורא see §§ 81, 783; for כורארא , § 785.

² סוּחַ is used only adverbially. The same double form of this word appears also in Pal. Syr.—ܒܫܘܚܐ ṢC., I., § 37; II., § 39.

²The word is perhaps a reduplication of בָּא *come, enter*; but, even if it be connected with וָבָב, it is not necessary to assume with Hoffmann that it stand for *וָבָבָא, since

קַס; نَعِش = קֶשׁ, נָעַל and גָּל. Cf. פֶּ"ךְ stems interchange with עֶ"ךְ. *compare* = נָקַשׁ (Aph'el) and תְּקִיפָה and נָקַם and מזִיזָה and Assyr. nazāzu.

طَمَ (= טַמַּ, טָמַ, טָחַ, טָחַ) contains the idea of *moisture*. Here belong: *be full and overflow*, טָמַ sea; *high sea* = غَطَطَ = غَطَمَ swim in open sea; *surge, heave, rush (water)*; *uproar of sea*; תַּחֲוֹם = *Assyr. ti'amat abyss*; *coast-land*; טָחַמַּ *rush in mass and with force (water)*; *rushing mass of water*; טָחַמַּ chaos; *phlegm*; *sad*; *rise, overflow*; *dirty water*; *soil (with liquid)*; *be filled with*

branch (cf. *فَرْع* *branch* and *فَرْعَة* *uppers*); *רִוּקָא*, *רִקָא*, *shore*, VL., Succā 26 a.¹

b) *בִּרְחָא* or *בִּרְחָא*, *عُלו*, Eg. Arab. *بَو*, a kind of owl.

c) *בִּרְחָא* *gnat*; *גִּינְחָא* *garden*; *מִפְחָא* *sufficiency*.

§ 799. *א*: *עוּי*. a) *אִימָחָא* *fear*; *חֻבְחָא* *debt, guilt*.

b) *דִּרְחָא* *residence*; *עֲקָחָא* *trouble*.

§ 800. *לִינִי*: *רְשֻׁמָא*, *debt, permission*; *חֵיוֹתָא* *animal*; *בִּלְיָתָא* *rag*; *אַלְיָתָא* *fat-tail*.—*קְרִיָתָא* *city*.

a certain vessel, immu *treasure* (= *אִמְּ*, *אִמְּ*, *midst*, *אִמְּ* *favor*, *אִמְּ* *cubit*).

The original meaning, *measure of capacity*, is still retained in *אִמְּתָא בִּצְעָה* Jer. 51:13: *בִּצְעָה* is not measured by the cubit! It is a well-known phenomenon that words retain in certain constructions and phrases a meaning which has otherwise become obsolete.—Assyr. *ipu* *womb, love*, *אִיפְּחָא* *measure of capacity*, Assyr. *ap tu* *dwelling, man*, *אַפְּחָא* *balcony, tuber*, *iptu* *abundance*. The idea of *dwelling, balcony*, seems to go back to that of *receptacle*; while the meanings *man, tuber*, to that of *progeny* and *fruitfulness*. The relationship between

both ideas is, therefore, different from that found in *אִמְּלָה*, *אִמְּלָה* = *وَيْبَة* = *Vulg.*

Arab. *أَوْبَة*. The Egyptian *ip*, *ωπ*, *count*, is denominative of *אִיפְּחָה* *measure*.—*אִסְרָה*

womb, good will, favor, grace, *אִסְרָה* *treasury, store*, properly *receptacle*; *אִסְרָה* is denom-

inative.—*בִּטְחָה* *womb, belly, midst, inside*, *בִּטְחָה* *clan, kindred*, *בִּטְחָה* *terebinth*, Maltese

boton *fruit, produce*, *vulg. Arab.* *بَطْن* *distiller's vessel*, Tña. *meṭṭen* *measure* (with interchange of labials).—*בִּטְחָה* *womb, leather bottle*, *جُون* the same, *liberality*,

generosity.—*חֻבָּה* *womb, measure of capacity and of length*. Whether this word be Semitic

or Iranian, in both it has this double sense.—*חֻבָּה* *belly, leather bottle*.—*חֻבָּה*

mother, woman, *חֻבָּה* *motherly love*, *חֻבָּה* *love*, *חֻבָּה* *wine-jug* (*חֻבָּה* = *חֻבָּה*).—

חֻבָּה *womb*, *חֻבָּה* *Eve* has probably the meaning of *mother*, *חֻבָּה*, *חֻבָּה* *clan*, *חֻבָּה* =

Assyr. *ummātu* *army*, *חֻבָּה* = Assyr. *umāmu* *animal*, Irob-Saho *hiṣṣa* *people*, Tña.

ḥeṣṣa *mild, affable, humane*, *חֻבָּה* *bag*. *אִם כָּל חֻבָּה* probably means *mother of every*

clan, i. e., of all human society.—*חֻבָּה*, *חֻבָּה*, *leather bottle*, Assyr. *ḥam tu*, sign of

the feminine, must mean *womb, woman*, or both, *חֻבָּה* *cause to love* (in the pregnant

expression: *חֻבָּה אֱלֹהִים עָלַי*).—Assyr. *kirimmu* *womb*, *kirēmu* *leather bag*,

kirummu *drinking-jar*, *karāmu* and derivatives (§ 795 a, n.), *כָּרֵם* *be kind, generous*,

etc.—*קָרֵם* *womb, midst*, *קָרֵם* *womb, vessel*, *קָרֵם*, *קָרֵם*, *leather bottle*, *קָרֵם* *affa-*

bility. Here may also belong *קָרֵם* *relative*, usually derived from *קָרֵם* *be near* (*קָרֵם* =

קָרֵם).—*רָחֵם* *womb*, *רָחֵם* *woman*, *רָחֵם* *to love*, *רָחֵם* *pity*, *רָחֵם* *kindred*.—*רָחֵם* *midst*,

רָחֵם *leather bottle*, Somali *deḥ* *middle*, *duḥ* *vagina*, *deḥ* *generosity*.

¹ This may be explained either by *רָקֵם* passing into *רָקֵם*, a frequent phenomenon, or by diphthongization (§ 80); cf. *רָקֵם* = *רָקֵם* = *רָקֵם*.

b) בִּרְתָּא *daughter*.¹—קִרְתָּא *city*.—קִיסְתָּא (= קוּסְתָּא) *village* (§ 796 b).

qittl.—§ 801. אִפְסָא *reverse, opposite*;² בִּירְסָא *study*;³ טָדֵר, טִירָא *clearing*; מִצְרָא *boundary*;⁴ עֵיבֵר, עֵיבְרָא, *yonder side*; פִּירְכָּא *objection*;⁵ אִיבְרָא, אֵיבְרָא, *limb*.⁶—יִצְרָא.

§ 802. ע"א: a) בִּירָא *well*; דִּיבָא *wolf*; פִּיבָא *pain*; פִּירָא *fruit*, plur. פִּירֵי C. MS. Pes. 104a (voc.); רִימָא.

b) דִּיבָא = דּוּבָא.

§ 803. ע"ן: plur. חִינְכִי *cavity of the mouth*.

§ 804. ע"ע: a) נִיפָא *miracle*; טִיפָא *chip*; אַצִּיפָא, אַצְפָּא, *matting*.⁷

b) טִיבָא *nature, character*; טִינָא *moist clay*; פִּיבָא, פִּינָא, *roast*, VL., Sanh. 70a.

c) טוּלָא *shade*.

§ 805. ע"י: שִׁישָׁה, חִמָּא, אֲשִׁישָׁא, טִישָׁא *law*; דִּינָא *ala-baster jug*.

§ 806. ל"י: a) טִיחָא *glazing*; שִׁיתָא, שִׁיתָא, *warp*; שְׂדֵי, שְׂדֵי Meg. 13b = שִׂידֵי פִיִּי C. MS. *ibid.* (voc.).⁸

b) אִישָׁא *fire*;⁹ עֵיל, עֵילָא, *above*.

c) Some of the following forms may belong to b: בִּיר (= *birt* = *bir'i*) *my funeral repast* (§ 109);¹⁰ פִּילָא *split*; טִינָא *mountain path, defile*, Sanh. 96b.¹¹

¹ For דגש of ת cf. König, *HG.*, II., 1, § 172, 2 sq.

² Cf. Hebr. סִבְכִי, Targ. מִבְכָּא (Merx, *Chr. Targ.*, Glossary, s. v. בכא), and the traditional pronunciation of טִפְחָא. Cf. König, *op. cit.*, II., 1, p. 471.

³ Cf. גִּרְאִסִי TR., II., 50.

⁴ Assy. maṣāru = baṣāru *cut*.

⁵ Cf. König, *loc. cit.*

⁶ Cf. בִּירָא, בִּירָא, קִירָא, זִימָא, etc.

⁷ The word is connected with Hebr. צִפְצָפָה (§ 966, n. 2).

⁸ In Aramaic, as in later Hebrew, nouns ל"י of the form فَعْل retain their first vowel like those of ל"י. Cf. שְׂדֵי, רִשְׁי for שְׂדֵי, רִשְׁי.

⁹ Cf. § 864, n. 2.

¹⁰ Cf. marginal note *ad loc.* This is usually translated *son*. Cf. בִּירָא *eat*, Hull. 87a, and Hebr. בִּירָא, plur. תִּינָא, (= מִתְנָא), *Igg. Serira*, ed. Neubauer, p. 12, from which a secondary form מִתְנָא occurs, *ibid.*, p. 44.

¹¹ טִינָא = ثَنِي. The word literally means *fold, wrinkle*. Since a wrinkle consists of elevation, slope, and depression, the word may denote any one of these configurations. Hence قَتِيبة *mountain slope, difficult mountain path, defile, mountain ridge*, שְׂרִיתָא *strand, sloping shore, embankment*, Assy. muṣannitu = מְשַׁנְנִיתָא, for *muṣannitu.

qitlat.—§ 807. דִּמְעָתָא *tear*; פִּסְקָתָא *plot, lot*; עֵגְלָתָא *calf*; כִּסְיָתָא *coral* (= *כִּסְנָתָא).¹

§ 808. עֵין plur. חֵיטִי *wheat*.

§ 809. עֵצ *a*: בִּינְתָא = حَنْطَل, *hair, worm, fruit-stone, grain*,² מִילְתָא *word, thing*.

b) מִלְכָּא, cf. §§ 77, 90.

§ 810. בֵּירְתָא *palace*; יֵירְתָא *residence*.

§ 811. לֵוִי *a*: סִלְיָתָא, Hebr. שְׁלִיחַ.

b) זְנוּחָא.

c) סִלְיָתָא or סִלְתָא = (1) סִלְיָתָא, (2) סִלָּא.

qut(u)l.—§ 812. אֹרְנָא *ear*; אֹרְחָא, אֹרְחָא *way*; דּוּבְרָא *back*, חֹמְשָׁא, חֹמְשָׁא *hand-spike*, Bēçā 30a,³ כּוּפְרָא, כּוּפְרָא *ransom*.

b) קִיטְמָא *ashes*, קִטְמָא, קִטְמָא (§ 50, g); תִּילְתָא = תִּילְתָא.

§ 813. יִדְוֶרָא *arrogance*; יִדְקָרָא *dearth*.

§ 814. עֵא *leather bottle*.⁴

§ 815. עֵצ *a*: אֹפְשָׁא *foundation*; גִּדְדָא *wall*, Eth. gadgad; בִּדְדָא *bank, shore*; cf. قَاطِع *place*; מוֹרָא, מוֹרָא, מוֹרָא, myrrh.

b) שְׁתוּתָא (§§ 23c, 155).⁵

c) מִיֶּדָא (= מוֹדָא) *brain*, VL., Sanh. 95a; מִיֶּרָא (= מוֹרָא), VL., Meg. 10b.—שְׁתוּתָא (= שְׁתוּתָא).

§ 816. עֵין, גִּוּץ, גִּוּץ, or גִּוּץ, גִּוּץ, or גִּוּץ, *short in stature*, Alf. B. M. 81b (§ 785); טוּבָא *much, very*; נִירָא *fire*; שִׁירָא *wall*; חֵיטָא *garlic*.⁶

¹ Cf. Nöldeke, ZDMG., L., 309.

² אֲבָן בְּנָן. Cf. Assy. abānu = بَنَانَة *finger*. The stem shows the same double development as in Assyrian: (1) בִּינְתָא *something finger-shaped, long and thin*; hence, *hair, worm*; cf. Eg. Arab. بَيْتِي *best Nile fish*; (2) *something protruding, hard*; hence, *fruit-stone, grain, seed*; cf. בִּרְנָא *grain*, بَنْ coffee-berries.

³ Cf. Brüll, Beth Talmūd, I., 13.

⁴ This is probably connected with Eth. 'anada *skin, hide*, which goes back to نَدَى *be wet*; cf. Eth. reṭāb. נִאֲד = نَدَى.

⁵ Cf. حَنْطَل, with quṣṣaṣa, Ando, Dict. de la langue chald., Preface, p. c.

⁶ חֵיטָא means not only garlic, but a number of other plants. This shows that the word does not contain a characteristic of garlic, but goes back to the general idea of fruitfulness. It is, therefore, not improbable that the word go back to ثَمَر, and the line of development

§ 817. a) לו"י : *whelp*; דומי' *likeness*; פוּתָא *width*.
 b) דוּרָא *load*; טוּלָא *patch*; פוּתָא, אַפְתָּא, Assy. pûtu, *forehead*;¹ plur. אוּפִי *twigs*.

qut(u)lat.—אוּזְלָתָא, אוּזְלָתָא, אוּזְלָתָא, *web*; דוּמְרָתָא;
 שוּלְתָא *shoulder*; בּוּרְתָא; חֲכֻמָּתָא; עִירְבָתָא;²

§ 818. חֻלָּה, גֻּלְתָּא, *nation*; גוּלְתָּא *cloak*; פּוּתָא, *place*, traditional pronunciation;³ פּוּתָא, *abscess*.

§ 819. אוּרְתָא *evening*; בּוּרְתָא, *abscess*.

§ 820. לו"י : *cub*; plur. כִּידְנֵי *kidneys*.

2. TWO SHORT VOWELS.

gatal.—§ 821. a) גַּמְלָא *camel*; חֲדָתָא *new*; כְּרִגָּא *capitation tax*;⁴ אַטְרָפָא, אַטְרָפָא, *leaf*.

b) עֲגָלָא, *haste*; חֲזָקָא *presumption*;⁵ [ל]מָחָר *tomorrow, later*; קוּדְלָא *assembly*;⁶ שִׁפְמָא *mustache*.

c) בִּישָׁרָא, *flesh, meat*; חֵילָפָא, Assy. elapû; מִיטְרָא *rain*.

d) בּוּצְלָא *onion*; סוּכְלָא *fool*.

§ 822. לוֹדָא : פו"י *newborn child, young*; יִבְלָא *cynodon*.

§ 823. ע"ע גַּבְבָּא *chaff, stubble*; עֲלָלָא *gain*; עֲנָנָא *cloud*.

might still be traced out. فوم goes back to *فون, which we find in אַפּוֹן *bean* = فول = *ثول. The last stem comes through ثبل from ثمل, which is but a by-form of ثمر. The latter appears also as تمر (Guidi, *Della sede*, p. 583). It is not impossible that فول meant not only *beans*, but also *spices* = ثبل, if قَرَنْفُول be an Arabic, or Aramaic, compound (and an Indo-Germanic origin has not been found for the word), properly *spice-horn*. But perhaps shortened from قَرَنْفُلْفُل. Cf. the compound دَارْفُلْفُل.

¹ Luzzatto identifies it with Hebr. פֹּת. Cf. my note in *AJSL*, Vol. XIV., p. 130. The underlying idea for forehead in many languages is that of extent (width or height). Cf. Kluge, s. v. stirn, Arab. جَبْهَة, Eth. phegem, Hebr. מִצְחָ, must be = מתח. Is רִמָּה, רִמָּה, connected with רים?

² ערוּבָא Yalqut, Lev. 647.

³ מַצְרֵב = דוכחא; ضرب. Etymologically connected, although on a different line of development, is Assy. madaktu *camp*. Cf. Irob-Saho, dik *village*.

⁴ So vocalized in *SM*, No. xxv.

⁵ חֲזָקָא *TG*, ed. Harkavy, § 79; חֲזָקָא *ibid.* § 546.

⁶ Pal. Syr. ܩܝܠܐ probably = qihla.

§ 824. לֹרִי : a) טַלְיָא *young*; קַנְיָא *cane, reed*; תַּפְיָא, תַּפְיָא, תַּפְיָא *good will*.—Plur.: עֲלֵיָא *leaves*; שָׁמַיָא *heaven*.
 ב) הִרְיָא, plur. הִרְיָא (= הִרְיֹת), *arguments*, VL., B. B. 134a;
 וְהִרְיָא.¹

c) אָבִי *my father*; אָבִי = אָבִי *bowl*, VL., B. B. 126b; with prothesis: אָבִי = אָבִי = אָבִי = אָבִי. —Plur.: תַּרְיָא *breasts*.

d) אָבִי *father*; אָבִי *brother*; אָבִי *father-in-law*; יָדָא *hand*.
 qatalat.—§ 825. a) הִרְיָא, הִרְיָא, הִרְיָא, *new*; עֲקֵרָא *barren*; רִבְיָא.

b) הִרְיָא *presumption*; אֵימָרָא *border*; cf. Assyr. amartu and עֲמָרָא *turban*, עֲמָרָא *both ends of the sleeves*.²

§ 826. עֲלֵיָא *produce*; רַבְבֵּיָא *myriad*.

§ 827. לֹרִי : a) הִנְיָא *benefit*; צְלוּתָא (= calautā) *prayer*; אֲסִינְתָא, אֲסִינְתָא or אֲסִינְתָא = אֲסִינְתָא.

b) אֲמָתָא, אֲמָתָא, *maid-servant*; שְׁפָתָא, שְׁפָתָא, *lip*; שָׁנָא, שָׁנָא, *year*.

qatil.—§ 828. a) אֲפֵלָא *dark*; אֲלֵמָא *strong*,³ חֲבֵרָא *companion*; פִּבְרָא *liver*; שְׁמִנָא *fat*.

b) אֲפִילָא *merely*; חֲבִירָא *double*; סְפִיקָא *doubt*; קִדְרָא, קִדְרָא, C. MS. Meg. 7b (voc.), *loss*; קִדְרָא, קִדְרָא, *pot*; רִחִילָא *ewe*; שְׁמִינָא *fat*.

c) לִיבְנָא *brick*, VL., B. M. 116b; מִשְׁחָא *dimension*; שִׁילָטָא *grantee*.

§ 829. יִבְשָׁא *dry*; יִחְמָא *orphan*.

§ 830. קַלָּא *great*; קַלָּא *alive*; קַשָּׁא *old*.

§ 831. מָתָא *dead*; עֵדָא *witness*; עֵרָא *awake, living*, Sanh. 29b.

§ 832. לֹרִי : Here the forms cannot be distinguished from those of qatal: עֲרִיָא *poor*; קַשָּׁא *hard*.

¹ הִרְיָא, הִרְיָא, *Igg. Sertrā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 4.

² For another etymology cf. ZA., XI., 212.

³ Adjectives of this form interchange with those of qatīl, e. g.: אֲלֵמָא, אֲלֵמָא, קַלָּא, קַלָּא, are used promiscuously with אֲלֵמָא, אֲלֵמָא, קַלָּא, קַלָּא.

qatilat.—§ 833. a) אֲבִידָתָא, אֲבִידִיתָא (VL., B. M. 23b), *lost thing*,¹ גְּנִיבָתָא *stolen thing*; דְּבִילָתָא *fig-cake*; חֲבִירָתָא *companion*; פְּנִישָׁתָא *assembly*; חֲשֹׁכָתָא *darkness*; לְחִינָתָא *concubine*.²

b) מִשְׁתָּתָא *dimension*; תְּכִילָתָא, תְּכִלָּתָא, *purple-blue*.

§ 834. פוּי : a) יבִשָׁתָא *dry*; יִזְפָּתָא *loan*.

b) דְּעָתָא *opinion*; חֵימָתָא *wrath*; שֵׁינָתָא *sleep*.

§ 835. ע' : a) רְבִי *great*.³—b) מִירָתָא *gall*.

§ 836. לוּי : plur. קְשִׁייתָא *date-stones*.

qatul(at).—§ 837. a) אָפָא (= *אַפְעָא) *hyena*; קְדִמָּתָא, קְדָמָא, *early*.

b) חֲשׂוּכָא *late at night*; נְהוּרָא (sic), נְהוּרָא, *light*; קְדוּמָא *early*, VL., Pes. 8b.—Plur.: אַחורֵי *behind*; perhaps תַּחְוִיתֵי *spotted*.⁴

qital(at).—§ 838. עֵינָבָא *berry*; עֵינְבָתָא, *id.*; שֵׂיכָרָא *mead*.—Plur. נְכִסֵּי *property*.

§ 839. ע' : לבָא *heart*.⁵

§ 840. לוּי : a) רִיחָא *mill*.—Plur.: מַעֲיָא *entrails*.

b) מֶאָרָא *measure*; מֵאָרָא *hundred*; מֵאָתָא *city*,⁶ (מֵ)שׁוּם, שְׁמָא, *name*.

3. LONG VOWEL IN THE FIRST SYLLABLE AND SHORT VOWEL IN THE SECOND.

qatal.—§ 841. חֲתָמָא *seal*; עֵלָם, עֵלְמָא, *world*; and perhaps מִרְגָּא *threshing-sledge*, Yalqūt Lev. 459, Raš Tem. 18a, and נִרְגָּא *axe*, perhaps etymologically connected with מִרְגָּא.

¹ The vowel after ט is a helping vowel and not the affirmative ending. Cf. also עֲבִידִיתָא VL., B. M. 77a.

² On the etymology of this word cf. Fleischer *apud* Levy, II., 534b sq. A similar development shows פִּילָגֶשׁ פִּלְסָא *miserly, ignoble, vile*, which appears in Eg. Arab. as سَلْفَاق *parasite* and goes back to قفل X. (Eg. Arab. فَلَس lower the head is denominative of قَفْلָة *head*, about which see § 966, n. 1), is the etymon of פִּילָגֶשׁ. Cf. פִּלְנָס = פִּלְנָס. From the meaning of the last word (cf. Lane's *Dict.*, s. v.), from the use of Hebr. פִּילָגֶשׁ for both sexes, and from the contrast of פִּילָגֶשִׁים (נָשִׁים) with שָׂדוֹת (נָשִׁים) (1 Kgs. 11:3), the development is not difficult to trace. The *ignoble, vile*, in a primitive community, where all members of the clan are equal, could only be applied to foreign slaves. פִּילָגֶשׁ, then, means *slave*, male or female, married to a free person, or to another slave. As those used as concubines were mostly, or altogether, slaves, slave and concubine became synonymous.

³ This is usually confounded with Hebr. רְבִי.

⁴ Cf. Barth, *NB.*, p. 13 sq.

⁵ לְבָהוֹן, לְבָהוֹן, *Igg. Šeritā*, ed. Goldberg, p. 8.

⁶ מֵאָתָא C. MS. Meg. 12a (voc.).

b) מִרְתָּא *lady*, Gitt. 12a.

c) Plur.: אִשְׁרֵיתָא *foundations*.

qātul.—§ 846. In assuming a form *qātul*, it is perhaps superfluous to say that Hebr. *qātōl* and Arab. فَعُول are not considered to have any connection with it. König's arguments (*HG.*, II., 1, § 64) are not convincing for the following reasons: The occasional dropping of the first vowel in our current Targumic texts (and nowhere else) does not prove the original shortness of the vowel. It is due to Babylonian-Aramaic influence (§ 787). That language drops long vowels as easily as short ones; cf., e. g., עִיבְדָּא, אֲמִינָא, for עִיבְדָּא, אֲמִינָא. If the second vowel be originally *ā*, no explanation is offered why, against all analogy, not only all Aramaic languages, but also the Arabic, have *ō*, *ū*. While, moreover, in Aramaic *ā* sometimes becomes *ō*, that it becomes *ū* in Arabic cannot be shown, even if the foreign مَاجُور should be an uninfluenced transliteration. But see on

that word § 933, n. 1. The question why the form קְטִילָא should occur only in Aramaic is easily answered by pointing to the prominent part the *u*-vowel plays in the Aramaic verb (§ 228). Furthermore, the lengthening of the second vowel in *qātīl* (§ 842b) makes such a process in *qātul* not exceptional. That such lengthening should take place mostly in *qātul* is easily explained by the special development in its meaning. Lastly, the existence of a form *qātul* can actually be shown. Cf. هَازِبَانِيَّةٌ, بَادُوَان, رَاوُل, رَاوُل, perhaps also دَاوُد (but cf. Fleischer, *Kl. Schr.*, I., 58); Persian کَزُر = مُزْن (Nöldeke, *Pers. Stud.*, II., 42); סְהוּדוּתִיָּהוּ *Se'elt*. § 55. Cf. also Schwally's remark on Pal. Syr. مَافِطَا (*Idioticon*, s. v. مَافِطَا). That the *u*-vowel in forms with active force is secondary has so far not been demonstrated.

§ 847. Nouns of this form, when the second vowel is omitted, are not distinguishable from *qātīl*. It is only when that vowel has been retained and, of course, lengthened, that we can recognize it. The majority of the nouns of this form are *nomina agentis*; but some, as in *qātīl*, are concrete substantives. Nouns of this formation frequently take the ending אֲתָר, without

change in meaning. This accounts for their taking frequently in the plural the termination תָּאֵר.

§ 848. אֶקְשָׁא *hard* (קָשִׁי = אֶקֶשׁ, as קָשִׁי = אֶקֶשׁ); בַּעֲרָא *torch*; רָהוּטָא *runner*; תַּנּוּרָא = تَنْنَارٌ, M. Q. 11a.¹—Plur.: דְּאֶקְרִיָּא *baskets*, VL., Hull. 4a; עֲמֻרְיָא *dealers in wool*.²

NOTE.—Not here belong the Assyrian loan-words גַּשְׁטֻרָא *gašṭuru*, כִּנּוּנָא *kinūnu*, פַּשְׁטֻרָא *pašṣūru*. The desire to preserve the foreign vowel (§ 84) and the popularity of the form קְטוּלָא are responsible for this form. An instructive example in this connection is פְּרֻיָּבִים = פְּרֻיָּבִים. Cf. also § 933, n. 1.

§ 849. יְנוּקָא *child*; יְרוּקָא *yellow, green*; יְתוּבָא *so-journer*; יְרוּרָא, יְרוּרָא, יְרוּרָא (Audouin, s. v.), *ferule*. The by-form יְרוּרָא suggests Egyptian origin. Is it Saho aṭrāṭr?

§ 850. גַּשְׁטֻרָא *digger*; גַּשְׁטֻרָא.

§ 851. רֵוֶקָא *inn-keeper*; רֵוֶקָא *strainer*.

§ 852. אֶסְרָא = אֶסְרָא, VL., B. Q. 84a; בְּנוּיָא *builder*; גְּבוּיָא *collector*.

gātulat.—§ 853. יְנוּקָא *child*.

§ 854. א) לֹרִי: אֶסְרָא, אֶסְרָא, *remedy*; גְּלוּתָא *exile*,³ טְעִיתָא *error*,⁴ יָאוּת (§ 160); מְטוּ, מְטוּתָא, *request*.—Plur.: סְבוּיָא *bar-maids*. This may be a corruption for סְבוּיָא; but, if it be correct, it would show the persistence of the typical vowel of the masculine form.⁵ b) שִׁירָא *repast*.⁶

4. SHORT VOWEL IN THE FIRST SYLLABLE AND LONG VOWEL IN THE SECOND.

فُعَالٌ.—§ 855. Nouns of these forms frequently interchange with those of فُعِيلٌ;⁷ less frequently with those of فُعُولٌ and فُعُولٌ. Under the influence of an initial א or ע, or of an adjoining

¹ This word has not been recognized by commentators and lexicographers. Cf. Raši in Alfasi, loc. cit.: שְׁמֵר הַתְּנֹרָא. אֶמֶר הַתְּנֹרָא.

² On the more usual form of a *nomen agentis* derived from an اسم جامد cf. § 951.—Cf. אֶמֶר הַתְּנֹרָא *Igg. Sertrā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 21.

³ Plur.: גְּלוּתָא *Igg. Sertrā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 27.

⁴ Plur.: טְעִיתָא, read: טְעִיתָא, *TG.* ed. Harkavy, § 436.

⁵ On הַנִּיחָא cf. § 84, note.

⁶ Change of vowel due to ר. Cf. §§ 68, 273.

⁷ This explains the difficulty Blau finds in the forms קְרִיָּא, קְרִיָּא (*Zur Einl. in die Heil. Schrift*, p. 12, n. 1).

§ 857. יָמִיּוֹת *day, daytime*, plur. יָמִי *VL., B. M. 28a*; יָמִיּוֹת, *Eth. uaseid, head-rest*; יָקָרָה *honor*.

§ 858. עָצָץ *pressure*; בּוֹטְטָה *spark*, בּוֹ = vulgar Arab. بَصَّة نَار *reality*; שְׁבָבָה, שְׁבָבָה, *neighbor*, שְׁבָבָה = שָׁבַב *be near*; דִּרְרָה *sniveling brat, chit* (دَرَّار); דִּרְרָה *eventual loss* (دَرَّار).

§ 859. עָרָה *curse*; דִּירָה *threshing*; שִׁירָה *caravan*; אֶרְשָׁה *noise*, *VL., Ber. 58a* (عاش).

§ 860. לוי: a) מְלָא *goods*; תְּנָא, תְּנָא, *condition*; אֶקְרָה *perchance*.

b) קְרָה, קְרָה, *Scripture*; plur. קְרָה (and קְרָה), with retention of נ.

§ 861. מְרָה *she-ass*; צִלְחָה, צִלְחָה, *megrin*; plur. אֶבְנָה *properly fingers*, *Assyr. ubanu*, only in אֶבְנָה *pericardium*.

§ 862. עָצָץ *pressure*; שְׁבָבָה, שְׁבָבָה, *neighbor* (= שְׁבָבָה *VL., Sanh. 82a*).

§ 863. עָרָה *curse*; שִׁירָה *caravan*.

§ 864. לוי: a) נְכִיּוֹתָ *deduction, discount*.

b) אֶחָה *sister*; אֶשָׁה *fire*, *Assyr. išātu*; הַמּוֹתָ, הַמּוֹתָ, *mother-in-law*; מְנָה *share*.

c) הַמּוֹתָ *mother-in-law*.

¹ The spelling with נ proves the word to be a loan-word.

² אֶשָׁה occurs only in perfect and participle Qal. The dictionaries make it incorrectly Pa'él. For the etymology cf. also תָּא. 'a u o g e *proclaim, publish*.

³ Raši explains this correctly by מְרָה. Now מְרָה = מְרָה = מְרָה = מְרָה. Whether the singular had the feminine ending is at least doubtful. شَغَاف suggests that Hebr. מְרָה originally meant *pericardium*. Then, like קְלִיּוֹת נֶלֶב, *thoughts*.

⁴ אֶחָה *HG. 454*. On the u-vowel, cf. Fleischer, *Kl. Schr.*, I., index, s. v. أخت.

⁵ Hebr. אֶשָׁה comes from the same stem אֶשָׁה and is a form like אֶשָׁה (ל) *above*. If it have any connection with أُنَيْسَة it is only indirectly, أُنَيْسَة and אֶשָׁה being parallel stems.

⁶ Plur. מְנָה *TG. ed. Harkavy, § 343; ibid, § 546*.

فُعِيل.—§ 865. אָהוּינא, אָסוּינא, an inferior kind of date = عُشَاة = عُشَاة = عُشَاة; ¹ אָהוּינא *pricking pain in the eyes* ($\sqrt{\text{דעץ}}$); אָהוּינא *load*, Sanh. 105b; אָהוּינא, אָהוּינא, *better*, ² אָהוּינא *blind*, ³ אָהוּינא *fixing*, B. B. 86b; אָהוּינא *bad* ($\sqrt{\text{באש}}$); perhaps אָהוּינא *injury*, cf. אָהוּינא; but it may also be = אָהוּינא.

§ 866. אָהוּינא = אָהוּינא; אָהוּינא = אָהוּינא; אָהוּינא *club*; אָהוּינא *crown*; אָהוּינא, אָהוּינא, אָהוּינא, *flower-pot*, ⁴ אָהוּינא *sensitive*, Eth. manana, Tigrê uonne, fanfane, *be disgusted with*.

§ 867. אָהוּינא *prophet*; אָהוּינא *chirping* ($\sqrt{\text{מא}}$).

פְּעִילָה.—§ 868. אָהוּינא *evil, bad* ($\sqrt{\text{באש}}$); אָהוּינא *ship*; אָהוּינא, אָהוּינא ($\sqrt{\text{רעה}}$), *bread*; אָהוּינא, אָהוּינא.

§ 869. אָהוּינא *prophetess*.

פְּעִיל.—§ 870. a) אָהוּינא *dress*; אָהוּינא *verse*; אָהוּינא *mes-senger*; אָהוּינא *perfect, thorough*; אָהוּינא, plur. אָהוּינא.⁶

b) With secondary doubling: אָהוּינא.

c) אָהוּינא *spoon* (for *אָהוּינא, § 81).⁷

¹ $\sqrt{\text{عش}} = \text{عش} = \text{عش}$ *dry up*. These words belong to a numerous group with a changeable root عش, عش, عش, عش, etc., whose primitive meaning is *cover*. This shows the following development:

| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| cover | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{comprimere feminam} \\ \text{dip into water} \\ \text{vail, faint} \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{wash (غسل)} \\ \text{drown, ruin} \end{array} \right.$ |
| | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{obscure, grow dark} \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be discolored} \\ \text{cheat, wrong, oppress (§ 887, n. 1).} \end{array} \right.$ |
| | | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dry up} \\ \text{become corrupt} \end{array} \right.$ |

אָהוּינא, therefore, need not mean *dried up*, but may mean *discolored, corrupt* = אָהוּינא. Cf. Hebr. בְּאִשִּׁים. On interchange of gutturals and sibilants cf. § 26 and "Additions and Corrections" to that section.

² אָהוּינא *QJR.*, IX., 694, 697.

³ אָהוּינא = Assy. אָהוּינא *close up*; אָהוּינא as opposed to אָהוּינא *open-eyed*; אָהוּינא *cup*.

⁴ $\sqrt{\text{عش}} = \text{عش}$ ($\sqrt{\text{عش}}$) like אָהוּינא, אָהוּינא, from אָהוּינא, *hide*; אָהוּינא *basket*, $\sqrt{\text{עש}}$ *cover*.

⁵ אָהוּינא *Igg. Sertra*, ed. Goldberg, p. 18.

⁶ Hebr. אָהוּינא.

⁷ אָהוּינא *spoon, bowl*; cf. Alg. Arab. אָהוּינא *porringer*, אָהוּינא *small dish*, Maltese *mafrad earthen dish*.

§ 871. טָלוּלָא, טָלוּלָא, *sport*.

§ 872. a) גָּנוּבָחָא *stolen goods*; שְׁבוּעָתָא *oath*; שְׁמוּעָתָא *tradition*.

b) With secondary doubling: חֲנוּכָתָא; פְּחֻיבָתָא; פְּלוּגָתָא *difference of opinion*; קְדוּשָׁתָא; and perhaps אֶסְקוּפָתָא.

§ 873. ע"ע: Plur. קְצוּצִיחָא.

§ 874. ע"י: חֲיוּבָתָא.

§ 875. לו"י: נְבוּחָתָא; plur. מְחוּרָאחָא *protests*; שְׁבוּיָחָא *cap-tives*.

II. INTERNAL VOWEL CHANGE WITH SHARPENING OF SECOND STEM-CONSONANT.

1. TWO SHORT VOWELS.

§ 876. שַׁבָּתָא *Sabbath, week*;¹ אֲדָר *threshing-floor*.²

§ 877. a) יַבֵּשָׁתָא *dry land*; סְכָנָתָא *danger*; תַּקְנָתָא *institution, statute*; שַׁמָּתָא *ban* (שְׁמַת = שְׁמַת);³ פְּרִשָׁתָא *chapter*, C. MS. Meg. 4a (voc.).⁴

b) אֲיִפְרָתָא *letter*; נַחֲמָתָא *consolation*; סִינְיָתָא *help*; שְׁבִשָׁתָא *mistake*, C. MS. Pes. 112b (voc.).

§ 878. לו"י: מְלִיחָא *complement*.

§ 879. אֲיִלְמָא, אֲיִלְמָא, *dumb*; חֲיִפְרָא *lame*; טְפִשָׁא *fool*.—הֲלִילָא.

§ 880. הוּחָלָא, שִׁיחָלָא, שִׁחַל, *guttal*.⁵

§ 881. זִיבּוּרָא, זִיבּוּרָא, *wasp*; פִּיתוּנָא, פִּיתוּנָא, *linen*; צִיפְרָא, צִיפְרָא or צִיפְרָתָא, plur. צִיפְרִי, *VL.*, B. B. 74a; שִׁיפּוּלָא *lower part*; plur. שְׁבִילִי, שְׁבִילִי, *Pes. 35a and VL., ad loc.*⁶

¹ שְׁבַת, like בִּר and Targumic בִּירְוֹן, plur. of בְּרִיתָא = בְּרוּשׁ, are due to the ת being mistaken for the feminine ending.

² On אֲמָרָא, אֲמָרָא, cf. Schwally, *Idioticon*, p. 114.

³ Cf. שְׁמוּרָתָא *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 1.

⁴ Some of these forms may be originally *qattālat*.

⁵ For ס = סַ cf. סִינְיָא = סִינְיָא = סִינְיָא; قَرَس = قَرَس; and many others.

⁶ Cf. Barth, *NB.*, pp. xxix, xxx, 24.

2. SHORT VOWEL IN THE FIRST SYLLABLE AND LONG VOWEL IN THE SECOND.

qattāl, qittāl.—§ 882. a) אִבְכָּא *game-cock, fighting-cock*; cf. Assy. *abāku conquer*; עִרְבָּא, *surety*; ¹ קִצְרָא *fuller, not ordained scholar*; ² שְׂמִיעָא *servant, valet*.

b) אִפְרָא *farmer*; הִיפְרָא *hero*; עִקְרָא *root*.

c) כְּמוֹנָא *cumin*; צְנוֹרָא. Both loan-words.

d) פּוּבֵס = קִצְרָא, *SM. No. xcv (voc.)*; סוּמָא *blind*. Both words are Aramaic transformations of Hebr. פּוּבֵס and סוּמָה.³

§ 883. עִ' : אִלְלָא *tanner* (= אִלְעָא).⁴

§ 884. ע' : a) הִינָא *judge*; הִינָא *servant*; שְׂנוֹרָא *jumper*; טִייעָא *Arab*, טַיִי.⁵

§ 885. ל' : a) קִרָא *student of scripture*; תִּנְפָא, תִּנְפָא, *student or teacher of tradition*. Formed as ל' forms.

b) בְּנִיָא = בְּנִיָא; זִנָא; רְמָא *cheat*.

qattālat.—§ 886. ע' : a) הִיירָתָא *female proselyte*; טִייעָתָא *Arab woman*. Cf. § 884, n. 5.

b) הִיירָתָא *white*.

quttāl.—§ 887. אוּפְכָא *dark, black*; ⁶ סוּפְכָא *red*; cf. مَشَق *red chalk*; קוּרְאָמָא, קִרְמָא, *fennel flower* (?); ⁷ רִפְכָא *softening*; שׁוּפְרָא *cat*.

¹ עִרְבָּא *TR.*, II., 50.

² Cf. Gaster's note to *SM.*, p. 43: "קִצְרָא tyro, young scholar not yet admitted to full honors, who has still 'to wash and cleanse' and do preparatory work."

³ Bacher (*ZA W.*, XV., 301), who knew only of סוּמָא, explained it to be a form like אִרְכָּא (§ 887); but this becomes untenable in view of כּוּבֵס. If the *u*-vowel be due to the influence of the labial, why only in these two words? To presuppose a form *qutāl* is equally impossible. It will, therefore, be best to consider it as a conflation of Hebr. קוּבֵס and Aram. קִטְלָא, the *q* necessarily becoming *k* before a sharpened consonant.

⁴ אִלְעָא is not the same as אִלְלָא. The first is *qattāl* of צִלַע, the last *qattāi*. √ צִלַע and √ צִלַל are parallel stems. Cf. § 978, n. 1. טִרְרָא (*Saadia, Traité de Succ.*, p. 126, n. 10), which the learned editors could not explain, is طَرَار *pickpocket*, "Beutelschneider," from طَرَّ *cut*. The verb (*ibid.*), *cut, deduct*.

⁵ The word is a conflation of the Arabic name and Aramaic טִיעָא *wander*, with perhaps a reminiscence of √ ضيع.

⁶ Cf. عَكْس *be dark (night)*; Assy. *ekkimu oppressor*. On the connection between oppression and darkness cf. ظَلَمَ and § 865, n. 4; also Delitzsch, *Assy. Hwb.*, s. v. אִנְק, פִּשְׁק, דִּנְק, דָּאִם, אִשְׁש, אִכְל.

⁷ Cf. קִרְמִיָּא *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 352 (voc.).

quttalat.—§ 888. a) אֹפְמִתִּי, אֹפְמִתָּא, *dark, black*; סִימְקָתִּי; שׁוּפְרָתָא.

qattil.—§ 889. These are all sharpened forms of *qatil* and *qatil*.

a) חֲכִימָא *wise*; חֲרִיפָא *sharp*; יַתִּירָא *superfluous*; צִדִּיקָא; רִשְׁיָא *powerful*.—זְבִילָא *basket*.

b) אֵילִימָא *strong* (= אֵלִימָא).

§ 890. חֲמִימָא : ע"ע *warm*; עֲזִיזָא *strong*; קְשִׁישָׁא *old*.

§ 891. בְּרִי : לו"י *certain*; סְגִי *great, much*.

qattilat.—§ 892. אֵלִימָתָא; יַתִּירָתָא; פְּרִיצָתָא *dissolute*; שְׁבִישָׁתָא *confused*.

qattal.—§ 893. a) חֲבֻשָׁא *a kind of apple*; חֲלוּזָא *sinus*; חֲרוּבָא *carob*; עֲמֻדָא *column*; שְׂפֻרָא *broach*.

b) חֲלוּזָא = חֲלוּזָא; טִיבֻרָא = טִיבֻר; גִּיּוּרָא.

qattulat.—§ 894. חֲרוּשָׁתָא *witchcraft*.

צְבוּרָא; בְּשׁוּלָא; אִסְפָּרָא : § 895. פְּעוּל *blaspheming*; *congregation*.¹

§ 896. יִסּוּרָא : פו"י *suffering*; יַתִּירָא *superfluity*.

§ 897. גִּידּוּדָא : ע"ע *steep embankment*; הַלּוּלָא *wedding feast*.

§ 898. נִיּוּלָא : עו"י *ugliness*; דִּיקָא *exactness*; קִיּוּדָא, קִיּוּדָא, *tauteness, VL., Pes. 116a*.

§ 899. כֶּסֶּפָּא : לו"י *cover*; רְבֻנָא; שְׁנוּיָא *change*.

סִימְמָתָא; נִישׁוּפָתָא : § 900. נִשְׁפָּלָא *drop*.

§ 901. גִּיּוּרָתָא : עו"י *proselyte*.

III. PREFORMATIVES.

א.—§ 902. The א may represent merely a prothetic vowel, as in אֶצְבָּתָא *finger*, אֶמְצַע *midst*, or may be a formative element. We are concerned here only with the latter.

aqta(at): אֶסְכָּרָא (شكر / *four*); אֶרְבָּע; אֶרְבָּעָא, אֶרְבָּעָא, אֶרְבָּעָא, אֶרְבָּעָא, אֶרְבָּעָא. The last examples may have originally been aqta(at)-forms.—אֶרְבָּעָא (نارب / *four*); אֶרְבָּעָא (نارب / *four*); אֶרְבָּעָא (نارب / *four*).

¹ רבובכיריהו *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 377.

² Eg. Arab. plur. انارب and انارب. نرب = نرب = *نرب = نور = نبر = نبر. *take fright and run off, be timid, shy.*

(= (הימנִיתָ =) *VL.*, B. B. 8b.—אִרְיָתָ (וְרִי/); אִרְיָתָ (ינא/).
—אִרְיָתָ (שור/).¹

§ 903. With long vowel: אִשְׁפִּירָא, אִשְׁפִּירָא, אִשְׁפִּירָא, *scourer of dresses*; אִבְיָא *flute* (נבב/).

aqtālat.—§ 904. אִרְיָתָ *funeral repast*; אִרְיָתָ *scripture*; אִקְנִיתָ *giving possession*; אִרְיָתָ *warning*, *VL.*, B. B. 21b.

itqātal.—§ 905. אִשְׁתִּיבָא *superintendent, steward.*²

הָ.³—*haqtāl.*—§ 906. הָרְוּחָא *gain*; הָזְבִנָא *invitation*.

haqtīl.—§ 907. הָכְשִׁירָא, הָכְפִּירָא *funeral oration*; הָפִקִירָא *lawlessness*; הָרְוּחָא *gain*.

§ 908. הָפִרָא *sign of recognition*; הָקִפָא *enclosure*; הָקִישָא *inference from analogy*; הָתִירָא.

יָ.⁴—*iaqtāl(at).*—§ 909. יָבִרְוּחָא *mandrake*,⁴ יָהִמְרִיתָא *fallow-deer*.

מָ.⁵—*maqtāl.*—§ 910. מִלְאָכָא; מִזְרָקָא, מִיזְרָקָא, מִיזְרָקָא, מִיזְרָקָא, *jugular vein*, Alf. Hull. 93b,⁵ מִשְׁכָּלָא, מִשְׁכָּלָא, *basket*.⁶

§ 911. מִיכָלָא *food*; מִימְרָא *word, teaching*.—מִאֲנָא *vessel* (אני/).

§ 912. מִזְרָקָא *crystal*, by-form יָקָר;⁷ מוֹתְבָא *session*; מִיטְבָא *best part*.

§ 913. מִזְלָא *sickle* (נגל/ = נגר).

§ 914. מִשְׁרָא, מִשְׁרָא, מִשְׁרָא, *garden-bed*, מִשְׁרָא. The Assy. *mušārû*, *mušārû* (Delitzsch, *Assyr. Wb.*, s. v. *mušārû*) is probably a loan-word.—מִהֲטָא *needle*.

§ 915. מִיבְרָא *alum*; מִשְׁתִּירָא *drink*.

¹ Hence denominated אִשְׁרָא *to vise, believe, i. e., take as authentic, as if provided with an official stamp*; באִשְׁרָא *on belief, on credit*. By-form of אִשְׁרָא is אִשְׁרָא.

² From Tigré *šaia* *set over, charge with*, *tašaia* *assume authority*.

³ All these forms are Hebrew loan-words.

⁴ But according to Brun, *Dict. syr.-lat.*, s. v., this is a compound of מִסָּה + מִסָּה.

⁵ This is connected with זִרְנִיקָא (§ 979).

⁶ Hence Greek *μασχάλη*; cf. Lewy, *Semit. Fremdwörter im Griech.*, p. 21.

⁷ Tigré *mōqar* *quartz*, قَوَارِيز *crystal, glass*, قَوَارِيز, قَوَارِيز, *glass bottle*, مَحْمُول, *amphora*, مَحْمُول *massa argenti vel auri*. נִקָר = קָר = יָקָר = וָקָר. Properly *dug, mined glass*, in apposition to *manufactured glass*. Reinisch, *Bilin Wb.*, s. v. *kaḡana*, explains *mōqar* differently. SM. No. CLXIX has מִזְרָקָא.

maqalat.—§ 916. מִשְׁפִּילָתָא, מִשְׁפִּילָתָא, מִשְׁפִּילָתָא, *basket*; מִדִּינְהָתָא *east*, Pes. 111b; מִכְבֵּנְתָא = Eth. kan bālō, that which Arab. خَلَال, African kelāl, a wooden peg to fix the hair, a hair-pin.

§ 917. מִפְקָתָא : פ"ן *discharge*; מִתְנָתָא *gift*.

§ 918. מִגְרָרָתָא : ע"ע a) *strigil*; מִטְלָתָא.

b) מִטְלָתָא, מִטְוֶלָתָא, *booth*; מִעֲרָתָא *cave*.

§ 919. מִנְרָתָא : ע"ר *candlestick*.

§ 920. מִשְׁרִיחָא : לו"י *camp*; מִשְׁתִּיחָא *drink*; מִתְנִיחָא.

muqtal.—§ 921. מוֹרְדִיָּא, מוֹרְדִי, *pole to propel a boat*.

maqtīl.—§ 922. a) מִלְבֵּנָא ; מִסְפָּרָא *scissors*; מוֹרְזָא *gutter*.

b) מִסְרִיקָא *comb*; מוֹדִיחָא ; מִשְׁמִיטָא *sneak-thief*.

§ 923. מוֹעֲדָא : פו"י *fire-place*.

§ 924. מִנְרָתָא : ע"ר *fan*.

maqtīlat.—§ 925. מִסְפָּרָתָא *scissors*.

§ 926. מִגְרָרָתָא : ע"ע *treatise*.

§ 927. מִדִּינְתָא : ע"ר *college* (יחב = חוב).

maqtul(at).—§ 928. מוֹדוֹרָא *peddler*; מִשְׁמוּטָא *sneak-thief*; מִשְׁתוֹקָא *silence*.—¹ מִיְהוּשׁ *pain*; מוֹדוֹרָתָא ; מִצוּבָתָא.

maqtāl.—§ 929. מִכְחָלָא ; מִפָּרָא *ferry* (עבר 1/); מִעֲרָבָא *west*; מִסְאָנָא (= מִסְאָנָא) *shoe*.²

§ 930. מוֹדָעָא : פו"י *declaration*.

§ 931. מִקְבָּא ; מִזְלָא : פ"ן.

§ 932. מִמְשָׁא : ע"ע *reality*.

§ 933. מוֹזוֹנָא : ע"ר *food*; מוֹחוֹזָא *city*.³

§ 934. מִצָּרָא : לו"י *quarrelsome person*.⁴

maqtālat.—§ 935. מִכְחָלָתָא.

§ 936. מִטְאָרָתָא : פ"ן plur. *safes*.

§ 937. מִסְחָאחָא : לו"י *hip, loin*; מִקְצָתָא *part, some*; מוֹמְתָא *oath*.

¹ Cf. the interesting remarks of Rabinowicz in *VL.*, Meg. 18a, n. 1. Cf. also המסדרונה I., No. 930.

² Cf. מִטְאָרָא *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 330; מִתְקָאָא, *ibid.*, § 74.

³ The form is due to the influence of קְטוּלָא. To the same influence is due مَا جُورَج (§ 846). On the "tyranny" of this form in modern Arabic cf. Vollers, *ZDMG.*, L., 627.

⁴ Does this stand for מִצָּרָא with interchange of labials?

miqtāl.—§ 938. מִדְרָשָׁא *study*; מִנְהָגָא *custom*.¹

muqtāl.—§ 939. מוֹסָפָא. A Hebrew loan-word.

maqtil.—§ 940. מַאֲדִים *Mars*; מוֹרְקָא *crocus*; מִדִּיקָא *evil spirit*.

maqattalat.—§ 941. מַחְוֹרְתָא; מִשְׁבִּשְׁתָּא; מִתְקַנְתָּא; מִתְרַצְתָּא.

maqattil.—§ 942. מִרְחֻמָּא *friend*; מִשְׁוֹרָא *rover*.

maqattul.—§ 943. מִדְּבוּרָא, *cf.* Kohut, *s. v.*; מִפּוּרָא *ferry-man* (= *מַעְפּוּרָא).

maqātāl.—§ 944. מִסּוּבְלָא, מִסְאֲבְלָא, *load*.

maqātīl(at).—§ 945. מִדּוּבְרָא; מִסּוּבִיתָא *bar-maid*.

mattaqtalat.—§ 946. מַתּוּכִילְתָּא, מִתּוּכִילְתָּא, *eatables* (✓אכל).

נ.—§ 947. נִכְתָּמָא *cover*; נִקְשָׁא *spoiled leavened substance*.

צ.—§ 948. צִלּוּלִיבָא (§ 77).

ש.—§ 949. שִׁיבּוּתָא *delivery*; שְׁלִפּוּחָא *bladder*; ²שַׁעֲבִידָא *subjection, slavery*; plur. שְׁבִירֵי *rays*.

ת.—§ 950. taqtilat: תּוֹסְפָתָא *addition*.

tiqtil(at): תֵּיטִילָא *fig-tree*.—(= תֵּיטִירָא) *VL., Men.* 35 a. *Cf.* تيس.

taqtul(at): תַּסְפִּירְתָּא, תַּסְפִּירְתָּא or תַּסְפִּירְתָּא, *hair-cutting*; תֵּיטִירָא *bridge* (§ 44).

taqtāl: תּוֹתְבָא *dress*; תַּנְגָּרָא *merchant* (§ 50); תַּרְבָּצָא, *Assyr. tarbaçu yard*.

taqtīl(at): תַּבְשִׁילָא *dish*; תַּלְמִידָא *pupil*,³ תַּפְשִׁירָא; תַּפְתִּירָא; תַּשְׁמִישְׁתָּא *use*.

taqtûl: תַּלְמוּדָא; תַּרְגוּמָא.

IV. AFFIRMATIVES.

רִי.—§ 951. When a *nomen agentis* is to be derived from an אִסְם גָּאֵם it may be formed as any similar noun of the form קַטוּלָא, *e. g.*, סְפּוּנָא *skipper*; תַּנּוּרָא *stove-maker*; עֲמּוּרָא *dealers in wool*. If the אִסְם גָּאֵם is itself of that form, an adjective

¹ מִנְהָגָא *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 67.

² ✓נפח; *cf.* Hoffmann, *LCB.*, 1882, p. 320. But see Gesenius' *Handwörterbuch*, ed. 12, *s. v.* שפח.

³ *Cf.* on this word, Meissner, *ZA.*, IX., 272sq. *Cf.* also the proper name תַּחְלִיפָא *pudibundus*.

ending is added, *e. g.*, פְּתוּרָה *table* gives a form פְּתוּרָהָ *money-changer* = שוֹלְחָנִי. But, in most cases, to the given form is added the ending יִי, which is nothing but the final syllable of לִי forms of קְטוּלָה, leaving the original form of the word as much as possible unaltered. Thus, אֶהְלִיָּה *dealer in אֶהְלָה Kali*; אֶזְלִיָּה, 'אִי, *dealer in אֶזְלָה*; 'אִי, *spun yarn*; אֶמְרִיָּה *dealer in אֶמְרִי lambs*, VL., B. B. 22a; נֶפְטָיָה *dealer in נֶפְטָה naphtha*; עֶמְרִיָּה *dealer in עֶמְרָה wool*, Alf. B. B. 22a; צֶדְרִיָּה *dealer in צֶדְרִי* (Assyr. *çudûru*) *fine garments*; קֶשְׁתָּיָה *archer, one that handles a קֶשֶׁת bow*. The same principle is applied to מִבְּרָה *ferry*, giving מִבְּרִיָּה *ferryman*, A. Z. 65b (Rašî, *ibid.* אֶמְבְּרִיָּה¹), for *עֲבוּרָה would mean something else.²

יִי, *ai*.—§ 952. The ending *ai* occurs in a limited number of nouns whose gender can rarely be determined from present data: אֹמְרִיָּה, Assyr. *amurrû*, *west*; כְּרִיָּה *crane*, Assyr. *kurkû*; נְדִיָּה *dowry*, Assyr. *nudunnû*; תִּבְלִיָּה *rope*, Assyr. *tubalû*; דְּוִקִּיָּה *inference*; תְּבִילִיָּה *interest*; פְּנִיפִיָּה or פִּינוּפִיָּה *assembly*; מְדוּכִיָּה *pestle*; סֶרְסִיָּה *servant*. A few other nouns occur with or without this ending: אֶסְקְרִיָּה and אֶסְקֶרְתָּה *sail-yard*, שֶׁמֶץ³; אֶפְהִיָּה and אֶפְהִיָּה *swelling*; דְּבוּרִיָּה and דְּבוּרָה *bee*; מִזָּה and מִזָּה *hair*; מִסְתָּה and מִסְתִּיָּה *sufficiency*; שִׁיפּוּצִיָּה and שִׁיפּוּצָה *repairing*.—אֶרְעִי, עֶרְאִי, *chance*, is Palestinian.⁴

ai.—§ 953. This ending serves to derive relative adjectives, appellative nouns, and gentilic adjectives from substantives, adjectives, and proper nouns. The masculine has mostly the forms אִיָּה, אֶהְיָה (at times contracted to אֶהְיָ),⁵ אִיָּה, אֶהְיָ; the feminine, אִיָּה, אֶהְיָה, אֶהְיָה. The masculine אִיָּה is rare.

¹ Cf. מְרַחֲשָׁן = Assyr. *arāhsamnu*; אֶרְס = Tña. *marzi* *poison*; מְזַלְיָהוּ = VL., Pes. 40a; אֶמְנָה = Eth. *manana* (§ 866).

² In later literature we find an affirmative יִי attached to proper names, as אִיֶּקְוִי, מְשִׁי, פֶּלְטוּי, which is of Persian origin. Cf. about this termination Nöldeke, *Pers. Studien*, I., 4 sq.; Poznański, *REJ.*, XXXIV., 161 sq.; Steinschneider's *Hebr. Bibliogr.*, IV., 20, 153.

³ For אֶסְקְרִיָּה we find also the form קֶרְסָה, קֶרְסָה, R. Nissim, *המפתח*, 3a, *Igg. Šertrā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 14. This is the Hebr. קֶרֶשׁ (Ez. 27:6). The word goes back to

شَقْ, *be slender*, شَقَّ, *vibrate*, with various transpositions.

⁴ תִּנְרִי, תִּנְרִי, *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, *index*.

⁵ Cf. § 83.

From **בְּרָא** *outside, country*, the adjective **בְּרָאָה**, **בְּרִייתָה**, is formed. From **גִּינְתָא** *garden*, **גִּינְפָאָה** *gardener*; from **חֶקְלָא** *field*, **חֶקְלָאָה** *countryman*; from **אַבְיָלָא** *gate*,¹ **אַבְיָלָאָה** *gate-keeper*; from **קְרִיתָא** *city*, **קְרִיתָאָה** *townsman*; from **עֲלָא** *above*, **עֲלָאָה** (= 'iliāiā) *upper*; from ***יְחִידָא**, **חֲפִימָא**, the forms **יְחִידָאָה** *sole*, **חֲפִימָאָה** *one pretending to be a scholar*; from **רֹמָא**, **בָּבֶל**, **פּוּמְבִידִיתָא**, the gentilic adjectives **בָּבֶלְאָה** *Babylonian*, **רֹמָאָה** *Roman*, **פּוּמְבִידִיתָאָה** *Pumbedithean*. In a few cases this ending is used interchangeably with *ān*; as **סָדָאָה** = **סָדָנָא** *maker of stocks*; **עֲנוּתָאָה** = **עֲנוּתָנָא** *modest man*. But more frequently both endings are combined. Cf. § 962.²

יֵי, יֵי, יֵי. — § 954. This affirmative occurs only before the feminine ending.

a) qatl: **אַרְעִיתָא**, **אַרְיָתָא**, *bottom*, VL., Men. 11a; **עֲרִיעִתָא** *hornet*.

b) qitl: **בְּשִׁיתָא** *caper*; **בְּנִיתָא** *hair* (§ 809); **בִּיעִיתָא** a kind of boat; **עֲלִיתָא** *upper chamber* (= 'ilīiīiāta); **שִׁיעִנִיתָא** *female*.³

c) qutl: **גִּידְרִיתָא** *fencing in*; **זִגְרִיתָא** *glass vessel*; **תּוּרִיתָא** *form* (§ 55).

d) q^otāl: **נְעִמִיתָא** *ostrich*; **נִפְפִיתָא** *winnowing-fan*; **אַמְצִעִתָא**.

e) q^otāl: **זִדְרִיתָא** *crimson*; **סְרוּקִיתָא** *caravan of Saracenes*.

f) quttul: **זִיבּוּרִיתָא** *wasp*.

g) qattal: **פְּבִרִיתָא** *sulphur*.

h) qūttāl: **חִידְרִיתָא** *white flour*; **תּוּרִנִיתָא** *cypress*.

i) qittāl: **חִיפּוּשִׁיתָא** *scarabee*; **חִיפּוּפִיתָא** *scurf*.

j) maqtāl: **מִצְבִּיתָא**, **מִצְבּוּבִיתָא**.⁴

k) maqtāl: **מִסְתּוּרִיתָא** *reel* = **مُسْقَرَة** *skein*; cf. سفر VII.⁵

¹ This word seems to be of Kushitic origin and identical with **גְּלָא**, **אַיגְלָא**. Cf. Nuba agil *mouth, entrance*; Kulfan ogul, awol, aul, *mouth*; Kafa kellō *door, gate*; Chamir bilā, mirā, *gate, door*; Amh. bārr *principal entrance*; Galla kellā *principal exit*, balbatā *door, gate*. From the last form may come **בָּבָא**.

² Notice here **מְנַבְרִיתָא**, **מְנַבְרִיתָא**, *stewardess*, 'Afar-Saho manāböytā, Tigre manābbet.

³ Assy. siništu. On the etymology cf. S. Arab. شِنْخ = Hebr. נֶקֶב. On its synonym **שִׁנִיתָא** cf. Parisot in JA., IX^e s., XII^e t., 132 p.

⁴ צִיב, **ציב** = Quara jāb *branch of tree, border of garment*; Amh. tāf *idem*.

⁵ **סַחַר** = سفر as **سَم** = **قَم**, and as **תַּחַל** (in the Hebrew **תַּחַלִּים**) = **فَلَقَل** = סִלְסֵל *frizzle*. With **مَشْوَرَة**, **مَشْوَرَة** (Löw, *Aram. PN.*, 56), it has nothing to do.

ב.—§ 957. סֹלֶמָא *ladder*.

א.—*an, on (an), in (en), an (?)*.—§ 958. These affirmatives are used:

1. To form from verbal stems infinitives; as צוֹרֶחָא *to cry*, VL., Ber. 20a; לְנִסְיֵיהֶוּדִי *to prove them*, Yalq. Kings 199 = Sanh. 101b. From this develop the following classes:

a) Abstract nouns; as מִנִּינָא *number*; פּוֹרְעָנָא *retribution, punishment*.

b) Adjectives; as דְּלִפְנָא *blear-eyed*.

c) Nomina agentis with the sense of habitual action, occupation, etc.; as גִּזְלָנָא *robber*. This class is the most common.

d) Concrete nouns; as שְׁקִירָנָא *liquid*.

2. To change participles into appellatives, denoting habitual action; as מְדַבְּרָנָא *leader*.

3. To change concrete nouns into

a) adjectives and appellative nouns denoting the possessor of that which is denoted by the noun, with a magnifying sense; as שִׁינָנָא *having large teeth*; בִּישְׁרָנָא *fleshy*;

b) adjectives possessing the quality of the noun; as תוֹלְעָנָא *crimson*;

c) another noun with a metaphorical expression; as מַעֲיָנָא *body, properly containing bowels*.

4. To change a proper noun into an adjective denoting relation to that noun; as קִיסְרָנָא *Cæsarean*.

5. To change an adjective into a noun; as הָדָתָנָא *something new*.

6. To strengthen adverbs and demonstr. pronouns; as לְקַמֵּן, תַּמֵּן, דִּין.

א.—§ 959. a) qatl: גִּהָתָנָא *goring*; עֲבָרִינָא *transgressor*; דִּקְנָא, דִּינָקָא, דִּינָקָא, לִי *arrogant, passing into*; מוֹתָנָא *exact*, VL., Men. 29b; רִיחָנָא *fragrant*; עֵינָנָא *large-eyed*; מוֹתָנָא *pestilence*; אִמְרָנָא, אִחָנָא, אִחָנָא, *station* (تری = اری); בִּגְנָא *rebellion, with prothetic vowel, or Aph'el?* פִּגְנָא *potsherd, cf. scale*, חספא and חספניתא (§ 963, note).

b) qatlat: רִיחָתָנָא *fragrant*.

c) qitl: אִתָּתָן *north*; בִּירָסָנָא *acquisition*; מִצְרָנָא *boundary*; אִילָנָא *tree*; תַּנְיָנָא *second*.

d) qutl: עִילָפְנָא *insult*; רִימָנָא *pomegranate*; פֶּלֶן; טוּפִינָא *surplus*; סוּגִינָא, סוּגִינָא, *twig*.

e) qutlat: סוּגִינָא *twig*.

f) qatal: חֲדָתָא *something new*, VL., B. B. 90b; בּוּצְלָנָא; דִּיקָנָא *bearded*.

g) qatalat: עֵינוּחָא *modest*.

h) qatil: טַלְמִינָא *virtuous*; רֵבְנָא; רִיקָנָא *empty*; עֵדָנָא *time* (= *ua'idānā*).¹

i) qital: בִּיעֵינָא *body*.

j) qatil: מֵרִנָא *master, lord*.

k) q^otal: אֶרֶן *a kind of sword, properly something made of metal*.²

l) q^otil: אֶרֶן *id.*³ By-form אֶרֶן (§ 36) = Kafa arijo *sword, dirk*.

m) qattil: קַבְלָנָא *possessor of tradition*; רַחֲמָנָא *merciful*.

n) 'aqtal: אֲוִרִין *teaching, knowledge*.

o) tuqtul: תּוֹרֵגְמָנָא *interpreter*.

p) maqattil: מִלְפָנָא *teacher*; מִדְּבָרָנָא *leader*.

q) maqtal: מַעֲלָנָא *entrance*; מַפְקָנָא *exit*.

r) maqtal: מוֹרֵן *teacher*.

s) maqtul: מִצּוֹינָא *quarrelsome man*.

t) mataqtal: מַתּוֹרֵגְמָנָא *interpreter*.⁴

u) qautal: תּוֹלָעָנָא *crimson*.

v) qalqal: קַרְקָפָנָא *big-head*.

w) qalqil: זִלְזָלָנָא *intemperate*.

x) qulqul: קוּרְקָבָן, Assy. quqqubānu, *craw*,⁵ שׁוּמְשָׁמָנָא, שׁוּמְשָׁמָנָא, *ant*.

¹ Intervocalic ע is weakened to א in הָאִידָנָא *now*.

² Eth. 'arar *lead, tin*; Tigre 'arar *lead, tin*, 'arār *steel*, 'arar *bullet* (lead or iron), غرار *point of lance, edge of sword*, غَرَّ metal bell, אָרַר *pen*, originally *stylus*, TR., I., 31.

³ All words of this form in the emphatic state are traditionally pronounced with שׁ before נ; as אֶבְרִישָׁנָא, גְּזִילָנָא, פְּשִׁישָׁנָא, צִפְרִינָא. This is evidently due to the retrogression of the accent.

⁴ The u-vowel is due to the following consonants as well as to the infinitive form sub o. Cf. Pal. Aram. מְשִׁמְשָׁנָא.

⁵ קרקבן HG. 522.

on, un.—§ 960. a) qat(i)l: אֲבִשׁוֹנָא *parched corn* (√ אבש = יבש); אֶלְיוֹנָא *thumb*; בְּרִיוֹנָא, Assy. *barānu*, *outlaw, rebel* (√ ברא = √ מרא); דְּבִרוֹנָא *current*;¹ אֶרְבִּינָא *defective sight*.²

b) qit(ta)l: בְּדִיוֹנָא *disgrace*; עִוְרוֹנָא *blindness*; צְבַעְתֵּינָן *colored garments*.

c) qutl: דְּרִבּוֹנֵי *goad-bearers*; but more correctly דְּרִבּוֹנָי.

d) qattal: הַלְזוֹנָא *snail*.³

in.—§ 961. a) qatl: אֲחֵרִינָא, אֲחֵרִינְתָא, contracted to אֲחֵרִינָא, אֲחֵרִינְתָא, *another*; הִדְרִינְתָא *swindler*; רֹזֵה־בִּשְׁמֵי *rose-bush*; זִיקִינָא? *horse-bean*; צַפְדִּינָא *tooth-ache*.—סַפִּינָא *knife*.—זִיקִינָא *swollen*; plur. בּוֹצִינֵי *young pumpkins*, C. MS., Meg. 12ab (voc.); אֲחִינָא = אֲחִינָא *kindling-wood*; קַרְיָנָא, جَرَّيَال, Assy. *karānu*, *wine*.⁵—פַּרְצִינָא (= *parçindā* = *parçintā*).⁶

b) qutl: בְּרִסְיָנָא *acquisition*; טוֹבִינָא *happy*; קוֹפִינָא *hole*; שׁוֹרְבִינָא, صُرُ, سُرُ, Alg. Arab. *سُرُول*, Assy. *šurmēnu*, *cypress*.

c) maqattil: מְרַבִּינְתָא *educator*.

d) qalqal: שׁוֹשְׁבִינָא *bridegroom's friend*, שׁוֹשְׁבִינְתָא *brides-maid*, Assy. *susabīnu*; cf. שִׁבִּין *god-father*, שִׁבִּינָא *god-mother* (√ שבב = שבין, § 858).

ר.—§ 962. עֵכְבְּרָא *mouse*.⁷

¹ בְּרִיוֹנָא *Igg. Sertrā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 25, n. 10 = Pal. Syr. صَحْم.

² Bilin 'arab *blind*.

³ This word denotes five different species. Cf. Epstein, *Beth Talmūd*, V., 299 sq.

⁴ This must not be confounded with Hebr. אֲחֵרִינָא, which is of a different formation. For דגש after ת confer אִיקָא.

⁵ √ כרר = כרם, whence also kirš, qirš, *groves*. For a similar phenomenon, where מ is retained in the cognate languages, while having become ך in Assyrian, cf. תַּמְזִירָא = du'uzu.

⁶ √ פרס *kernel, fruit-stone*, is that which is cut out. Of the same origin is probably the ך in Hebr. סִרְפָּד and רַפְסִדוֹדוֹת. The last word Gesenius' *Thesaurus* connects, probably correctly, with رَمَتْ. For the variety of sibilants cf. Yemen Arab. مَص, Eth. rames; for interchange of מ and פ cf. مَصْأ = زُفْأ = طَرْمَس = طَرْمَس. But these words may be loan-words from Kushitic, where the feminine ending *ad* instead of *at* is common.

⁷ √ עכב *be thick-set*. The mouse is frequently called by a name denoting this quality and is, therefore, frequently synonymous with *muscle*. Cf. רַכִּין *firm, solid*, זְקִינָא *mouse*; عَضَلَة *muscle*, عَصَل *field-mouse*, قَار *muscle, mouse*; hence medieval Hebr. עֵכְבְּרָא *muscle*. The same connection between *muscle* and *mouse* is found in some Indo-European languages. Cf. Kluge, s. v. Maus.

DOUBLE AFFIRMATIVES.

§ 963. With the exception of the few examples given below, double affirmatives occur only with the feminine ending.

a) ani: פִּלְנִיָּה; גְּמִלְנִיָּה *large-sized*; דִּבְשִׁנִּיָּה *honey-like*; חֲסִפְנִיָּה *scurf*, scaly appearance of the skin.¹

b) ini: מַחֲיִנִּיָּה *indication*; פִּלְיִנִּיָּה = פִּלְנִיָּה *anemone*; plur. כְּלִינִיָּה *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 352 (voc.).

c) anû: עֲנוּתְנִיָּה *modesty, meekness*; רִבְרִבְנִיָּה *greatness*.

d) inû: פְּרִיעִנִיָּה *fruit-stone*.

e) anai: plur. דִּרְבָּנָי *goad-bearers*.

f) inai: יִרְחִינָה *skilled in calendation*.

g) aiû: אֶרְמִיּוּתָא *paganism*; תִּלְמִיּוּתָא *something furrow-like*.

h) A few words are pronounced with שׁוּא before נ, *e. g.*, מַחֲזִנָּה *one from Mahôzâ*. Whether originally so?

V. DIPHTHONGIZED FORMS.

1. DIPHTHONG IN THE FIRST SYLLABLE AND SHORT VOWEL IN THE SECOND.

§ 964. a) qatal: מִרְגָּא *threshing-sledge*; דֹּחֲלָה = דֹּחַלָה *mule*; תֹּעֵל, תֹּעֵלָה *worm*.

b) qaital: דִּישָׁרָה = דֹּשֶׁרָה.

2. DIPHTHONG IN THE FIRST SYLLABLE AND LONG VOWEL IN THE SECOND.

§ 965. a) qatal: שׁוּפְרָא; שׁוּתְפָא (§ 23c).

b) qaitil: מִוְרִיקָא; מִוְרִיגָא.

c) qaitil: [פִּיִּלִּיל Zeb. 118b; proper noun?]²

d) qaitâl: שׁוּפְרָא = שׁוּפִירָא *cupping*;

¹ חֲסִפָּה = חֲרָשָׁף *scratch, peel, etc.* Hence חֲרָשָׁף = חֲרָשָׁף *worn-out garment*, whose nap is scratched off. Assy. haḡbu is loan-word. Similar development: בָּגָעָה, *scale*, potsherd; חֲסִפָּה, *scale*, potsherd; חֲרָשָׁף, *scurf, potsherd*; חֲרִישָׁה, *fine linen*, whose nap is gone. Cf. also Hebr. dict. s. v. קִשְׁקֶשֶׁת.

² שְׁחִילָה = שְׁחִילָה.

3. DIPHTHONG IN THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

qutail.—§ 966. אִזְיָלָה *gazelle*; עִילְיָנָה *youth, young man*; plur. עִילְיָנִי, and with disregard of grammatical form, עִילְיָנִי, Zeb. 116*b* and Raši *ad loc.*

NOTE.—There are some words which are spelled like those above, but probably do not belong here; *e. g.*, אִזְיָנָה = אִזְנָה *rice*; רוֹבְיָנָה = רוֹבְנָה *speer*; בִּיטְיָנָה (§ 866). The second vowel in the first two is probably a helping vowel to ease the collocation of difficult sounds. Cf. a similar helping vowel in אִבְיָדִיתָנָה, עִבְיָדִיתָנָה (§ 833, n. 1). Similar formations in Hebrew and Palestinian Aramaic, belonging to various forms, are: בִּוּרִידָה, שׁוּמִירָה; כּוּזִיבָה, זִוְנִיחָה, דּוּחִינָה. Pal. Syr. ܡܠܬܐ, ܡܠܬܐ, ܡܠܬܐ, etc.

VI. REDUPLICATED FORMS.

qalqal and similar forms.—§ 967. אִזְיָנָה *net*, Assy. *buḥaru*;¹ אִזְיָנָה *lucern*, shortened to אִזְיָנָה (*VL.*, Sanh. 74*b*, 93*a*, Yalqūṭ Dan. 1060) = فِصَّة, فِصْفَصَة; גִּרְבִּישָׁתָה, *clod*, shortened to גִּרְבִּישָׁתָה *VL.*, Succā 26*a*; cf. Eth. *g^uaəg^ueə* and Maltese *grix*; דֶּשֶׁן *door, gate*, Amharic *dağ*, Eth. *dədə*; הִידְבָּה, הִנְ, הִידְבָּתָה, *fly*; הִקְדָּקָה *tow*; plur. הִדְדָּקִי *young children*, דִּקְדִּיקָה; טָאטָה, *broom*; כּוּכְבָּה *star*; תַּלְתָּה *talent*; לֵילִיָּה *night*, *SM.* No. xxv (voc.); מִינְיָה *mint* (= נִעְנֵעָה); סָאטָה, *awn* = شَعَاع (§ 794*a*); סִיכָה *horse*, Eg. Arab. *سيبي* *pony*; צִילְצִלָה, צִילְצִלָה, צִילְצִלָה, *turtle-dove*; קִילְקִלָה, קִילְקִלָה, קִילְקִלָה, *heap of refuse*, Tña. *qulqulet*

¹ Cf. § 77.

² Cf. אִזְיָנָה (Löw, *Aram. PN.*, p. 96). The ִ became א through ֶ (cf. وقمر = فقم, פִּזְמֶר, פִּזְמֶר = Eth. *uázema hymn*, Tigré *uonne* = fanfane), or it was mistaken for the Egyptian article and dropped (cf. Vollers, *ZDMG.*, L, 617, 654). The fact that اسپست makes sense in Persian need not prove more its Persian origin than our "sparrow-grass" the English origin of "asparagus." فِصْفَصَة is a transposition of صَفْصَفَة, etymologically the same as Hebr. צִפְצִפָה, whose verbal stem is found in Eth. *safafa* *abound*. סִרָה *reed* may also belong here.

declivity,¹ קַנְקָנָה *jar*; קָקְרָא (= קַעֲקֵעָא) *throat*; קֶרֶקֶפֶתָא *head*,² שִׁישְׁלָא, שְׁוִשְׁלֵתָא, שְׁוִשְׁלִילָתָא, *chain*.

qulqul and similar forms.—§ 968. **בִּילְבִּילָא**, **בִּילְבִּילָא**, *skull*; **פִּירְפְּנָא** *crocus*; **קִדְקִדָּא** *elevation*; **קִרְקִיר** *raven*; **שׁוּשְׁמָא**, **שׁוּשְׁמָא**, *sesame*.

qalqāl, qalqāl, qalqāl.—§ 969. *בְּרִיָּא* *briar*; *בְּדִיָּא* *bad thoughts* (√*בא*); *בְּיָדָא*, *בְּיָדָא*, and similar forms; *בְּיָדָא*, *בְּיָדָא*; *בְּיָדָא*, *בְּיָדָא*, *chain*.

qataltal and similar forms.—§ 970. חֲצוּצְרָתָא trumpet; אַקרוֹרְרָתָא, and shortened: אַקרוֹרְרָתָא, אַקרוֹרְרָתָא, אַקרוֹרְרָתָא, אַקרוֹרְרָתָא, חֲצוּצְרָתָא, frog ($\sqrt{\text{عقر}} = \text{قمر} = \text{قرف} = \text{قمر}$).

qutáltil and similar forms.—§ 971. פְּרִימָשָׁא = פְּרִימֻשָּׁא ; plur. פִּרְכָּתָא = פִּרְכָּתָא .

qatqāl, qatqil.—§ 972. **זָבֻגָּה** lizard, **זָאֵף**. Cf. Maltese *bażuga bogaraves*, *zibbûgi olive-colored*. **זִרְיָפָתָה, זִרְיָפָה**, *squirting*.

qatlāl.—§ 973. חֵלֶל *clue, skein*, plur. יָלָלָי *Yalqūt* Ps. 862 = H^{ull}. 60a (§ 81);^a יִהְרֵא *rich landlord*; שִׁקְרָא *infernal liar*.

qatlil.—§ 974. **הַבִּלְלָא** *stomach of an animal*;⁴ **רֵצִיצָא** *pullet in the egg-shell*;⁵ **וְדִירָא**.

¹ Halévy compares קִיקְלָא with Assyrian *kigallu lowland* (cf. Muss-Arnolt, *A Concise Dictionary of the Assyrian Language*, s. v.).

² √ **قذ** = **قذ** = **قف**. For interchange of **ذ** and **ف** cf. **فكر** = **ذكر**. The primitive meaning was evidently *hollow out*; hence the correlative *be convex*. This explains all the derivatives of the root. The first meaning appears in **קִפְּסָה**, **قُفَّة**, *basket*; **קופסנא**, **قُف**, *hole of the axe*; **קוד**, **מקידה**, *pot, bowl*; the second, in **קופסנא** *cupola*, **قُف**, *stony hill*, **קרקסלי** = **قُعْلَة**, *occiput*, whence the denominative **قفا** *be behind, follow*, **קרקד**, *head*, **קרקד** Assy. qaqqadu; **קד** = **קדקדא**, *elevation*, **קדד** *ascend a mountain* **קדדן** *high top*; Tña. qerqerti *occiput* = *qedqedti (§36).

³ This word is given by the Syriac dictionaries sub. ܢܝܬ, but it belongs to ܢܝܬܐ, a by-form of ܢܝܬ. Cf. ܢܝܬܐ hang down loosely.

⁴ This is Tigrē ešbilō = Bilin šbilō *small intestines*.

⁵ رَضَّصَ *lay an egg with one push.* Cf. زَكَبَ *to bring forth a child with one effort* and كَبَّ *fœtus.*

נ.—§ 979. *הַיְדִלִּית* *left-handed, ambidexterous, bustrophen-*
don; ¹ *הַיְדִלִּית* = *הַיְדִלִּית* *rim*; *הַיְדִלִּית* *hard clod*; *הַיְדִלִּית* *hose*; ² *הַיְדִלִּית* or *הַיְדִלִּית* *wine flavored with herbs*; *הַיְדִלִּית* *load,*
burden, *VL.*, *R. H.* 26*b*; *הַיְדִלִּית* (✓ *شرق*); *הַיְדִלִּית* = *הַיְדִלִּית* (§ 980).

ס, ש.—§ 980. *הַיְדִלִּית* (= *הַיְדִלִּית*); *הַיְדִלִּית*, *הַיְדִלִּית*, *הַיְדִלִּית*, *הַיְדִלִּית* *comb*; *הַיְדִלִּית* = *הַיְדִלִּית*; *הַיְדִלִּית* *hip-*
bone; *הַיְדִלִּית* (✓ *فقس*, *فقس*), literally
the egg-breaking bird; ? *הַיְדִלִּית* *service-tree*.⁴ Cf. *הַיְדִלִּית* *fig-*
tree, but Dozy has *קרطوس*!

grounds, *طَحْلَب* *Lemnaceae*, *طَحْلَب* *Mnium*. Denominative: *بَلَطَمَ* *flatten*
something convex, i. e., give it the shape of a lentil, *فَلَطَمَ* *flatten like a cake*; hence
طَلَفَمَ *make thin or fine* and its *ضِدَّ* *stout, big*. From the last we get the shortened
 verbs *طَحَلَ*, *طَحَلَ*, *طَحَلَ*. Eth. *ṭaḥlaḥ* *something round and flat, a silver coin*;
 hence shortened *ṭaḥala* *flatten*.

¹ *הַיְדִלִּית* *left-handed* = *הַיְדִלִּית*, *הַיְדִלִּית* (§ 842*d*) *left-handed, ambidexterous* = *הַיְדִלִּית*
ambidexterous; cf. Eth. *g^uadalāṣi defectu laborans*. *הַיְדִלִּית* stands for *הַיְדִלִּית*. The
 (= *dž*) loses its *z* before *ז* and *ז* and *ז* are transposed. ✓ *הַיְדִלִּית* *to cut*; cf. Italian
mancino. On the connection between left-handedness and ambidexterity cf. *عَسِرَ*,
 which means both. Hence *הַיְדִלִּית* *to grab with both hands, rob*, and *הַיְדִלִּית* *give with both*
hands, be generous.

² Cf. Assy. *zuriqāti implements of irrigation*, *زَرَقَات* *watering-pot*, *زُرْنُوق* *rivulet*,
زُرْنُوق *watering-machine*, Eg. Arab. *دَوْرَق* *long-necked water-bottle*.

³ Cf. *ZA.*, VII., 179 *sq.*; *ZATW.*, XVII., 351.

⁴ Cf. *הַיְדִלִּית* *Italian*, *VL.*, 'Er. 64*b*, *הַיְדִלִּית* (= *הַיְדִלִּית*) *Igg. Šertrā*, ed. Neubauer,
 p. 31; *הַיְדִלִּית* = *הַיְדִלִּית* *ibid.*, p. 44 (but this may be an istaph'al form). Here probably
 belongs *הַיְדִלִּית* *Ištar*, ✓ *عَتَر*, *goddess of sexual lust*. *عَتَر* = *عَتَر* (§ 793, n. 1) *rough,*
strong, passionate, hence fruitful. From the idea of fruitfulness and plenty we have *عَتَر*
kid, *عَتَر*, Eth. and dialects 'atar *beans, peas, grain*, Hebr. *עָתָר*, *עָתָר*, *עָתָר*,
abundance, increase. *עָתָר* *kid* and *capers* may contain the idea of sexual passion; cf.
 Hebr. *אֲבִירוֹנָה*, the goat being known for lustfulness, and the capers may have been used as
 an aphrodisiac. *עָתָר* in *עָתָר* may be identical with *עָתָר* *kid*. Cf. also
 Skipwith, *JQR.*, XI, 256.—From such a form as *הַיְדִלִּית* has probably developed the
 Syriac independent suffix *—*.

ר.—§ 981. אַרְזִילָא, אַרְזִילָא, *hammock* (עזל $\sqrt{\text{ }}$); אַרְזִילָא *gazelle*; גַּרְדִּימָא *stump*; גַּרְמִידָא *cubit*; הַרְגָּשָׁא *couch, bed*, Eth. med qas; הַרְזִיקָא *scabs*; ? טַרְפָּשָׁא = قَنْبَرَة, with dissimilation of last stem-consonant;³ פִּירְסִיָּא *arm-chair* (quttal); מַרְגְּנִיתָא *pearl* = Eth. mōgart *precious stone*; זֶבֶל, מַרְזִיבָּלָא *palm-mat*; סַמְרִיטָא, شِبْطَا, *rag*; עַרְבִילָאָה *naked*; קוּרְפָּדָא = קפוד.

ת.—§ 982. אַתְפָּלָא *cluster* (§ 790, n. 1); זוטָרָא (§ 56);⁴ צִיחִירִי, צִיחִירִי, *savory*, VL., Sabb. 128a.⁵

VIII. PLURICONSONANTAL.

§ 983. אַרְשִׁינָא, אַנְוֶרְשָׁנָא, Assy. aḥursānu;⁶ אַמְרֶפְלָא or אַמְרֶפְלָא, Assy. abkallu; אַרְיוֹךְ, Assy. urmahḫu (= urvāḫu), *great lion*; אַרְדִּיכָּלָא, Assy. dimgallu (§ 50); אַרְמִלָּתָא, Somali *armali widow*;⁷ חַרְדִּילָא *mustard*; כִּרְסָא, פִּרְפֶּסָא *lean lamb*; שִׁרְפָּפָא, שִׁרְקָפָא, *nest*; תַּרְנֻגָּלָא, תַּרְנֻגָּלָא, Assy. tarra-nugallu, a compound of tarra *hen* and nugallu *king*;⁸ תַּרְנֻגָּלָא. Here belongs also אַרְיוֹתָא *lioness*, from a stem אַרְיוֹ, אַרְיוֹ;⁹ נַחְתִּימָא *baker* = Assy. nu-ḫatimmu.¹⁰

¹ For the double treatment of the last stem-vowel cf. Hebr. בְּרַמְלִית with בְּרַמְלִי.

² The etymology of this word is not certain. It has two series of synonyms. On the one hand, אַצְבַּע, חֲצִירָא, אַבְנָחָא; on the other, יוֹתָרָא and زِيَادَة. It may go back to טַפְשַׁא as well as to طَرَف.

³ It is, however, not impossible that the stem is כַּרַב, since קַבֵּר = כַּרַב. Cf. Tña k^uorebtā *hill*. But cf. the spelling of קַרְבִּילָאָה *crested* in Jellineck's בית המדרש, VI, 109.

⁴ The Ma'lūla dialect still retains the פ in זוטָרָא.

⁵ צַעַר $\sqrt{\text{ }}$. Cf. אֲמוֹרֵי שַׁעֲתֵיר *difficulties, unpleasant things*, Maltese saitra *troublesome*; also נִדְּעַג = נִדְּעַג and נִדְּעַג = נִדְּעַג *offend with words*.

⁶ The word seems to be a compound. The first half seems to contain Eth. aḥār *ram*, Amh. aḥār *male*, aḥār *wild beast* = Eth. aḥār, our אַרְיָא and אַרְיָא. In the Kuschitic languages the word, under various forms, means *son, daughter, child, youth, husband, man*. What is the other element?

⁷ armali is a compound of (w)ar+ma+li *husband+not+having*. The Kunama drops the last element and says ermatā *no+husband*. To the Somali form go back אַרְמִלָּתָא, אַלְמִלָּתָא; to the Kunama form, Phœnician אלמח.

⁸ Cf. Oppert, ZA., VII, 339. Is modern Arab. تَرْغَلَة *turtle-dove* connected with this?

⁹ אַרְיָא *stable* is probably connected with this stem, meaning originally *the place for the animals*.

¹⁰ Cf. Zimmern, ZDA:G., LIII., 115; Halévy, Rev. Sem., 1899, pp. 278 sq.

§ 984. Proper nouns end in נִי , אי , די or דיי , ף or ףי , and נֶן . *E. g.*, בִּישְׁרָאֵי , רַחֲמֵי , אַשֵׁי or אַשֵׁינִי , אַיִיבִי , אַבְרָהָהּ , חֲנָה (for חֲנָהּ , § 794). Most or all of these endings occur also in the other Aramaic dialects and in Hebrew-Phœnician.¹ In Amharic we find the endings e , u , and δ .² The origin of these endings is still unknown.

§ 985. There are two genders, masculine and feminine; two numbers, singular and plural;³ and three states, absolute, construct, and definite.

§ 987. The absolute and construct states occur but seldom, the definite state, having lost largely its original determining force, being used instead.

¹ Cf. Hoffmann, *Ueber einige phöniz. Inschriften*, p. 34; Renan, *REJ.*, V, 161 sq.

² Cf. D'Abbadie, *Dict. Amar.*, s. v. gābrû (col. 847).

³ For remnant of dual cf. מאתיו, תרין.

⁴ Cf. also TG., ed. Harkavy, § 34, and Guidi, *Gram. elem. della lingua amarina*, 16c.

⁵ On the nature of the ending $\aleph_{\bar{v}}$ cf. Barth, *AJSL.*, XII, and Lindberg, *Vergl. Gram. der Semit. Sprachen*, I, 96 sq.

⁶ Cf. זיטרתי HG. 526.

¹ Cf. מִיְּרֵיחַ *TR.*, II, 23, כְּרִלִּי יוֹמִי *the whole day*, *HG.* 221. Cf. also שְׁעָרֵי *wax*, *TR.*, II, 58; תְּלָחִי *three* (p. 43, n. 1), רוֹמִי *night*, הַשְּׁטֵרוֹת *ed. Halber-*
n, p. 46; כָּמִי *some*, *Igg. Šertrā*, ed. Goldberg, p. 33, = כְּמִיָּה *ibid.*, ed. Neubauer, pp. 23,
The ה shows that the pronunciation was צָרִי. Cf. § 989 a.

PLURAL TERMINATIONS.

1. *Masculine Endings.*

§ 989. a) The usual endings of the masculine plural are: *abs. st.* [ן], *csť. st.* יִי, *defin. st.* יָיָ. *E. g.*, בְּזֻלְכִין, בְּזֻבְרִין Sanh. 26a; שְׁטִי sixty (§ 136); רְשִׁיעִיָּה Sanh. 46b; זִדְדִי *ibid.* 29b. In a few cases the ending יִי is diphthongized: נְשִׁי VL, Zeb. 112b, נְשִׂאֵי VL, Sabb. 148a.¹ In some other cases יָיָ is written for יִי, the ה being added to show that the pronunciation is *ē*, not *i*. This is quite common in later literature. Cf. בִּישְׁתִּיהָ Sanh. 7a, אֲרִיחִיהָ, בְּנִיבִיהָ, *ibid.* 109a.

b) Not infrequently the ending of the definite state of the singular is retained before the plural ending. *E. g.*, יְהִירְאִין M. MS. Meg. 14b, חֲמִרָאֵי VL, Sabb. 110a, לִישְׁנָאֵי Keth. 91a, תִּלְאָאֵי Sabb. 110a. In some cases it is doubtful whether we have to read יָאֵי or יָאֵי. For nouns of the form קְטוּלָא cf. § 847.

c) Very seldom we find the ending יָנִי, יָנֵי. The following are all that occur: בִּשְׁעִי Še'el. § 92 = Hull. 17b,² נִגְנָאֵי = نَجَّאֵי stocks, Pes. 28a; סִמְנֵי B. M. 85b, סִמְנָאֵי VL, *ibid.*,³ סִקְכֵי 'Arūkh, Sanh. 98a; צִפְרֵי Gitt. 70a.⁴ In words with this ending occurring only in the plural it is sometimes doubtful whether the singular ended in יָנֵי or not; *e. g.*, שׁוּפְטֵי, שׁוּפְטֵי.

2. *Feminine Endings.*

§ 990. a) The usual endings of the feminine are: *abs. st.* תָּ, *csť. st.* תָּ, *defin. st.* תָּאֵי. *E. g.*, בָּנִי daughters; דִּמְעָאֵי tears, Sabb. 33b; מְקוֹמָאֵי places.

b) Not infrequently we find the double plural תָּתִין, תָּתִין. *E. g.*, בָּנִין Meg. 14b; צִינִין Sabb. 140b; שִׁידָתִין VL, Pes. 111b; חִידָתִין VL, Sabb. 110a; נְבִיאָתִין Meg. 14b.

c) In a few cases the plural ending is attached to the ending of the singular; *e. g.*, שְׁמֵיִתָּאֵי traditions, שְׁפִיתָּאֵי lips.⁵

¹ Notice בְּזֻלְכִין *Igg. Šertrā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 28.

² נִגְנָאֵי, 'Ānān, *MWJ.*, 1893, p. 226.

³ סִמְנָאֵי *JQR.*, IX, 701.

⁴ שְׁפִיתָּאֵי *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 550, תִּלְאָאֵי *ibid.* רָבָן is Palestinian.

⁵ אֲרִיחִיהָ *HG.* 140; מְסִכְתָּאֵי *ibid.* 265; חִידָתִין *Igg. Šertrā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 19. From these forms we get a singular with two ת's: אֲרִיחָא, שְׁפִיתָא Še'el., § 8; כִּיסְתָּא Sabb. 134a.

d) The endings **וְחָא**, **וְיָחָא** (**וְיָחָא**), which are regular in feminine nouns from **ל"י**-stems, are also taken by the following nouns:

a) Nouns ending in **וְחָא**, **וְיָחָא**, **וְיָחָא**; as **אַחְרוּחָא** *localities*, **קַדְמִיָּחָא** *capers*, **קַדְמִיָּחָא** *first*, from **אַחְרוּחָא**, **בְּשִׁיחָא**, **בְּשִׁיחָא**.

β) Masculine participial nouns from **לוי**; as **רַעְיוֹחָא**, **רַעְיוֹחָא**, **רַעְיוֹחָא**, from **רַעְיוֹחָא**, **רַעְיוֹחָא**, **רַעְיוֹחָא**.

γ) A number of other nouns, with or without feminine ending in the singular, which cannot be classified; as **נְהוּרָא**, **נְהוּרָא**, from **נְהוּרָא**, **נְהוּרָא**. Cf. § 992.

δ) A few nouns ending in a labial show in the plural the ending **וְחָא** instead of **וְחָא**, **וְחָא**: **אַבְהָא** *fathers, parents*, **אַמְהָא** *mothers*, **אַמְהָא** *maid-servants*, **אַמְהָא** *cubits*, **אַמְהָא**, **אַמְהָא**, **אַמְהָא** *flanks*, **שְׁמֵהָא** *names*.

ε) In a few cases it is impossible to decide whether the plural ending is **וְחָא**, **וְיָחָא** or **וְחָא**, **וְיָחָא**, **וְיָחָא** or **וְיָחָא**, **וְיָחָא**, E. Y., A. Z. 29a, **פְּרִשְׁוִיחָא** or **פְּרִשְׁוִיחָא**, Ber. 8b, **תְּקוּפָא** or **תְּקוּפָא**, Hull. 60b.¹

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.—§ 991. Nouns with long vowels, with formative elements, or with sharpened second stem-consonant, undergo no change in the plural. Nouns of the forms **فُعْل**, **فُعْل** show sometimes in the plural a full vowel, or a trace of a vowel. E. g., **מִלְכִּי**, **מִלְכִּי**, **פְּנֵאֲרִי** (Alf. B. Q. 27b).²

§ 992. The following is a list of nouns having an irregular plural, or several plural forms. The list is not exhaustive, though nearly so. The qātul-forms ending in **וְחָא** (§ 847) and the nouns ending in **וְחָא** (§ 989) are not included here:

| | |
|---|--|
| אַבְהָא — אַבְהָא <i>Ab</i> | נְשִׂאִי — נְשִׂאִי אַנְתָּחָא |
| אַנְתָּחָא ³ | וְחָא , וְחָא — אַנְתָּחָא (§ 989 d, ε) |
| אַחְתָּא , אַחְתָּא , אַחְתָּא | בּוֹעִי — בּוֹעִי ⁴ |
| אַחְיוֹחָא | בִּיעִי — בִּיעִי |
| אַחְתָּא , אַחְתָּא , אַחְתָּא | בִּישׁוּחָא — בִּישׁוּחָא |
| אַחְתָּא , אַחְתָּא , אַחְתָּא | בִּיתָא — בִּיתָא |
| אַמְהָא — אַמְהָא | בְּרִי , בְּרִי — בְּרִי (VL., Sanh. 17b) |
| אַחְתָּא , אַחְתָּא , אַחְתָּא | |

¹ בנותיה *his daughters*, Hal. Pes., § 88.

³ אנתחא HG. 140.

² Cf. § 783.—נראסי variants, TR., II, 50.

⁴ ברי TG., ed. Harkavy, § 331.

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|--|---|
| בִּנְתָן, בִּנְתָא (בֵּת c.) — בִּרְתָא | אֵי, יֵי — חוּשְׁלָא |
| בֵּרְתָ' (M. MS. B. M. 39b) ¹ | טָחִיר, טָחִיר, טָחִיר — טָחִיר |
| בִּרְתָא, בִּרְתָא — גִּבְרִיתָא | טִיבִיתִין — טִיבִיתָא |
| דִּישָׁא — דִּישָׁא | אֵי, יֵי — טָפְשָׁא |
| דּוּכְתָא — דּוּכְתָא ² | אֵין, יֵין — יְהוּרָא |
| דִּפְנָתָא — [דּוּפְנָא] | פּוֹדְנִיתָא — פּוֹדְנָתָא |
| baskets דִּיקְלָא — דִּיקְלָא | פִּנִי — פִּנְתָא |
| palms, תָּא, יֵי — דִּיקְלָא | פִּלִי — פִּלְחָא |
| הִילְכְתָא — הִילְכְתָא ³ | פִּלְמִי — פִּלְמָתָא |
| תִּי, תָּא — זוּטְרָתִי | פְּנִישְׁתִּי — פְּנִישְׁתָּא |
| חֲבִירִין, חֲבִירִין — חֲבִירָא | פְּסִתָּא, יִתָּא, תָּא — פּוֹסְתָא |
| חֲבִירָתָא — חֲבִירָתָא | יִתָּא, תָּא — פִּרְסָא |
| M. MS. B. M. חִיּוֹתָא — חִיּוֹתָא | תָּא, יֵי — פִּרְעָא |
| חִיּוֹתָא, 83b | לִיבְנִי — לִיבְנָתָא |
| תִּי, תָּא — חִיּוֹתִי | לִילִי at night, יִתָּא, לִילִי — לִילִי ⁴ |
| אֵי, יֵי — חֲזָא | אֵי, תָּא — מְגִלְחָא |
| אֵי, יֵי — חֲמָרָא | יֵי, תָּא — מְזוּזָתָא |
| חֲמִירִין — חֲמִירָתָא | חֲסָא (= חֲסָא) — מַחְצִלָתָא |
| חֲמִישִׁיתָא, חֲמִישִׁין — חֲמִישָׁא | מִילִי — מִילְחָא |
| Alf. B. M. חֲמִישִׁיתָא — חֲמִישָׁא | מִסְכְּתִי — מִסְכְּתָא |
| 64a | יֵי, תָּא — מִצּוֹתָא |
| חִישִׁי — [חִישְׁתָּא] | מִתְנִיתָא, מִתְנִיתָא — מִתְנִיתָא |
| חֲקִלְיָתָא — חֲקִלָּא | יִתָּא, תָּא — נִרְחָא |
| חֲרִיּוֹתָא, חֲרִיּוֹתָא — חֲרִיּוֹתָא | יִתָּא — נִשְׁוּפְתָא |
| twigs חֲרָתָא | תָּא — נִחְלָא |
| חֲשָׁא, חֲשָׁי — [חֲשָׁא] | סִאִין, סִאִין — סִאָּה |

¹ בְּנִתְיָה Hal. Pes., § 88.

² דּוּכְתִין Igg. Sertrā, ed. Neubauer, p. 15.

³ הִילְכְתָּאִין ibid., p. 19.

⁴ לִילִיִּיתָא SM. No. CLXXVIII.

⁵ מִסְכְּתָא, מִסְכְּתָא, Igg. Sertrā, ed. Neubauer, p. 10; מִסְכְּתִין ibid., ed. Goldberg, p. 37; מִסְכְּתָא HG. 265.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| יֹוֹתָא, יוֹתָא, סְמִיָּא | רְבִרְבְּתִי, רְבִרְבְּתָא—רְבִרְבִּי |
| אֵי—סְפִדִינָא | winds, spirits, רִיחֵי—רוּחָא |
| עֵינָא עֵינִין—עֵינָא | sides רוּחָא |
| fountains | יִי, יִי—רִיפְתָא |
| עֲמִי—עֲמִי גֵנְטִילִים | רְשׁוּתָא ³ |
| עֲרָא | cf. § 881—[שִׁיבְלָתָא] |
| עִשְׂוִרִיָּתָא—עִשְׂוִרָא | שְׂבִתִּי, שְׂבִתָא—שְׂבָא, שְׂבָתָא |
| (§ 989d), יוֹתָא, יוֹתָא—פְּרִשְׁתָּא | שְׂבִי ⁴ |
| יִי | שְׂדֵרִי—[שְׂדֵרְתָא] |
| יֹתָא—פִּתְכָא | שִׁידֵתִין—[שִׁידְתָא] |
| יֹתָא, יֹתָא, יֹתָא—צִיבְתָא | שׁוּרְתָא—שׁוּרָא |
| צִדְרִיָּתָא—צִדְרָא | שְׂמָא—יִי, שְׂמָא ⁵ |
| יֹתָא, יִין—צִינְתָא | שְׂמֵעָתָא—תָּתָא |
| צִינְתָא—צִינְתָא | שְׂנִי—שִׁתָּא, שְׂנָא |
| קִנְאִי, קִנְיִ—קִנְיָא | שְׂעִי—שְׂעָתָא |
| קִצְיָא—[קִצְיָתָא] | שְׂפִתּוֹתָא—שְׂפִתָּא ⁶ |
| קִרְיָבּוֹתָא—קִרְיָבְתָא | יִי, יִי—שְׂקָרָא |
| יֹתָא, יֹתָא, יֹתָא—קִרְנָא | יִי—שְׂקִרְיָא |
| horns, יֹתָא, יֹתָא—קִרְנָא | יִי, יִי—תָּאֲלָא |
| corners | תָּפִילִי—[תָּפִילְתָּא] ⁷ |
| יֹתָא, יֹתָא, יֹתָא—[קִשְׁיָתָא] | יִי, יִי—תְּקִיפָא |
| stones | (§ 989d) תְּקִיפּוֹתָא—תְּקִיפְתָּא |
| קִתְּתִי, קִתְּתָא, קִתְּתִי—קִתָּא | |
| רְבִנְיָא, רְבִנְיָא—רְבָא | |
| great, רְבִנְיָא—רְבָא | |
| teachers ² | |

¹ Cf. Amariāña t̃ā f, Quara jā b.

² Igg. Šertrā, ed. Neubauer, p. 21.

³ רְשׁוּתָא, רִיחֵי, רִיחֵי, Igg. Šertrā, ed. Neubauer, p. 33; *ibid.*, רְשׁוּתָא (183); *ibid.*, V, 7, § 21.

⁴ שְׂבִתִּי Igg. Šertrā, ed. Goldberg, p. 13; *ibid.*, שְׂבִתָּא, ed. Neubauer, p. 13.

⁵ שְׂמָא *ibid.*, ed. Goldberg, p. 2.

⁶ שְׂפִתּוֹתָא HG., ed. pr., 2a; שְׂפִתָּא SM. No. 53.

⁷ Syr. ܩܬܠܐ. This is connected with Maltese q a fla string, tie, band, bond, 'Afar-Saho tuful yarn, bond, ribbon. תְּפִילִּים mean properly fillets. The doubling of the ל may be due to the same law as in a form like תְּפִלָּה, but is more probably due to a popular etymology, connecting it with תְּפִלָּה prayer, and differentiating it from תְּפִלָּה folly.

NOUNS WITH POSSESSIVE SUFFIXES.

§ 993. *1st person sing. com.*—a) With singular nouns: רִישִׁי *my head*, Ned. 50a; אִתָּתִי *my wife*, *ibid.*; אַגְרִי *my wages*, B. M. 70a; חֵילִי *my power*, Meg. 16a.

b) With plural nouns: חַיִּי *my life*, Yômâ 13a; נְשִׁי *my wives*, Sanh. 38b; קְרִיבָאִי *my relatives*, B. M. 87a; אֶצְבָּעֵתִי *my fingers*, Ber. 56a; זְכוּתָאִי *my documents*, Ned. 27a; לֶאֱהוּרִי *ibid.* 50a.

§ 994. *1st person plur. com.*—a) With singular nouns: נַפְשֵׁינוּ *our soul*, Ned. 25a; יָדָנוּ *our hand*, Pes. 50a; אֶרְעָנָא *our land*, M. MS. Ber. 58b.

b) With plural nouns: עֲלֵינוּ *upon us*, Men. 40a; הַתְרֵינוּ *both of us*, Šebu. 37b.

§ 995. *2d person sing. masc.*—a) With singular nouns: בְּרֶךְ *thy son*, Ned. 28b; לִבְךָ *thy heart*, *ibid.* 21b.

b) With plural nouns: בְּנֶךְ וּבִתְךָ *thy sons and thy daughters*, Ber. 56a; תְּפִלָּתְךָ *thy phylacteries*, *ibid.*

§ 996. *2d person sing. fem.*—a) With singular nouns: נַפְשֵׁיךָ *thy soul*, M. Q. 16b; לֶחֶמְךָ *thy bread*, Taan. 25a; סֶעֱדָתְךָ *thy meal*, Ned. 24a; דְּבִיתְךָ *thy wife*, *ibid.* 13a.

b) With plural nouns: פְּרָעֶיךָ *thy legs*, Nāz. 24b; כְּשֹׁרְרֶיךָ *thy joists*, Taan. 25a; מְגִירְתֶּיךָ *thy female neighbors*, Ned. 21a; חַיֵּיכִי *thy life*, Yômâ 13a; בְּנֵיכִי *thy sons*, VL., Sabb. 151b.

§ 997. *2d person plur. masc.*—a) With singular nouns: אֶרְעֹכֶן *your land*, Keth. 112a; אֱלֹהֶיכֶן *your God*, M. MS. Sanh. 39a; לְבֵיתְכֶן *to your house*, C. MS. Pes. 101a; כֻּלְּכֶן *all of you*.²

b) With plural nouns:³ אֲלֵהֵיכֶן *Sanh. 39a*; רַבּוֹתֵיכֶן *your teachers*, Gitt. 68b; רַבִּיכֶן *your teacher*, Ker. 6a (= רַבּוֹנֵיכֶן *TF. ibid.*); עֲבִידֵיכֶן *your doings*, Meg. 16a (§ 833, note); יְוֵמֵיכֶן *your days*, M. MS. Sabb. 136b.

§ 998. *2d person plur. fem.*—a) With singular nouns: No example.

b) With plural nouns: כְּנָדִיכִי *your pots*, Pes. 30a; פְּרֻחֵיכִי *your crumbs*, *ibid.* 110a; קְדֵרֵיכִי *your pots*, C. MS. *ibid.*; תְּבִלּוֹנֵיכִי (= תְּבִלְיֵיכִי C. MS.) *your spices*, *ibid.* 110b; פּוֹמִיכִי *your mouths*, C. MS. Pes. 110a; בּוֹלְתֵיכִי *your clocks*, Bêḡa 38b.

¹ From the method of Talmudic spelling it does not seem likely that the ending could be קֵיךָ. It is, however, possible that we have to read it קֵיךָ, as with singular nouns.

² נִוְךְ = גֶּן = נָא, כֹּוֹן = בֶּן = קָא. שְׁאֵלָתְכֶן *your question*, TG. ed. Mussafia, § 42.

³ Singular nouns with plural suffixes are classed here.

§ 999. *3d person sing. masc.*—a) With singular nouns: כּוֹלֶיהָ, *all of it, passim*,¹ בְּרִי בֶרֶךְ *his grandson*, Ned. 48b;² דְּבִיתָהּ *his wife*, Sotā 22b, 40a; דְּבִיתָהּ *id.* Ned. 23a; דְּבִיתָהּ *id.* M. MS. Yōmā 83b, Sabb. 151b; דְּבִיתָהּ *id.* VL., B. M. 84a; דְּבִיתָהּ *id.* C. MS. M. Q. 9b;³ לְבֵיתָהּ *to his house*, VL., B. B. 10a.⁴

b) With plural nouns: בָּנֶיהָ *his sons*, Ber. 8a; יָדֶיהָ *his hands*, *ibid.* 91a; טַעְמֶיהָ *his reasons*, Ned. 81a; עֲלֵיוֹנֶיהָ *upon him* (§ 80); כִּלְהָהּ *his baldachins*, M. MS. Sabb. 138a; מִצְרָנֶיהָ *its boundaries*, B. B. 68a; בִּעְדָּהּ *his belly*, Zeb. 5a; אַפָּיָהּ *his face*, M. MS. Ber. 56a; אֶפְסָהּ *Sabb. 129a*; דַּפְּנֶיהָ *his beadles*, Gitt. 34a.

§ 1000. *3d person sing. fem.*—a) With singular nouns: אַחֲרָהּ *after her*, Meg. 7b; דַּעְתָּהּ B. B. 151a; פְּתוּבָתָהּ B. M. 104b (פְּתוּבָתָהּ) = כְּתָב, not = מִכְתּוּב).

b) With plural nouns: בָּנֶיהָ *her sons*, Ber. 56a; בָּנוֹתֶיהָ *her daughters*, *ibid.*; קְרִיבָהּ *her relatives*, *ibid.*; עֲלֵיהָ *upon her*, A. Z. 28a; מִצְרָנֶיהָ *her boundaries*, B. B. 128a; שִׁיבְבָתָהּ *her woman-neighbors*, Sanh. 82a; עֲלֶיהָ C. MS. Pes. 8b (voc.); עֵילֶיהָ SM. No. xxiii (voc.). (עֵי = יי; cf. "Additions and Corrections" to § 116.)⁵

§ 1001. *3d person plur. masc.*—a) With singular nouns: כּוֹלָהֶן *all of them*, 'Er. 30a; רִישָׁהֶן *their head*, C. MS. Meg. 11a; מְרֹהֶן *their lord*, Ned. 62a; דִּיקָנָהֶן *their beard*, Nāz. 39a; כּוֹלָהֶן Ned. 2a; אִמָּן *their mother*, Sabb. 143b; נַפְשָׁן *themselves*, Pes. 118b; בְּדִרְתָּוֶן (= בְּדִרְתָּהֶן) *their being scattered*, VL., A. Z. 10b; אֶרְצֵיהֶן *their way*, Alf. Ber. 38b.⁶

b) With plural nouns: מִלְּהֶן M. Q. 4b; מִלְּהֶן *their words*, VL., 'Er. 68b; אֲלֵיהֶן C. MS. Meg. 14b (voc.); מְנִיָּהֶן *their garments*,

¹ כּוֹלֶיהָ is not a plural, as given by the dictionaries. A plural of *all, totality*, is hardly conceivable. For the use of the word before plural nouns cf. Hebr. יִתְחַדֵּר.

² Cf. Pal. Syr. لَمَصَ = لَمَصَ (Schwally, *Idioticon*, s. v.).

³ With helping vowel. The expression דְּבִיתָהּ *for wife* is explained by the Talmudists as a euphemism. This is probably correct as far as Jewish usage is concerned. But if the expression be not of Jewish coinage, it must have meant originally سَعَاةٌ *stay-at-home*.

⁴ קְדוֹשָׁתָהּ TG., ed. Luria, § 207; אֲסוּיָהּ *his physician*, TG., ed. Mussafia, § 89; אִנְיָתָהּ *his wife*, TG., ed. Cassel, § 86; שִׁיבְבָתָהּ *his neighbor*, TG., ed. Harkavy, § 182.

⁵ לְחוּדָהּ HG. 255; לְחוּדֵיהָ *ibid.* 268; עֵילֶיהָ *ibid.* 272; תִּלְמִידֵיהָ Igg. Serāṭ, ed. Goldberg, p. 10.

⁶ נִיהָלָהּ *to them*, HG. 108 (נִיהָלִי shows that this preposition is used in the singular); תִּלְתֵּיהֶן *they three*, *ibid.* 61; עֵרְנָהֶן (= עֵרְנָהֶן) Igg. Serāṭ, ed. Goldberg, p. 13.

Sabb. 130*b*; מְנִיחָהּ *VL.*, Šebu. 38*b*; עִלּוֹהָ Ber. 50*a*; חִידוֹן Pes. 113*b*; חִידוֹן *VL.*, *ibid.*; מְנִיחָהּ M. MS. Sabb. 33*b*; קִדְמִיָּהּ B. B. 161*b*; גְּדִפִּינָהּ *their wings*, Succā 5*b*; שְׁבוּיֵינָהּ *their captors*, Keth. 23*a*.¹ With loss of final vowel: אֲבִתְרִיָּה *VL.*, Sabb. 109*b*.²

§ 1002. *3d person plur. fem.*—*a*) With singular nouns: כְּפִלָּה Keth. 20*b*.

b) With plural nouns: גְּבֻרָהּ C. MS. M. Q. 9*b*; קְרִמִּיָּה *VL.*, Pes. 74*b*; קְתִידָהּ *VL.*, Pes. 30*b*.

ADJECTIVES WITH ENCLITIC PRONOUNS.

§ 1003. A few adjectives take enclitic personal pronouns, like participles: גְּבִיחָתָּ *thou art high*, Sabb. 67*a*; חֲכִימָתָּ *thou art wise*, Bekh. 8*b*; עֲצִיבָתָּ *thou art downcast*, Bēṣā 16*b*; זֹטְרִיָּנָּהּ *we were small*, B. B. 142*b*; חֲכִימִיָּנָּהּ Bekh. 8*b*; קְשִׁישָׁנָּהּ *we are old*, B. B. 142*b*; קְשִׁיָּנָּהּ *id. VL. ibid.*³

אָבָּ, אָמָּא, אָחָא, אָחִי, אָחִי, אָחִי WITH SUFFIXES.

§ 1004. *1st sing. com.*—*a*) With singular nouns: אָחִי *VL.*, 'Er. 138*b*; אָחִיָּהּ Meg. 13*b*; שְׁמָא Sabb. 145*b*.

b) With plural nouns: אָבְהִיָּהּ Taan. 23*a*; אָבְהִיָּהּ *VL.*, B. B. 8*b*; אָחִיָּהּ Sabb. 57*a*.

1st plur. com.—*a*) With singular nouns: אָבִיָּהּ Ber. 18*b*, Keth. 92*a*; אָבִיָּהּ Keth. 85*b*; אָחִיָּהּ Yeb. 37*b*, 38*a*, B. B. 135*a*; אָחִיָּהּ, אָחִיָּהּ, M. Q. 28*b*.⁵

b) With plural nouns: אָבְהִיָּהּ *VL.*, B. B. 7*b*; אָבְהִיָּהּ Pes. 50*b*; אָבְהִיָּהּ E. Y. *ibid.*

2d sing. masc.—*a*) With singular nouns: אָבִיָּהּ Ned. 28*b*, 50*b*; אָבִיָּהּ Sanh. 23*b*.

2d plur. masc.—*a*) With singular nouns: אָבִיָּהּ B. M. 34*b*; אָבִיָּהּ *VL.*, B. B. 58*a*; אָחִיָּהּ Yeb. 37*b*; אָחִיָּהּ E. Y. *ibid.*

¹ מְנִיחָהּ *SM.* No. xxv (voc.); לָהּ *ibid.*; רְדוּהוֹן *HG.* 215; בְּנִיחָהּ *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 70; שְׁבוּיֵינָּהּ *TR.*, II, 14; אָפְרִיָּהּ *Sed. R. 'Amrām.*, p. 7; אָנְדְּפִיָּהּ *Igg. Šertrā,* p. 24.

² פְּלִגְתִּיָּהּ *Igg. Šertrā,* ed. Neubauer, p. 44; בְּתִרִּיָּהּ *MV.* 31.

³ With adverb: מְקַרְבָּא טְפִיָּהּ *HG.* 411, for מְקַרְבָּא טְפִיָּהּ.

⁴ אָחִיָּהּ *HG.* 138.

⁵ אָבִיָּהּ *Še'el.*, § 14; אָבִיָּהּ *ibid.*, § 23; שְׁמָא *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 1.

3d sing. masc.—a) With singular nouns: אַבְרָהָם Ber. 18*b*; אַבְרָהָם Nāz. 30*a*; אֶחָדָה Sanh. 5*a*; אֶחָדָה C. MS. Meg. 6*a*, VL., B. Q. 88*b* (voc.); חֲמוּדָה Sanh. 28*b*; אֶחָדָה *ibid.* 5*a*; שְׁמִיָּה Ber. 19*a*.¹

b) With plural nouns: אֶחָדָה Nāz. 5*a*, Hull. 60*a*; אֶחָדָה B. B. 151*a*; אֶחָדָה VL. *ibid.*; אֶחָדָה Meg. 16*a*; אֶחָדָה Sabb. 13*a*; אֶחָדָה VL., B. M. 104*b*.

3d sing. fem.—a) With singular nouns: אַבְרָהָה *her father*, Succā 31*a*, C. MS. Meg. 16*a*; אַבְרָהָה *his father*, Šebu. 47*a*; חֲמוּדָה *his father-in-law*, eds. Qidd. 12*b*,² אֶחָדָה Ned. 74*a*.

b) With plural nouns: אֶחָדָה B. B. 141*a*.³

3d plur. masc.—a) With singular nouns: אַבְרָהָן B. M. 34*b*; אַבְרָהָן VL., B. B. 7*b*, B. Q. 104*b*, Šebu. 47*b*.⁴

b) With plural nouns: אַבְרָהָיִהוּ Meg. 15*a*; אֶחָדָהוּ Keth. 52*b*; שְׁמִיָּהוּ C. MS. Meg. 14*b* (voc.).⁵

NOMINAL COMPOUNDS.

§ 1005. Nominal compounds are of various kinds: a) Two nouns standing in genitive relation; as בֵּית כְּנִישָׁתָא *synagogue*, בֵּעַל דְּבִבָּא *enemy*. Sometimes both words are contracted into one, with occasional phonetic loss; as אֶחָבָא *paternal uncle*, Tña. hauebbō, גִּזְרֵי גִזְרֵי *gums*, מִינְיָנִי *fish-brine* (= מִי נִינְיָא VL., Sabb. 105*b*), שְׁלֵיחַ צִיּוֹן = שְׁלֵצִיּוֹן; נְהַרְדֵּסָא, נְהַרְדֵּסָא, names of cities.

b) Two nouns in apposition; as רַבִּינָא, רַבִּינָא, רַבִּינָא (= רַב אֶבְרָהָה, רַב אֶבְרָהָה). Instead of a noun the first element may be an adjective or participle: קַדְשֵׁינִינָא, שְׁלֵינִינָא, kinds of fish.⁶

c) Noun in apposition to participle or participial noun: בֵּית מִדְרָשָׁא, בֵּית מִדְרָשָׁא VL., Sanh. 109*a*.

d) Noun and numeral in genitive relation: סַמָּתָר, סַמָּתָר, plaster made from product of dragon-tree.

¹ אַבְרָהָם HG. 543; אֶחָדָה *ibid.* 248; אֶחָדָה Igg. Šeritā, ed. Goldberg, p. 39; שְׁמִיָּה HG., ed. pr., 97*c*.

² Cf. § 105.

³ אֶחָדָה Se'el., § 21.

⁴ אַבְרָהָן TG., ed. Harkavy, § 232.

⁵ שְׁמִיָּהוּ Igg. Šeritā, ed. Goldberg, p. 12; שְׁמִיָּהוּ *ibid.*, p. 2; שְׁמִיָּהוּ *ibid.*, ed. Neubauer, p. 4; שְׁמִיָּהוּ, שְׁמִיָּהוּ, RLOW., § 42.

⁶ The nature of the first element in קַדְשֵׁינִינָא and שְׁלֵינִינָא is uncertain. קַדְשֵׁינִינָא is probably מִבְּאֵר אֲחוֹת *agus, galeus*.

- e) Noun and attributive adjective: אֶשְׁתֶּקֶד (= שְׁתָּא קְדַמִּיתָא).
- f) Two numerals: חֲדָא חֲדָא (= חֲדָא).
- g) Adjective and noun: קִשְׁיָן שְׂקִיָּה.
- h) Preposition and noun: אִימַת = Assy. *ina mati, אֶהְמַל = Assy. ina timāli.
- i) Relative particle and noun: דְּבִיתָא *wife*.¹
- § 1006. In the nominal compounds described above, the second member of the compound determines the gender and number, and receives the endings which would otherwise be attached to the first word: כְּנִישְׁתִּי, בִּי חוּזָא, בִּי פְקוּדָא, נְהִר פְּמִבְרִיתָא. But cf. בְּתִי כְּסָא MM. Ber. 62a.

¹ For similar formations in Assyrian cf. Jensen, ZA., VII., 174, n. 1.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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1. *Note 3.* Add : לִישָׁנָא דְרַבְּנֵי (Ibn Ġanāḥ, 'ס, s. v. הרב); לְשׁוֹן רִזְל' (commentary רענן to Yalqut Is. 422). Biblical Aramaic is called בְּעֵבְרִי הַתַּרְגוּם by Joseph Qimḥi ('ס, s. v. כען, p. 110). For סְרָסְרִי we find סְרָסְרִי VL., Pes. 61a, and סְרָסְרִי Tos. Bekh. 49b.
2. § 2. *Note 1.* Isaac Halevy (דורות הראשונים, III., 48 sq.) proposes another explanation for the dialectical differences. The Talmud, says he, has come to Europe by two ways: through the Berbery states and through Palestine. The dialectical expressions found in Nedārim, etc., represent Palestinean substitutions for original Babylonian expressions. According to this theory, said expressions must have been common in the Palestinean schools; must, in other words, be found in the Palestinean Talmud. Whether these are really found there is, with the insufficiency of our dictionaries, difficult to ascertain. Zomber, who has gone over the Palestinean Talmud in search of the expression חבעי, has met with a negative result.
2. § 3. Add to the expressions characteristic of Nedārim : אֶפְלוּ תִימָא for the usual אִימָא, and מִיִּתִּיבִי for תָּא שְׂמִיעַ; cf. תחלת חכמה, ed. Warsaw, p. 39a.
3. § 5. Dr. Schmiedel's statement (אוצר הספרות, V., 115, n.) that the vernacular of the Babylonian Jews was the Persian language, has no foundation.
3. *Note 3.* The excellent index of Dr. Im. Löw to Krauss' *Griechische und Lateinische Lehnwörter* enables us to give an exact answer to this question. According to that index there are the following words occurring only in the Babylonian Talmud: I. Words whose etymological explanation Löw assumes as certain: ἀβραμῖς, ἀκακία, αὐθεντική, βάτος, βηρύττα, δάφνη, διζυγία, δρομεύς, δρόμος, ἔβενος, κράβατος, λάδανον, μάβρον, μέτρα, νεφέλη, ὀρτάριον, σέρβουλον,

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σκυταλῖς, στόμωμα, σφήκωμα, τέθρα, τήγανον, τίγρις, φάκελος, carenum, gemoniae; II. Words whose etymological explanation is doubtful: κολαστήρ, κόρτος, κρόσσος, ὄργανον, συρτόν, φυλακή, siglatura; III. Words whose etymological explanation is improbable: ἀγκύλη, αὖξ, δρύφακτος, ἔντευξις, θαλαῖνον, καλύβη, κινστέρινα, κύμβη, νόμισμα, τζίχλα, τριβοῦνος, φολλερόν, arca, claustrum, pulsus; IV. The foreign words τρίτη and the improbable σπείρα, and the transcribed word κάσις. The first two groups have been examined by me. μάβρον and carenum are in all probability themselves of Semitic origin. ἀβραμῖς, δρομεῖς, σφήκωμα, τήγανον, gemoniae, κολαστήρ, κόρτος, and φυλακή go back to Palestinean sources.

6. § 6. In later literature the abbreviation sign $\dot{\bar{\cdot}}$ or $\dot{\bar{\cdot}}$ is also used where we would use italics or heavy-faced type. Cf. also Perles, *Analekten*, p. 26.
7. § 13. SM. has frequently a full vowel in place of שׁוּא.
8. § 14. But cf. Mueller, *Die altsemit. Inschriften von Sendschirli*, pp. 41 sq.
10. § 18. The verbal examples are to be explained differently:—דַּאִיחִילֶךְ and דַּאִינְקֶרֶךְ are perfects; on לְשַׁבַּע, etc., cf. Add. and Corr. to § 208; on קִרְקַפְתָּה cf. § 966, note.
12. § 26. Additional examples for the interchange of gutturals and sibilants: שַׁפַּת (VL, Yômâ 77b) = חַפַּת; חַפֵּן (Tosiphta, B. M. ix, 14) = סַפֵּן; הוֹגְנָא (Rašî, Zeb. 46b, s. v. לְאַפּוֹקֵי כַבָּבָא) = סוֹגְנָא ('Er. 29b); סְרוּאֲרִיא (Targûm) = חְרוּאֲרִיא (Add. to 'Ar. Compl., p. 43); مِصْبَعٌ = مِصْبَعٌ sleeve; مِصْبَعٌ = Maltese hemm there.
13. Note 3. Notice אַזְאֲרִא! VL, Pes. 74b.
15. Note 3. About אֶבֶן cf. B. Gray, *Studies in Hebrew Proper Names*, pp. 23, 75, and Kerber, *Die religionsgesch. Bedeutung der hebr. Eigennamen im AT.*, p. 63.
16. § 46. Cf. § 980.
16. § 47. Delete שְׁלֹדִי; cf. § 790b.
16. § 48. Cf. against it Nöldeke, *ZDMG.*, L., 311.
17. § 50. 1. מִנָּאן; cf. Tunisian Arabic مَنِين.
17. § 50. 6. מַשׁוּל is probably the same as maṣān in Ethiopic and its dialects.

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18. § 51a. On טייעט cf. § 884, note; on צלעי, § 883, note; on עציצט, § 883, note.
18. § 51c. Delete: טצדקא and טצדור.
19. § 53. 1. Delete: גרגלידא slice.
19. § 53. 4. On לאידבק cf. Add. and Corr. to § 208.
19. § 55. On وَشَان cf. WZKM., X., 275.
20. § 56. For (§ 56) read (§ 51).
22. Note 2. Cf. § 987.
23. § 71. Cf. Grimme, *Grundzüge*, p. 9.
27. § 84. Cf. §§ 531e, 784, 933, note.
29. § 93. But in a number of cases the traditional accent rests on the antepenultima, with coincident syncope of the vowel of the penultima; cf. §§ 231, 5, and 646, 2.
31. Note 2. Add: אָנן SM. No. xxviii, אִינֶהוּ *ibid.*, *ibid.*, אִינֶהוּ *ibid.* No. xxv, אָת *ibid.* No. lxxxviii (all vocalized).
32. § 102. Cf. Add. and Corr. to § 208.
33. § 107. For יִכּוּ (3d masc.) read: יִדּוּ.
34. § 111. Add: אִיִּתִּינֶהוּ Alf. Qidd. 27a, B. B. 149a; אִיִּתִּינֶהוּ Alf. B. B. 142b; אִיִּתִּינֶהוּ *they are*, *Igg. Šertrā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 26; אִיִּתִּינֶהוּ *id. ibid.*, p. 10; אִיִּתִּינֶהוּ, אִיִּתִּינֶהוּ, *it is, ibid.*; אִיִּתִּינֶהוּ *they are*, *HG.* 454; אִיִּתִּי plural, *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 74; *Igg. Šertrā*, ed. Goldberg, p. 5.
35. § 112. Cf. § 647.
35. § 116. Add: הָנָה Qidd. 32b.
35. § 117. For הָאִיִּי we frequently find הָאִיִּי. Cf. Niddā 3a, *VL.*, Ber. 81b, Šebu. 30b, 39b, B. B. 17b, 29a, 167b, B. Q. 84b, etc.
36. Note 2. Add: הָדָה *this*, *HG.* 452; אָנִי, עָנִי, *Igg. Šertrā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 17; הָאִיִּי *ibid.*, p. 11; אִיִּי *TG.*, ed. Harkavy, § 335; אִיִּי SM. No. xxvi (voc.);¹ הָיִנִי *ibid.* No. xxviii (voc.); הָאִיִּי for הָאִיִּי in הַשְׁטֵרוֹת 'ס, p. 28.
37. § 123. Add: נִינֶהוּ *they are*, *TF. Ker.* 25b.

¹ אִיִּי = אִיִּי (§ 998, note).

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38. Note 4. Ehrlich (מקרא כפשוטו), Gen. 38:24) explains דיינו as a compound of דא + נ + דוא.
39. § 128. Notice פלדילן (= פלדילן) E. Y. Hôr. 13b.
39. § 129. פמאן ד is used also as Syriac ܦܡܢܐ in the sense of *as if*. Cf. B. B. 12b, AZ. 24b, Pes. 20a, 72a, 85a, MV. 42.
39. Note 4. Cf. מן, מן SM. No. xxv (voc.).
40. § 130. Notice the forms פלנחא, פלנחא VL., Ber. 18b, Taan. 25a.
40. § 131. Add: איה VL., B. Q. 118a, איה (plural) VL., Sanh. 96b, איה VL., B. B. 87a, איה SM. No. xxv (voc.).
40. § 133. Notice דילק VL., Hull. 19b. In modern literature the phrase דילק ודילק is also used in the sense of *stuff, trash*, and in that of *hotch-potch*.
40. § 135. Add: ולא דא Sanh. 41b.
40. Note 1. Add: פמיה *some*, Igg. Šertrā, ed. Goldberg, p. 33 = פמיה *ibid.*, ed. Neubauer, pp. 23, 44, with imāle of קמן. The ד, here as well as in other cases, marks the pronunciation ד, as against a possible ד.
41. § 136. Add: תמנא Alf. Men. 42a, דריסר VL., Hag. 9b, תריין עשר VL., B. B. 143a, חמסר VL., Meg. 2a, חמש סר, חמש סר Yalqut Ez. 380 = 'Ar. 12a, חמש עשר VL., Sabb. 99a, שיתא עשר VL., Meg. 6a, חמש עשרה 'Ar. 12a, חמש עשרי twenty, MM., Gitt. 56a, מאתיין VL., Pes. 64b.—For שתי read: שתי. For 80. פ read: 80. פ.
43. § 140. Add: עשרין וארבעה אלפין ריבואין "240,000,000," Ned. 50b; אלה אלפי רבוא רבון "100,000,000,000,000," VL., Sanh. 39a.
43. § 141. Add: ארבעין נכי דא VL., Sanh. 69b. This mode of counting is probably good Semitic. Cf. for the Arabic, Goldziher, ZDMG., XLIX., 216 sq.
43. Note 1. Add: דה HG., ed. pr., 19c; דה SM. No. xxv (voc.); תרתי Igg. Šertrā, ed. Goldberg, p. 37; תרתי עשרה ŠC., IV., 4, § 23; תרתי colophon to 'Ar. Compl., end of letter ד; נ תרתי *ibid.*; תרתי *ibid.*, end of letter ע; תרתי *ibid.*, end of letter צ; תרתי *ibid.*; תרתי HG., ed. pr., 30b, 105b.—For חמשי read: חמשי.
44. § 146. Add: טצהר, Persian چهار, four.
45. Note 3. Cf. חמשה HG. 467 (voc.).

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46. § 156. Add: יְחִידָתָא Ned. 51*a*; הוּבְמוֹשְׁרֵאָתָא Alf. B. M. 64*a*.
46. Note 2. Notice: אֲדוּדֵי SM. No. XLVIII, וְהִיאֲרִי *ibid.* No. LXXIII (voc.).
46. § 157. Add: מִתְחַלְחֵל VL., B. B. 7*a*; צִיָּת toward, VL., B. B. 73*b*; — הִיכִי where, Sabb. 30*a*.
47. § 159. Add: מִבְּדִקְמָא at the earlier time, Hag. 4*b*; אָז then, Ber. 28*a* (a Hebraism).
47. Note 1. Add: לְאַחֲרָן *supra*, JQR., IX., 658; הִיכִי where, TG., ed. Cassel, 132; בֵּן TG., ed. Harkavy, § 374 (voc.); הָחֵם SM. No. x (voc.); — הִיכִי where, Hal. Pes., § 123.
47. Note 2. Add: אִידְנָא now, TG., ed. Harkavy, § 235; עַד לְהִידְנָא till now, SM. No. LXX; אֶלְהָרִי TG., ed. Harkavy, § 230; מֵאַחֲרָי *ibid.*, § 233, TG., ed. Cassel, §§ 7, 48; HG., ed. pr., 81*d*; מִן כֵּד as soon as, Igg. Šertrā, ed. Goldberg, p. 37.
48. § 159. For לְמַחֲרִי read: לְמַחֲרִי.
48. § 160. Add: בְּאֵרִי verily, forsooth, VL., Yômā 57*a*; בָּרִם B. B. 58*b*; הֵיאָ quickly, VL., Sabb. 124*b*; בֵּן so, thus, B. B. 10*a*; בִּתְשָׂא quietly, בְּצִינְטָא secretly, בְּפִרְהֻסָּא publicly, מִנְפִּשְׂיָה of itself, spontaneously, VL., B. Q. 31*b*; הִכִּי R. Nissīm, 59*b* = Ned. 55*a*; כְּרִי seems to be connected with Eth. kantû, Tigre-Bilin kändō, Galla tiki, which have the same meaning, and Barea woddet useless, in vain, from wod, wot, be unwilling, hate. In the expression כְּרִי לֵה אֲמִירִי C. MS. Zeb. vocalizes כְּרִי. On קָא cf. WZKM., XIII., 245 sq.
48. Note 3. Notice: הָאֲנִי 'Anān in Voskhod, January, 1898, p. 17, n. 1, quoted by Harkavy; הִכִּי SM. No. XXVIII (voc.); הִכִּי *ibid.* No. LXX (voc.); הִכִּי TR., II., 41; הִכִּי SM. No. LI (voc.); בְּלִפְנֵי לֵאָה TG., ed. Harkavy, § 413.—For לֵאָה = לֵאָה cf. Eg. Arab. لَيْلَة.
49. § 162. Add: סְבֵי enough.
49. § 163. Add: כְּמָה how many? Pes. 88*a*; אֲדוּכָא = אֲדוּכָא VL. Zeb. 111*b*; הֵיאָ how? VL., Sabb. 23*a*.—For אֵימָת, אֵינִי read: אֵימָת, אֵינִי.—Notice: מִי כְּרִי for מִבְּדִקְמָא SM. No. CXIV; מֵאִי for מִי *ibid.* No. CLXXVII; מִי לֵן for מִנָּה *ibid.* No. CLV (voc.).

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50. § 167. Add: הָיָה Sanh. 101*b* and אֵי VL., B. B. 58*a*, *yes*. The latter may be an apocopated אֵי or the equivalent of Arab. إِي, Hebr. אֵי VL., Sanh. 65*b*, where we find also the synonyms אֵי = Eth. əuā and אֵם = Tigrê-Bilin imm.
50. § 168. Notice: לִיִּית VL., Sanh. 46*b*.
51. § 174. On אֲמַטְוֹל *cf.* Add. and Corr. to § 50, 6.
52. § 174. בְּדִיל occurs also VL., Ber. 56*a*, Yalqûṭ Is. 437 = Ber. 17*a*, TG., ed. Harkavy, § 550.—Notice: בְּהִיָּי SM. No. LXXIII, בְּהִיָּי *ibid.* No. xxv, בְּהִיָּי *ibid.* (all voc.). הָיָה and הָיָה go back to the stem חָדָא.—Add: בֵּר מֵן *except*, בְּמָר *instead*.
52. Note 2. Delete the sentence, “and, we may add found.” Professor Nöldeke calls my attention to the use of this particle in Palmyrean. *Cf.* also Buhl, *Kanon und Text des Att.*, § 52, end.
53. § 174. עַל. Notice: עַלִּי VL., Ber. 36*a*.
53. § 176. On the force of מֵן in בְּמִנִּיהָ *cf.* Beaussier, *Dict. arabe-français*, s. v. مِنْ, مَا, and Falzon, *Dizion. malt.-ital.-inglese*, s. v. min.
54. § 177*b*. The form נִירְוֹלִי shows that a plural termination is not to be assumed here. Notice נִירְוֹלִי for נִירְוֹלִין C. MS. Pes. 13*a*.
54. § 177*c*. Add: VL., B. Q. 15*b*.
55. § 182. Notice: אֵי *if*, SM. No. xxviii (voc.).
56. § 182. אֶלְמָא *hence* is probably = אֶלְמָל with vowel-syncope and subsequent transposition.—For אֶל גַּב דְּ and אֶל פִּי כֵן read: אֶל גַּב דְּ and אֶל פִּי כֵן.—הִילֵכְךָ is a contraction of הוּאִיל וְכֵךְ; *cf.* Bacher, *JQR.*, IX., 148.—For a clearer trace of ו consecutive *cf.* וְכַתֵּב . . . נִפְסֵק TR., I., 26.—For פְּסָבוֹר read: פְּסָבוֹר; *cf.* § 870.—On the postpositive particles פִּי, פִּי, פִּי *cf.* Grimme, *op. cit.*, p. 73.
57. § 182. For R. R. read R. H.—Add: הִשְׁתָּא אִיפֵי VL., B. B. 111*a*; הִשְׁתָּא אִי כֵן VL., B. M. 73*b*.—Notice: נָמִי TF., Ker. 27*b*; נָמִי TR., II., 20. Nöldeke connects this particle with Syriac ܢܡܝ (MG., p. 485), suggesting a Persian origin. The word is a compound of the particle na and the interrogative mi, mu. The first appears in Ethiopic as *nī et, etiam*, Amh. -*nā id.*, Kafā -*na and, with,*

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Somali na *also*, Assy. lû *forsooth*; the second element is common to the Semitic and Hamitic languages. Cf. also Galla lamú *ancora* (Viterbo, *Gram. e diz. della ling. orom.*), Barea nen *also, even*, Kungara nin *also*. In the expression אִי נָבִי the sense of נָבִי seems to be *forsooth*; in the expression אִי נָבִי it is not clear whether אִי mean *also*, or have the force of the particle of in Galla.—Add: כָּל דִּבְרָן (= Hebr. כָּל שֶׁבֶן Ned. 49b; סוֹה סוֹה *finally, after all*.

57. Note 3. Notice: אֲבִיבִיּוֹן *since*, TR., II, 34.

58. § 185. Delete: “אִי O! = Arab. يَا.” The word has also here the sense of *if*; שְׂחִיקוֹ is perfect, third person for first.—On אֲשׁוּר cf. Gunzbourg, *REJ.*, XXVIII, 191.—For לְחַיִּי read לְחַיִּי; the word is so vocalized in the *Haggadah according to the Rite of Yemen*, ed. Greenburg, p. 1, n. 6. The Hebrew equivalent, לְחַיִּים (R. Tam., ס' דוֹשֵׁר, ed. Rosenthal, p. 62), shows that it is the noun חַיִּי *life* + ל.—To חוֹךְ חוֹךְ cf. תִּכְתֵּךְ *to simmer*.—Add: שְׂחִיקָרִיק an imitation of sound produced by birds, VL., Hull. 65a; הֵיָאָּ alas! VL., Yômâ 69b; הֵבֵל Oh! woe! VL., Pes. 20b.

58. Note 3. Perles' hypothesis suggested by הֵילֵנִי, which looks like the proper name Helene, is untenable. Dozy's *Supplément aux Dict. arabes* contains the following interesting Arabic equivalents: هِلْمَة, هَيْش, هَيْد, هَلَا, هَلِ.

63. § 208. The following examples are apt to shed more light on the true nature of the prefix לְ, לִי. It is used not only with the imperfect, but also with the perfect and the participle. It is even found in the form לָה and as a separate particle. Cf. for the latter § 763. לִיִּצְנִיעִיתוֹן (MM., Sabb. 140b) may be perfect or passive participle; לְמַפְרָח (AZ. 10a) is participle; perfects are: לְקַלְעִי VL., Sabb. 66b; לְמִפְלָחָה VL., Ber. 28b; לְצִינָנָה B. B. 74b; לְאַפְפִּיחָה VL., Hull. 28b, and probably לְבִצְעִינָן Alf. Pes. 116a. In Hebrew the perfect with לְ is found in TG., ed. Harkavy, § 314: האֲלוֹהִים לְנוֹבֵךְ בְּדָחוֹ לְנוֹנֵךְ חוֹרְחוֹ. In לאֲדִבֵּק (§ 208, note) we have לְ with the first person imperfect; in the other examples given there and in the footnote we have לְ with the perfect. לִיעִינָן (§ 223) may also belong here, and would have to be vocalized לִיעִינָן. Cf. also König's excellent article, “Das l. Jaqtul

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- im Semitischen," *ZDMG.*, LI., 330 sq., and Littmann, *ZA.*, XII., 207, note, and *ibid.*, XIV., 6 sq.
65. § 223. For קטלוי, קטלוי, אקטלוי, etc., read: קטלוי, etc., with שוא of ט.—Add to Qal: מְקַטֵּל קטלנא.
66. § 223. Add to Pa'el: קטלנא; to Aph'el: אקטל, אקטל; to Ithpa'al: אקטל, אקטל, אקטל, אקטל.
66. § 226. אודרי is here more probably אודרי, plural of אודרי.
67. § 230. 3. A similar transposition of the vowel is found in Tigrê; cf. *ZA.*, XII., 209.
68. Note 1. Cf. סבור *SM.* No. xxv (voc.) and אמור quoted by Dalman, *Aram. Dialektproben*, p. 30, n. 8.
69. § 233. Add: אינסינה *I shall prove*, Yalqût Sam. 148 = Sanh. 107a; cf. the biblical רבואתה and similar forms, and תודותי Zeb. 102b. —דנימטין is more probably דנימטין with pronominal suffix.—On ליבטלין cf. Add. and Corr. to § 208.
76. § 259. Cf. לממר *SM.* No. LXXII (voc.); מיהתוך *VL.*, Hull. 8b; לִיבְטֵל *JQR.*, IX., 698; מושלם *SC.*, IV., 2, § 48; צורחנא Ber. 20a.
79. Note 6. Cf. the spelling דורנאן in השטרות 'ס ed. Halberstamm, p. 28.
81. § 273. For the imperfect forms with ל, as ליקטיל, etc., read ליקטיל, without דגש in the first stem-consonant.
83. § 278. Notice: תקוני, תקוני, *VL.*, Sabb. 24b.
- 85-6. § 292. Cf. לקרעא, reading of Tos. in M. Q. 28b fin.; לקצעה Zeb. 94a; למכספיה *VL.*, Sabb. 46a.—For the forms *sub l* and *m* cf. Add. and Corr. to § 223.
- 92-3. § 321. Notice: אכחושא *VL.*, B. B. 27b (§ 23c); דכשירי (= דאכשירי) *VL.*, Hull. 27a; למרוח *Igg. Šerira*, ed. Neubauer, p. 23.—For the forms *sub h* cf. Add. and Corr. to § 223.
97. § 333. For איבועאי read איבועאי; add: איבועאי *VL.*, Ber. 54b.
99. § 345g. For לאזדרבוי read לאזדרבוי.
101. Note 3. Add: לאחזבדרי *Igg. Šerira*, ed. Neubauer, p. 25.—For אשתרשוי read אשתרשוי.—אחרכי belongs to § 345.
103. § 375. Cf. ניקס *VL.*, Ber. 55b.

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103. § 378. Cf. אִי־סִיק VL., Ber. 24b.
103. § 379. Cf. לִי־סֶקֶר Hg. 7a.
105. § 394. Cf. לִיקוּשׁ Yalqūt Lev. 529 = Zeb. 18a.
105. § 402c. Read : לִאֲקֻשִׁי.
105. Note 4. Read : לִאֲסֻקִי.
108. § 412. Notice : אֲזִילִי VL., B. M. 84b.
110. § 417. Notice : נִיחָכֹל VL., Zeb. 55b.
112. § 424. For אוֹשֶׁלֶת M. MS., read אֲשֶׁאִלֶּת, אֲשֶׁאִלֶּת, VL.
115. § 434. Notice : אֲזִיָּה VL., B. M. 57b.
116. § 437. Cf. לֹאֲדָקֶךָ VL., B. M. 42b.
116. § 438. Cf. מְחִיבָאֵן VL., Sabb. 148b.
120. § 452. Cf. לְמִינָא ed. pr. Sabb. 150b.
121. § 455. Cf. עֲלֵינָא VL., Yômā 86a; קִי־צִיָּקֶן VL., B. M. 69a.
122. § 459b. For qittāle read qittūlē.
124. § 467. Cf. מִיחָמָא VL., Taan. 21b; מִסְכֵּן B. B. 166b.
125. § 470. Cf. תַּתְרַע VL., B. B. 6a.
126. § 473. Cf. מִזְדִּיקֵן VL., Šebu. 41a.
126. § 474. אִסְתַּטַּט or אִסְתַּטַּיִט (*sic*) is probably connected with Amh. *ašattātā to glide out, slip*, or Eth. *šoṭaṭa*.
131. § 496. Cf. צִית VL., B. Q. 74b; הַבִּי (f.) VL., Taan. 24a.
131. § 498. Add: מְחֻכִּי MM., Gitt. 57b; מְדָקָא Igg. *Šerira*, ed. Neubauer, p. 8.
132. § 501. Cf. שְׂאָפִי VL., Sabb. 66b.
132. § 506. Cf. צְדִינָא VL., B. M. 85b; דְּיִי־רִינָא VL., B. B. 7a; דְּרִי־יִנָא VL., B. B. 29a.
133. § 510. Cf. לְקַדְוִיָּה VL., Pes. 116a, passing into לִי; לְמִשְׁיִמִּיָּה VL., B. Q. 84a.
134. § 515. Cf. אֻקְמִי VL., B. M. 84b; הַמְדִּשְׁיִנְדִּי Hull. 7b, quoted in 46b (מִשׁ = √ מִשָּׂא).
135. § 518. Cf. אֲנִיָּה VL., Sabb. 18b.

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135. § 519. Cf. מוֹדֵלָא ed. pr. B. M. 108a; מְנַחֵי B. Q. 62a; מַחֲכֵי VL, Zeb. 62a.
136. § 522. For Soncisso read Soncino.
137. § 525. For מְדַוֵּל, VL, B. B. 8a has מְדַוֵּיךְ.
137. § 526. Notice: אֶסְתַּעֲרָא (√סיע) *Igg. Šeritā*, ed. Goldberg, p. 9; אֶסְתַּעֲרָא (= אֶסְתַּעֲרָא) *ibid.*, ed. Neubauer, p. 19.
137. § 527. Add: נִיחֵיבֵי VL, Ber. 20b; נִיפְיִידֵךְ VL, Zeb. 73b; נִיפְיִידֵי Raši, *ibid.*
139. Note 2. On the infinitive ending א־ in verbs לִי cf. Wellhausen, *Skizzen u. Vorarbeiten*, VI., 258.
141. § 535. תִּאֲנָא is more probably a contracted form of the participle for תִּאֲנָה.
141. § 538. Cf. הֻזְיִית VL, Ber. 30b.
141. Note 2. Cf. תִּנָּא (voc.) *Igg. Šeritā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 44.
142. § 538. Notice: הֻדִי *I rejoiced*, Succā 25b.
142. § 542;. Notice: תִּאֲנָן C. MS. M. Q. 3b. All the examples given here are more probably participles.
143. § 553. Notice: לִאֲיָבֵי Yalqūt Numb. 786 = Sanh. 106a. Delete לְעִרְוֵי.
145. § 562d. Notice: שְׁדִּיתִין VL, Taan. 25a; בְּעִיתִי *Igg. Šeritā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 26.
146. § 567. Cf. לְמִיסָם (for לְסִמּוּיִי) *Igg. Šeritā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 21, passing into ע'ע.
146. Note 2. Add: אֲחַפִּיָּס = פִּיָּס Ber. 28a, פִּיָּס = פִּיָּס.
149. § 575. Add: לְאַבְרֵי ed. pr. AZ. 50b.
151. § 582e. Notice: לְאִישְׁתֹּרֵי ed. pr. Šebu. 8b.
152. § 585. Notice: אִינְבָּאִי *they prophesied*, VL, Meg. 14a.
152. § 588. Add: אִישְׁתֹּעֲיִי VL, Ber. 46b; לְאַבְרֵי Yalq. Lev. 644 = Men. 62a.
154. § 595. Cf. הֻוֵּיךְ *Igg. Šeritā*, ed. Neubauer, p. 7.
155. § 601. Notice: אֲתִיִּית *thou didst come*, VL, Ber. 28b.
156. § 602. Notice: אֲיִתִּי *I shall come*, Yalqūt Is. 419 = Sanh. 96b.

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156. § 603. Notice: אִתִּי VL., B. B. 151b, Yalqūt Is. 419? = Sanh. 96b.
157. § 611. Notice: אִתִּי VL., Pes. 30a; אִתִּיָא VL., Ber. 31b.
158. § 615. Notice: אִסְתַּפִּיא (p. 225, n. 4).
161. § 625. Notice: אִתְדַע, אִתְדַע and אִתְדַע, *Igg. Šerira*, ed. Neubauer, p. 4; אִתְדַע Yalqūt Jud. 50 = Pes. 87b.
161. § 626. Notice: לְשִׁיזְבָּא TG., ed. Wilna, 1885, § 45; לְשִׁיזְבָּא SM. No. xcv.
169. Note 1. From the periphrasis found in Yalqūt Is. 416 it is evident that Raši's explanation of חֲמִירָה is correct. We have here a secondary stem of the biblical Hebr. בְּדִמָּה, Arab. مَهْمَا, and should vocalize חֲמִירָה, partic. act. used as imperative.
170. Note 3. Notice: בְּשִׁפְתֵינֵינוּ he pawned them, *HG.*, ed. pr., 101d.
171. Note 2. Notice: יְהִיבָתוֹן *ŠC.*, IV., § 14.
173. § 677. Notice: עִילִיָּה SM. No. xcv.—עִילִיָּה! *ibid.* No. cxiv (voc.).
177. Note 4. For שְׂקִילָה read שְׂקִילָה.
188. §§ 776–9. Notice: לְשִׁוִּיָּתָא *Igg. Šerira*, ed. Neubauer, p. 46.
192. Note 1. For قشش it is better to compare قصل (Dozy), *Eth.* qʷasla be wounded, Amh. qʷisil scar, wound.
196. Note 2. To בִּזְדָּא cf. Qamamil gudi skin, hide, which Reinisch connects with جلد, بِلْدَا (*Barea Sprache*, p. 124).—For مِخَا read مِخَا; cf. Hausa taiki large bag made of skin.
203. § 842d. Cf. also Hebr. כָּמִיר = Assy. kāmīru; evidently a shortening of an original כָּמִיר.
204. § 846. On the form קְטוּלָא see now J. F. Weissenbach, *Die arabishe Nominalform Fa'āl*, München, 1899.
220. Note 7. It is more likely that the stem of עִבְרָא is كَبَر be big, stout, and the ع a prefix. The same prefix is found in עִקְרִיבָא skorpion, Galla karcabbò, Hausa kunama, from a stem קִרְב to pinch; cf. Galla karabà small pincers, and עִקְרִיב = עִקְרִיב, عَنكَبُوت, Nuba korābē, spider, √*כִּרְב = *כִּרְב = *כִּבְשׁ = כִּבְשׁ to plait, twist, spin, hence Hebr. כְּבִיר sieve and כְּבִיר, Galla girbi, thread, and the verbs כִּבְשׁ, כִּבְשׁ, to twist,

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curl, crumple, press, fade, in the various Semitic languages. On the interchange of ר and sibilant *cf.* p. 193, n. 9, and Hebr. רִבְּשֵׁת = Arab. ربي. Also Syriac ܪܒܝܫܬܐ (= Hausa koki *female spider*), like German "Spinne," goes back to a verb *to spin*; *cf.* Hoffmann, *ZA.*, IX., 331, n. 1.

217. § 956. To כורזילא *cf.* Nuba koros *shepherd*.

226. § 983. אמרכלא is more probably Twārig amenokal *prince*.

I gladly take opportunity here to express my sincere thanks to Dr. W. Muss-Arnolt for the kind offices he rendered me in connection with the printing and proof-reading of this work.

LIST OF VERB-STEMS.¹

A. TRICONSONANTAL.

- | | |
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| <p>287 (occur only in) Qal. 116 Pa''ēl. 56 Aph'ēl. 31 Itp^e'ēl. 31 Itpa''al. 2 Šaph'ēl. 1 Itpō'ēl. 72 Qal, Pa''ēl. 62 Qal, Aph'ēl. 57 Pa''ēl, Itpa''al. 67 Qal, Itp^e'ēl. 8 Aph'ēl, Itp^e'ēl. 9 Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl. 7 Aph'ēl, Itpa''al. 11 Qal, Itpa''al. 1 Haph'ēl, Ithaph'al. 2 Qal, Pai'ēl. 1 Qal, Pō'ēl. 2 Pa''ēl, Itp^e'ēl. 2 Aph'ēl, Ittaph'al. 57 Qal, Aph'ēl, Itp^e'ēl. 21 Qal, Aph'ēl, Itpa''al. 25 Qal, Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl. 19 Qal, Pa''ēl, Itp^e'ēl. 2 Qal, Aph'ēl, Itpa''al. 1 Pa''ēl, Itpa''al, Istaph'al.</p> | <p>1 Qal, Pa''ēl, Pō''ēl. 2 Qal, Aph'ēl, Ittaph'al. 1 Qal, Šaph'ēl, Istaph'al. 1 Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl, Ittaph'al. 1 Pa''ēl, Pō'ēl, Itp^e'ēl. 1 Pa''ēl, Šaph'ēl, Itpa''al. 2 Pa''ēl, Itp^e'ēl, Itpa''al. 7 Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl, Itpa''al. 2 Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl, Itp^e'ēl. 8 Qal, Pa''ēl, Itp^e'ēl, Itpa''al. 14 Qal, Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl, Itp^e'ēl. 1 Qal, Aph'ēl, Itp^e'ēl, Itpa''al. 10 Qal, Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl, Itpa''al. 1 Qal, Pa''ēl, Itp^e'ēl, Ittaph'al. 2 Qal, Aph'ēl, Itp^e'ēl, Ittaph'al. 1 Qal, Šaph'ēl, Itp^e'ēl, Istaph'al. 1 Qal, Pō'ēl, Aph'ēl, Itp^e'ēl. 1 Qal, Aph'ēl, Itpa''al, Ittaph'al. 2 Qal, Aph'ēl, Haph'ēl, Ithaph'al. 2 Qal, Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl, Itp^e'ēl, Itpa''al. 1 Qal, Pa''ēl, Aph'ēl, Itpa''al, Ittaph'al. 1 Qal, Pō'ēl, Pai'ēl, Aph'ēl, Itpa''al.</p> |
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B. PLURICONSONANTALS.

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| <p>1 Saph'ēl. 4 Taph'ēl. 1 Naph'ēl. 3 Par'ēl. 1 Paš'ēl. 1 Pa'pēl.</p> | <p>1 Pa'lēl. 19 Palpēl. 3 Itpalpal. 2 Parpēl. 5 (denom. and foreign) active. 1 (denom. and foreign) passive.</p> |
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¹ *cf.* § 188.

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|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3 Par'ēl, Itpar'al. | 2 Pa'lēl, Itpa'lal. |
| 1 Pan'ēl, Itpan'al. | 5 Palpēl, Itpalpal. [passive. |
| 1 Pa'tēl, Itpa'tal. | 4 (denom. and foreign) active and |

SUMMARY.—Of 1013 triconsonantal verbs, 524 occur only in one form; 301, in two; 143, in three; 41, in four; 4, in five.—675 stems occur in Qal; 352, in Pa''ēl.; 296, in Aph'ēl; 268, in Itp^eēl; 164, in Itpa''al; 5, in Pō'ēl; 3, in Pai'ēl; 3, in Haph'ēl; 5, in Šaph'ēl; 1, in Itpō'al; 10, in Ittaph'al; 3, in Ithaph'al; 2, in Ištaph'al; 1, in Istaph'al.

Of 58 pluriconsonantal verbs, 38 occur only in the active; 4, only in the passive; 16, in both.

INDEX COMPENDIORUM.

| | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------|---|
| AEV. | <i>The Assyrian E-Vowel.</i> | MWJ. | <i>Magazin für die Wissenschaft des Judenthums.</i> |
| AJP. | <i>American Journal of Philology.</i> | Näs. | Näzir. |
| AJSL. | <i>American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures.</i> | NB. | <i>Nominalbildung in den semitischen Sprachen.</i> |
| 'Ar. | 'Aräkhñ. | Ned. | Nedärim. |
| A. Z. | 'Abödä Zärä. | NSG. | <i>Neu-syrische Grammatik.</i> |
| BA. | <i>Beiträge zur Assyriologie und vergleichenden semitischen Sprachwissenschaft.</i> | PEF. | <i>Palestine Exploration Fund.</i> |
| | | Pes. | Pesähim. |
| | | PSBA. | <i>Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archæology.</i> |
| B. B. | Babä Baträ. | Qidd. | Qiddušin. |
| Bekh. | Bekhoröt. | RÉJ. | <i>Revue des Études juives.</i> |
| Ber. | Beräkhöt. | R. H. | Roš ha-šanä. |
| B. M. | Babä Meq'ä. | Sabb. | Sabbät. |
| B. Q. | Babä Qammä. | Sanh. | Sanhedrin. |
| DLZ. | <i>Deutsche Literaturzeitung.</i> | SFG. | <i>Sumerische Familiengesetze.</i> |
| 'Er. | 'Eräbin. | SG. | <i>Syrische Grammatik.</i> |
| ES. | <i>Etymologische Studien.</i> | SM. | <i>Sippärē Mo'asiyyöt</i> , ed. Gaster. |
| E. Y. | 'En Ya'aqöb. | Taan. | Ta'anit. |
| Gitt. | Gittin. | Täm. | Tämüd. |
| GJPA. | <i>Grammatik des jüdisch-palästinschen Aramäisch.</i> | TB. | <i>Talmäd Bahl.</i> |
| HG. | <i>Haläkhöt Gedolöt; Hebräische Grammatik.</i> | Tem. | Temürä. |
| Hal. Pes. | Haläkhöt Pesäqöt. | TG. | <i>Tešäböt ha-ge'önim.</i> |
| Ĥag. | Ĥagigä. | TM. | <i>Des Samaritaners Marqah Erzählung über den Tod Moses'.</i> |
| Ĥull. | Ĥullin. | TR. | <i>Torätän šel Rišönim.</i> |
| JQR. | <i>Jewish Quarterly Review.</i> | TWb. | <i>Targumisches Wörterbuch.</i> |
| Ker. | Keritöt. | VL. | <i>Variae lectiones.</i> |
| Keth. | Ketüböt. | Wb. | Wörterbuch. |
| Mak. | Makköt. | WBH. | <i>Wateh ben Hazael.</i> |
| Meg. | Megillä. | WZKM. | <i>Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes.</i> |
| Men. | Menäḥöt. | Yeb. | Yebämöt. |
| MG. | <i>Manädische Grammatik.</i> | ZA. | <i>Zeitschrift für Assyriologie.</i> |
| MM. | <i>Menorat ha-mä'or.</i> | ZDMG. | <i>Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft.</i> |
| M. Q. | Mo'ed Qäṭän. | ZATW. | <i>Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft.</i> |
| MV. | <i>Maḥzör Vitry.</i> | Zeb. | Zebähim. |
| MWVGJ. | <i>Monatsschrift für die Wissenschaft und Geschichte des Judenthums.</i> | | |

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